"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and mild today and Tuesday; gentle to moderate variable winds. Temperature yesterday—Max. 77, Min. 59. [illegible]

VOL. LXXII. ... No. 23,627. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1922. TWO CENTS In Greater New York. | ELSEWHERE Within 300 Miles.

BIGGEST CONVENTION BANKERS EVER HELD OPENS HERE TODAY

Special and Regular Trains Bringing Delegates From All Parts of Country.

TEXANS ON CHARTERED SHIP

Hotels Swamped by Advance Guard of Financiers—10,000 Are Expected.

BRANCH BANKS FIGHT DUE

Independents Complete Plans to Attack System on Floor of Convention Today.

The forty-eighth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, which will begin at the Hotel Commodore today, will bring together the largest assemblage of bankers ever gathered in one city. More than 6,000 bankers from all over the country had registered at the Commodore last night. Thousands more are due today. Guy Emerson, Executive Manager of the Local Committee of One Hundred, which has charge of registrations, announced that the committee would probably have to make arrangements to take care of 10,000 guests, instead of the 7,500 that had been expected. The record attendance at previous conventions of the Association was 4,000.

Delegates poured into New York yesterday on special trains as well as the regular trains arriving at Grand Central Terminal and Pennsylvania Station. Many specials from the West and South are due this morning. Texas delegates and their guests chartered a special steamship for the trip north, and the ship was reported nearing port last night.

Father Knickerbocker's resources for lodging and entertaining guests are being strained by the enormous influx of bankers with their wives and daughters. The hotels are crowded. All reservations have been taken at the Commodore, which is the headquarters for the convention, and at other big hotels. The committee, however, has a central organization with a list of hotel rooms vacant in all the first-class hotels of the city.

Registering the Delegates.

More than 1,200 persons are busy registering the delegates, fifty at a time being assigned to meet the earnah of newcomers at the registration desks. The clerks are worn out so quickly that new shifts have to be put on every little while. A complete post office substation has been installed in the lobby of the convention hall on the ballroom floor of the Commodore. It is run by post office employes on general delivery lines and is already doing 200 per cent. more business than the general delivery department at City Hall Station.

New York is extending itself in every way to welcome and entertain the visitors. Mayor Hylan has welcomed them officially in the name of the city. Smokers, fashion shows, dinners, theatre parties and sight seeing excursions by motor and boat have been arranged. The New York bankers and their wives have made all sorts of social arrangements. Special attention is to be paid to the wives and daughters of the delegates. For one, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn has offered her private golf course at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., to the women attending the convention.

As they approach New York, prominent bankers from all parts of the country are unanimous in advancing optimistic opinions on the general conditions of affairs in their own cities. Interviews from representative bankers from various Federal Reserve cities, in widely separated parts of the country, which were obtained yesterday, emphasized the belief that the prospect is for good business, but no boom.

The convention will last from Monday to Friday. The business part of the program will begin this morning. General sessions will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings. On Friday will come the wind-up, and the delegates will be on their way home Saturday.

A fight by independent bankers against the branch bank system is expected to be the big issue at the convention. The agitation over this question is said to be a vital factor in the record-breaking attendance at this year's convention.

Independent bankers from all parts of the country plan a strenuous fight on the floor of the convention to compel the association to go on record by a formal vote against the branch bank system. The convention will be asked to favor legislation now before Congress, which is being besieged by the anti-branch faction with requests to enact laws against such institutions at the next session.

Strong Opposition Expected.

Strong opposition is expected by the anti-branch men. Although a vast majority of the out-of-town bankers, who make up most of the membership of the association, are against the branch system, the anti-branch faction says "a solid minority, aligned with the great financial institutions of Wall Street," favor the branch system and are opposed to the convention taking any action against it.

According to the anti-branch adherents, representatives of several big banking institutions have made advances looking toward a compromise which would put the convention on record as strongly opposed to further extension of the branch system, and recognizing the right of national banks to establish branches in States which have passed

Continued on Page Four.

GREATEST GIRL SHOW ON EARTH! The Premier Show of 1922 at the Winter Garden. Popular Matinee Tomorrow.—Advt.

Fire Prevention Week Opens; Read the Warnings and Help

Fire Prevention Week begins today and will last until Oct. 8. Placards and warnings to the public will be posted in conspicuous places all over the city, and the removal of waste materials and odds and ends which clutter up homes and factories and make good material for starting fires, will be urged.

Big placards will appear on both sides of the Fifth Avenue buses. The Woolworth stores in the metropolitan district will display placards in their windows, prepared by the company. The Hotels Imperial, Pennsylvania, Ambassador, McAlpin, Breslin and the Margaret in Brooklyn, will have fire prevention messages printed on their menus.

MILLER DECLINED 'DRY' NOMINATION

Governor Gives Out Letter Showing He Refused to Seek Votes Under "False Colors."

"NEVER A PROHIBITIONIST"

Was Unwilling to Indicate Approval of the Fundamental Principle of That Party.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Because it was reported that Governor Miller had been seeking the Prohibition nomination for Governor or an endorsement of that party, which nominated George K. Hinds of New York, the Governor made public tonight a letter from Coleridge A. Hart, Chairman of the Prohibition Party in Westchester County, offering the Governor the party's endorsement, and his reply declining on the ground that his acceptance would place him in the position of sailing "under false colors."

On Sept. 27 Mr. Hart wrote the Governor as follows:

My dear Governor Miller:

The Prohibition Party expects to hold its State Convention on the 20th day of September, at 3 o'clock P. M., at 206 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On conferring with various party leaders, I find a desire on the part of many members of our party to nominate or, rather, endorse you as our candidate for Governor, upon the ground, not that you are a prohibitionist, much less a third party prohibitionist, but that you have courageously stood for the enforcement of law, including the Prohibition law.

Will you accept such nomination if tendered you?

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,
COLERIDGE A. HART,
County Chairman.

The reply of Governor Miller, dated Sept. 29, read as follows:

My dear Mr. Hart:

After careful consideration of the suggestions contained in your letter of Sept. 27, I have reached the conclusion that I cannot accept a nomination by the Prohibition Party. I am not now and never have been a prohibitionist. I understand that the leaders who might tender me a nomination would understand that, but that might not be the case with those who have been voting the Prohibition ticket year after year from principle. My acceptance of the nomination might indicate to them an approval of the fundamental principle of their party, and I cannot afford to be put in the position of seeking votes under false colors.

I also feel that loyalty to my party associates would prevent me accepting the nomination if one were tendered.

Yours very truly,
NATHAN L. MILLER.

LENIN TO RESUME WORK.

Will Preside Over Cabinet Meeting Tomorrow, It Is Announced.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Oct. 1.—Premier Lenin will preside over a Cabinet meeting Tuesday next, it is announced here today.

The reasons for this rather unexpected emergence from retirement which it was reported would last until the beginning of November, is not stated, but THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns, firstly, that Lenin's health has shown even more rapid improvement than was hoped, and, secondly, that his return is not unconnected with the Near Eastern crisis and in a better degree with the Urquhart contract, whose ratification is understood to be related to the course of international affairs.

COPELAND TO ACCEPT; HYLAN, LIKE HEARST, WILL SUPPORT SMITH

Tammany Jubilant Over Publisher's Attitude After Ex-Governor's Opposition.

MAYOR MAY SPEAK TODAY

Health Commissioner, Nominated for Senate, to Consult Him Before Making Statement.

SMITH WILL TALK TONIGHT

Republican Leaders Say Miller's Up-State Plurality Will Overcome Democratic Vote Here.

The announcement of William Randolph Hearst that he would support the Democratic State ticket, including former Governor Alfred E. Smith, the nominee for Governor, was received yesterday with jubilation by Tammany leaders, important and petty. It was agreed by all of them that Mr. Hearst's statement of his position in directing the editor of the New York American to support the ticket, had given to Mr. Smith what they regarded as an even chance of election where he had only a hope. Mr. Smith's stand at the Syracuse convention, in keeping Mr. Hearst off the ticket, was said to have strengthened him among up-State Democrats. As one Tammany leader phrased it, Mr. Smith's chance of election had doubled since last Friday.

One immediate effect of the Hearst declaration was to make it certain that Dr. Royal S. Copeland would accept the nomination for United States Senator. Dr. Copeland, who was at his Summer home at Suffern, had nothing further to say, but is expected to issue a formal statement today accepting the nomination, after he has conferred with Mayor Hylan, to whom he owes appointment as Health Commissioner. The reason for the delay in the acceptance was said to be the desire of Dr. Copeland, a member of the City Administration, to act with courtesy toward the Mayor.

"I have been in the country ever since the convention started," Dr. Copeland said, "and courtesy demands that I consult friends before I make known my position. There are a few I want to talk to, including the Mayor. It is much better for me to do that and then accept the nomination, if I decide to, than to accept and talk with them afterward."

Congratulated by McAdoo.

Dr. Copeland said that he had received hundreds of congratulatory messages, including telegrams from former Governor James M. Cox of Ohio and William G. McAdoo.

Mayor Hylan had nothing to say about the Democratic ticket yetsarday, but he is expected to come out in support of it today. Although the Democratic leaders still credited Mr. Hearst's supposed Presidential aspirations and a desire on his part to be "regular" in preparation for his candidacy in 1924 as the principal motive for his support of the ticket, it was said that fear of the possibility of the removal of Mayor Hylan by Governor Miller, should he be re-elected, might have been a contributing factor.

So far as the Mayor is concerned, a member of his cabinet admitted that his support of Mr. Smith, whom he is known to dislike, might have in it something of the quality of self-preservation. Whether Governor Miller has anything of the kind in mind or not is not known, but there may be said to be no question in the mind of some of the Mayor's friends that Governor Miller, if re-elected, might be expected to remove Mayor Hylan if, as expected he should get into a deadlock with the Transit Commission over its proposed reorganization plan.

Denial was made by persons close to Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, that there had been any agreement with Mr. Hearst to give him the support of the New York State delegates to the next Democratic National Convention in return for his support of the State ticket this year. It was said that word had been sent to friends of Mr. Hearst, if not to Mr. Hearst himself, that Tammany would not oppose any fight he might make for the Democratic nomination for President, but would keep an open mind concerning him with final decision postponed until the convention.

Mr. Murphy could not be reached last night at his Summer home at Good

Continued on Page Ten.

Kidnapper Abandons Voth Baby; Stolen Child Restored to Mother

As mysteriously as she was kidnapped on Wednesday afternoon, 3-months-old Mildred Voth was restored last night. The child was found abandoned in the hallway of an apartment house at 18 West 100th Street, near Central Park West, by George Burns, the janitor, who heard an infant faintly crying. Burns started for the West 100th Street Station and met a patrolman who accompanied him there. Detectives Dent and Pepe of the West 123d Street Station were notified that the infant was believed to be the one sought throughout the city for five days.

Julius Voth, an electrician of 808 West 135d Street, rushed to the West 100th Street Station, identified the baby and sent for his wife. Mrs. Voth, a frail woman, sleepless and worn after the long hunt with its many disappointments, went to the station, looked at the wailing baby and cuddled it in her arms with cries of

"Thank God, it's Mildred!"

Laughing and crying, Mrs. Voth assured detectives anxiously watching her that she could not be mistaken. The blue blanket in which the infant was wrapped was the one stolen from the baby carriage, which was found many hours after the kidnapping. The child still wore the white coat, trimmed with blue, in which it was clad when it disappeared, and its undergarments were ones in which the mother had dressed it on Wednesday before she went shopping. Mildred was well nourished and appeared to have been kindly treated. The scratch on her left cheek, which had been given as one means of identification, still was visible, though it was healing.

Mrs. Voth said she believed that the kidnapper, thought to have been a wealthy woman starving for a child, became frightened as the hunt proceeded, aided by every means of publicity, and decided to surrender the baby.

Detectives made inquiry in the neighborhood of the apartment house where Mildred was found, but could find no one who had seen anyone near the place with a baby.

Mildred was stolen about 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon in front of a Woolworth store at 208 West 125th Street by a woman who Mrs. Voth believed was one who followed her from another store after bending over the coach to admire the baby. The coach was abandoned in Madison Avenue near 109th Street.

Give the family a treat—Cranberry Pie, made from Ocean Spray Cranberries. Most delicious. Easy to prepare.—Advt.

RELIEF AND FOR INDIGESTION. BUY the large size and save money.—Advt.

Woman Sends 42,000 Cents To Pay Greenwich Taxi Bill

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 1.—A wealthy woman residing in a fashionable section of Greenwich moved to her Winter home in New York City last week leaving a bill of $420 owing the Greenwich Cab Company for taxicab fares. A representative of the company had visited her estate here on two occasions in an effort to collect the bill before she left, but was unsuccessful.

Yesterday the woman sent a taxicab from New York to the cab company's office here with a large keg containing 42,000 one-cent pieces. With it she sent $1 to pay for the taxi that had made the two trips to her home here for the purpose of collecting the money, and her photograph, under which was written "O is la."

It took four men to carry the keg into the Putnam Trust Company office and place it in a private vault.

FOUR 1920 INCOMES EXCEEDED $5,000,000

Rockefeller's Estimated Above $8,000,000—Henry Ford and Probably Edsel in the Group.

CORPORATE INCOMES DROP

They Were $1,508,763,645 Less Than in 1919—This State Pays 23.69 Per Cent. of Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Returns of the personal incomes of $5,000,000 or more were made by four persons in 1920, according to statistics of incomes made public tonight by the Internal Revenue Bureau. One of the returns was made by a "single man," undoubtedly John D. Rockefeller, who is a widower. The other three were joint returns of husbands and wives.

Of the four, two were made by residents of New York State and two by residents of Michigan. The identity of those making the returns is not given. It is recognized, however, that Mr. Rockefeller is one of the New Yorkers. Admittedly, also, one of the great incomes from Michigan was returned by Henry Ford.

There are those who believe that both returns of $5,000,000 or more from Michigan were made by the Ford family and that the second income of $5,000,000 from that State was returned by Edsel Ford and his wife. Those who should know about the large fortunes of residents of Michigan are at a loss to make a better guess.

The net income returned by Mr. Rockefeller is not established definitely. His return is grouped with those of two other persons who made returns on incomes of from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, the grand total of the three incomes being $12,900,188. Mr. Rockefeller's net income in 1920, therefore, must have been not less than $4,909,188. It probably was slightly in excess of $8,000,000.

This, however, does not take into consideration deductions and income from tax-exempt securities, in which Mr. Rockefeller has very heavy holdings.

Two Net Incomes $16,463,642.

The two net incomes of New Yorkers of $5,000,000 or more totaled $16,463,642 and the total tax paid on them was $10,508,387.

The two incomes reported by residents of Michigan totaled $13,456,835 and the total tax paid was $8,617,997.

There were nineteen incomes reported of $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, three of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, four of $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 and three of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

One woman reported an income of $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 and one an income of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

The other reported net incomes numbered:

Amounts.	Number of Incomes.
$1,000 to $2,000	1,800,965
2,000 to 3,000	466,966
3,000 to 4,000	181,141
4,000 to 5,000	177,147

Big Fall in Corporate Incomes.

The number of corporation income tax returns for the calendar year 1920 was 345,566. Of these, 203,235 reported net income amounting to $7,902,654,813; income tax, $634,508,292; war profits and excess profits tax, $968,726,351; total tax, $1,625,234,642.

For the calendar year 1919 the number of corporation returns was 320,198, of which 209,624 reported net income totaling $9,411,418,458, and taxes aggregating $2,178,341,578.

There were 150 corporations that filed returns for 1920 reporting net income of $5,000,000 and over, and 324 that filed returns of from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The numbers of other corporation net income groups were:

Amounts.	Number of Incomes.
$500,000 to $1,000,000	1,142
250,000 to 500,000	2,124
100,000 to 250,000	5,497
50,000 to 100,000	7,093
10,000 to 50,000	35,904
5,000 to 10,000	27,915
2,000 to 5,000	48,856
Up to 2,000	75,905

New York filed the greatest number of returns, both individual and corporation, and reported the greatest amount of net income, followed by Pennsylvania and Illinois. The total number of returns filed by New York was 1,108,129, of which 1,047,834 were personal and 55,495 were corporation.

Pennsylvania filed 691,575 returns, of which 672,748 were personal and 18,827 were corporation.

The total number of returns filed in Illinois was 563,504, of which 548,497 were personal and 21,127 were corporation.

New York Pays 23.80 Per Cent. of Tax.

The aggregate net income reported by New Yorkers was $5,980,283,419, on which the tax amounted to $568,799,984. The net income reported by individuals was $4,080,632,606 and by corporations $1,958,629,722. The net income reported by New York was 18.93 per cent. of the

Continued on Page Twelve.

ISADORA DUNCAN AND POET HUSBAND DETAINED ON LINER

State Department Said to Frown on Dancer's Soviet Proclivities.

HELD ON BOARD THE PARIS

Will Be Called Today Before Special Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island.

YESSININ POWDERS HIS HAIR

Isadora Brushes Off Youthful Consort's Locks When Photographers Appear.

Isadora Duncan, originator of the modernized classic dance, born in California and, according to herself, the great-granddaughter of General William Duncan of the Revolutionary War, arrived here yesterday on the French liner Paris from Havre with the following entourage: her husband, Serge Yesinin, the young Russian poet; Woldemar Wetluguine, a Russian author, who acts as her secretary; her two children, maid and valet.

The titian-haired dancer, who expected to be welcomed at the pier by a committee from her native State, was astounded when the Immigration Inspector told her that he was going to order the officers of the Paris to detain her, her husband and her secretary on board for the night, to be sent to Ellis Island this morning for examination by a special board of inquiry.

There was no explanation as to why the dancer and her party had been ordered detained, but it was understood that the instructions came from Washington and that Soviet opinions expressed by the dancer were involved. She had some difficulty in getting into France recently, and for similar reasons, it was said, on her return from Russia. Her last visit to New York was in 1917, when she brought several war orphan girl dancers. She has twenty-five more of them on the way from Russia now, ten boys and fifteen girls, she said.

Has Suite de Luxe on Liner.

Miss Duncan was plainly vexed with the attitude of the Immigration Inspector and said so frankly to the reporters in her suite de luxe on the promenade deck of the Paris. She reclined on a couch with her left arm thrown gracefully round the neck of her blonde husband, who had powdered his hair, and the other hand clasped that of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Augustus Duncan. S. Hurok, her manager, who had come to meet her, stood on guard at the door of the suite. Later he sent a telegram to the State Department in Washington. The dancer seemed chiefly concerned over the young poet to whom she was married eight months ago, and at intervals in the interview she patted his round, boyish face and told him in French to be "tranquil."

That is about all the French the young husband understands. Officers of the Paris said that during the voyage the secretary had been kept busy acting as interpreter for the newlyweds. Miss Duncan wore a round white soft felt hat with a narrow black band, a crimson silk gown and red morocco leather Russian boots. She used the powder from the poet's hair before the photographers posed them together.

Working for Art, Not Follies.

In a statement which had been prepared by her husband and Secretary Wetluguine before the party had been ordered detained, Miss Duncan said:

"Here we are on American territory. Gratitude, that is our first thought. We are the representatives of young Russia. We are not mixing in political questions. It is only the field of art that we are working. We believe the soul of Russia and the soul of America are about to understand each other.

"We are come to America with only one idea—to tell of the Russian conscience and to work for the rapprochement of the two great countries. No politics, no propaganda!

"After eight years of war and revolutions a Chinese wall is surrounding Russia. Europe, itself torn by war, hasn't enough strength to tear down that Chinese wall. Russia is in the shadows, but it is misfortune that has helped us. It is during the Russian famine that America made a generous gesture. Hoover has destroyed the Chinese wall.

"The work of the American Relief Administration is unforgettable. Above everything else I wish to emphasize the fact that today there are only two countries in the world—Russia and America.

"In Russia there is an avid thirst to study America, and her great people. May it be that art will be the medium

Continued on Page Three.

KEMAL ORDERS ALL CHANAK MOVES HALTED BUT HIS TROOPS REMAIN CLOSE TO BRITISH; ARMISTICE MEETING SET FOR TOMORROW

Soviet in Note to Allies Seeks French Support For Admission to Near East Conference

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Oct. 1.—Russia at last has found the means she has been seeking of diplomatic intervention in the Near Eastern imbroglio.

She has addressed to the Foreign Ministers of England, France and Italy a note of protest against the allied blockade of the Black Sea, consequent on the occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosporus, couched in a form calculated to further present Russian diplomacy, which aims at participation in the conference that is to decide the status of Constantinople and the Straits.

Whereas previous notes failed to attain this result, the note published today contains passages directed right at France, whom Russia judges far more likely than England to oppose her admission to the conference. The said passages emphasize the fact that "freedom of the Straits," as interpreted by the Allies, means freedom only for Britain and her friends and that the British Fleet must be the supreme arbiter by reason of England's naval supremacy.

The Russians know well that this very point has been loudly raised by the less Anglophile elements in the French press and that, diplomatically speaking, it is quite an open question whether among "Britain's friends" today France herself can be included. In other words the note clearly intimates to France that she can count on Russian support for any interpretation of the phrase "freedom of the Straits" that will not leave them at the mercy of the dominant naval power.

PROPOSE THAT ALLIES HOLD THRACE A MONTH

French Envoy and Kemal Would Then Have Control Transferred to Turks.

WHO WILL EXPEL GREEKS?

Not the British, Paris Fears, and So Sentiment There Is Not Very Optimistic.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Quai d'Orsay announced this afternoon that the special French envoy of Kemal Pasha, Henry Franklin-Bouillon, had arranged, subject to the approval of the Governments concerned, a conference at Mudania for Oct. 3, to arrange the military positions to be occupied by the various armies concerned pending the drafting of peace terms with the Turks.

According to the announcement, this conference is expected to consider "the conditions under which the evacuation of the neutral zone of Chanak and of Thrace can be assured." The French Government makes it known this evening that it has accepted the proposal. All depends on what the British Government decides. It is expected here that London will accept the conference.

However, it must be recalled that yesterday morning General Harington sent to Mustapha Kemal a demand that the Turks evacuate the territory they hold around Chanak, and stating that until that was done the British would attend no conference with them, at Mudania, Venice or anywhere else.

According to the Quai d'Orsay, acceptance by the Allies of the plan for the Mudania conference would mean "the immediate halting of the Turkish troops."

This justifies the remark that in the Chanak district the Turks could not advance any further without literally treading on the toes of the British. But this condition derives some importance if it is true, as reported, that 300 Turkish troops succeeded Wednesday evening in crossing the Bosporus, near Beikos, into Thrace, and if it is true that the Turks are organising in Thrace.

According to the Havas Agency, Kemal and Franklin Bouillon agreed on the following provisions relating to Thrace:

"Thrace would be immediately occupied by the Allies, who would provisionally assure the administration by means of about 1,000 men stationed at Adrianople and little detachments placed at strategic points like Gallipoli, for

Continued on Page Two.

DEFENSE OF THRACE IS GREEKS' NEW AIM

Will Aid Entente and Resist Turks Says Gonatas, Leader of Successful Revolt.

NOT READY FOR REPUBLIC

Leader Told the New King That Reaction Would Be Crushed and Won His Collaboration.

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—"I am not, as you have seen, a Robespierre, and I don't even want to be thought of as a military dictator," said Colonel Gonatas, leader of the revolutionary movement, today in discussing the Grecian revolt, which probably will go down in history as one of the most capably organized and one of the swiftest military upheavals ever affecting the nations of the world.

Colonel Gonatas modestly disclaimed that his brain was the creative force and his the genius which brought the movement to its amazingly quick conclusion.

"It was the officers about me," he said, "and they did me the honor to make me their leader."

A handsome man of about 45 years of age is Colonel Gonatas. His black hair, brushed back, crowns an intellectual face which often breaks into a pleasant smile as in French he talks of the revolution.

"We who made this revolution," continued Colonel Gonatas, "earnestly hope the people of the United States will understand why we made it and that they will give their sympathy to us, and generally speaking, espouse our cause. For this revolution had to come. It was the very logic of human events.

The King an Embarrassment.

"We were misgoverned at home, and because of that we met military disaster abroad. So we decided to come home and remove both the King and the Government—to put our house in order. We removed the King because he was an embarrassment in our relations with the countries of the Entente. He was an embarrassment, so we asked him to make way for his son.

"We brought with us to Athens an army of sufficient size to render all resistance ineffective, and we carried through the revolution without shedding a single drop of blood. We arrested five civilians who we consider were responsible for our defeat in Asia Minor and two officers for trying to foment resistance to us without governmental authority.

"It was a matter of honor with us to protect the King. Constantine left yesterday for Palermo on the Steamer Patrias, which sails sometimes for America, accompanied by an honorary escort of torpedo boat destroyers provided by the Revolutionary Committee.

"Until tried by special tribunals, the civilian prisoners will be transferred to and kept on an island in the Aegean Sea.

"These civilians include such men as former Premiers Goumaris and Stratos.

Program of New Regime.

Colonel Gonatas explained his immediate program to the correspondent as follows: Collaboration with the Entente countries; the immediate reinforcement of the Thracian front and the active pushing of the war against the Turks, if necessary, and then securing the unity of all parties at home, "which have been separated up to now by hatred, cost against the other." Thus, he added, it was hoped to save Greece.

Asked if the revolutionists had any idea of creating a republic, Colonel Gonatas replied:

"I personally think the time has not yet arrived for Greece to become a democracy. Some years must pass before the people can govern themselves in the form of a republic.

"We visited King George and explained to him our movement. We told

Continued on Page Two.

NEW DEMAND FOR THRACE

Kemal's Reply to Allied Note Calls for Immediate Surrender.

BUT HE MAKES CONCESSIONS

Will Stop Operations Toward Chanak and Constantinople Pending the Parleys.

TURKISH TRICK AT ERENKEUI?

London Times Hears Pretended Evacuation Masked a Futile Attempt to Seize a New Position.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—Orders for the cessation of military movements in the Chanak region of Asiatic Turkey and for the suspension of the activities of the Turkish irregular forces in Thrace have been issued by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader.

The Turkish Nationalist authorities have agreed to an armistice conference in Mudania on Tuesday and have requested the Allied High Commissioners to appoint delegates. The Nationalists will be represented by Ismet Pasha and possibly by Hamid Bey.

Kemal's Reply Published in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—The text of Mustapha Kemal's reply to the allied joint note of Sept. 23 was made public tonight by the Foreign Office.

The reply is dated Sept. 30 and promises immediately to stop the military operations which have been developing toward Constantinople and Chanak "in pursuit of the Greek armies." It accepts the proposal for an armistice conference at Mudania next Tuesday with representatives of the Entente.

Dealing with Thrace, the reply is worded by marked firmness. It credits the Entente with sentiments of justice toward Turkey, but demands that Thrace shall not be left one day longer under the Greek Army, saying that it is indispensable that Thrace shall be evacuated immediately and restored to the Angora Government up to the west of the Maritza River, including Adrianople.

The note, which is signed by Ismet Kemal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, begins by saying that a formal reply to the Entente's note will be sent in a few days by his Government.

"Confident in the assurances which M. Franklin-Bouillon has given the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish armies, in accord with the representatives of the Entente Powers meeting in Paris, and persuaded that negotiations will at once be proceeded with to establish a just peace," the note continues, "an order has been given to stop immediately our military movements, which have been unceasingly developing in the direction of Constantinople and Chanak-Kalen in pursuit of the Greek armies.

"The assurances given by M. Franklin-Bouillon have established the sentiments of justice with which the propositions of the Entente are truly inspired with a view to assuring the rights of Turkey.

Insists on Getting Thrace Quickly.

"Nevertheless, as the maintenance of Thrace, if only for a day more, under the administration and occupation of the Greek Army is a cause of danger of every kind and grief to Turkey's peoples, it is indispensable that Thrace to the west of the Maritza River, with Adrianople, be evacuated immediately and restored urgently to the Government of the Great National Assembly of Turkey."

The reply, in conclusion, accepts Mudania for a conference on Oct. 3 and names Ismet Pasha, commander of the armies in the west front, as Turkish representative, and asks to be informed as to the names of the Generals representing the Entente Powers.

The Nationalists' note of acceptance of the allied proposals, received in a Havas dispatch from Constantinople, provides that the British and Turkish forces shall temporarily hold their present positions, without any further movement, until the armistice conference is called at Mudania makes its decision.

The dispatch adds that the peace conference, if all goes well at Mudania, should be held about Oct. 15, according to the belief prevalent in Turkish quarters. In the meantime it is felt that the Mudania meeting, if it is finally approved of by Great Britain and Italy, will relieve the tension in view of General Harington's efforts to preserve the peace, and in consequence of the approval of the conference by the French and the Turks it is but little doubt in Constantinople that the meeting will take place as planned.

The call for the Mudania conference already has been accepted by France, and it is believed here that Great Britain and Italy, if they have not already done so, will reply favorably to the invitation to attend. The acceptance of the two latter powers is considered certain that it was said in official quarters here today that General Harington would be the British representative and General Mombelli would act for Italy. France has designated General Charpy.

Evacuation of Examined Denied.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to The London Times from Chanak, dated today, says that Friday's operations in addition to the situation, based on the apparent evacuation of Erenkeui, were scarcely justified. The Kemalists, however, instead of retiring, advanced toward the British front. With the re-

Cosgrave's Uncle Is Shot Dead in Dublin By Four Armed Youths Holding Up Saloon

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Oct. 1.—The operations of an armed gang of young fellows representing themselves as members of the Irish republican army, but really out for loot, were responsible for a painful tragedy in Dublin last night. These fellows have been choosing the closing time for licensed houses Saturday nights as a favorable opportunity to carry on their nefarious traffic. Last night four of them entered the public house in James Street of Mrs. Bridget Burke, and one of them shot dead Patrick Cosgrave, uncle of President Cosgrave.

They burst into the shop, called "Hands up!" and, dividing, some made for the till. The customers were ordered to stand still. Mr. Cosgrave caught hold of the revolver of one of the raiders near the door. The latter shouted, "Let it go!" Cosgrave told him not to get excited and all would be right, but the raider wrested the weapon from his grasp, and immediately there was a shot. The man at the till got up, and all rushed for the door. Mr. Cosgrave fell, shot through the chest, death following a few moments later, life being extinct when he was brought to Stevens Hospital.

President Cosgrave and members of the police were on the scene shortly afterward.

The dead man was 65 years old. The Cosgrave family is connected with the Burkes by marriage. Mrs. Burke is the mother of Miss Joan Burke, Irish singer, known in Ireland and other lands for her beautiful voice. Her father died a short time ago, and her brother fell in the 1916 rebellion, fighting on the rebel side.

The house of last night's tragedy was frequently visited by the British during the Black and Tan régime, and Burke was seized as a suspect and imprisoned.

The affair emphasizes the extreme gravity of the situation created by the activities of irresponsible men armed with guns, whom it is difficult to track down at present.

...ation of seizing the high ground overlooking Chanak, but withdrew, forestalled by a squadron of British cavalry. This dispatch adds that the Kemalists are now forming a strong parallel entrenched camp, remaining in Chanak, apparently with the intention of an eventual attack.

Another dispatch from Constantinople, dated Thursday and confirming the absence of any evidence on the press tour of Turkish infantry or artillery in the Chanak zone, or anywhere within striking distance of the zone, expresses the opinion that the Turkish cavalry could storm Chanak merely acting as a screen, while Mustapha Kemal is maturing more serious plans.

There are good grounds for believing, the dispatch continues, that very important Turkish forces are advancing upon Ismid with Constantinople as their objective. This is thought by the correspondent to be the real menace, with Chanak in comparison the trouble down the Dardanelles is minor.

The correspondent also tells of several recent clashes between small bodies of Turks and British forces for dominating positions. In one case a Turkish colonel insisted that the British retire. The British officer offered to fight for the position upon the Turkish colonel consenting that his orders forbade fighting, withdrew.

Another dispatch to THE TIMES from Constantinople says the Kemalist officers have been instructed to occupy and punish all Greeks not effectively protected by the British.

Referring to the supposed Mudania conference, Reuter's Constantinople correspondent says that it will naturally be much importance in the absence of Kemal Pasha, but Ismet Pasha is invested with full powers to discuss the evacuation of Thrace, the question of the neutral zones and the suspension of troop movements on either side.

It is stated on good authority that the Turks are prepared to accept the French suggestion of the dispatch of Allied troops to police Thrace during the transition period.

MORE BLOODSHED IN THRACE.

Conflicts Between Turkish Irregulars and Greeks Cost Thirty Lives.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—Frontier clashes continue between Turkish irregulars and Greeks. In one of these, near Stranja, ten Greeks and twenty Turks were killed.

The Greek commander has informed the Allies that the Greeks will not be responsible for the neutrality of the zone which was recently delimited to defend the Tchataija line.

The Greek Army in Thrace for the moment is absorbed in the excitement of revolution, and its reorganization is proceeding. It is not certain, however, to what extent the recent political upheaval will suffice to restore the morale of the troops.

EX-KING TO STAY IN ITALY.

Living There Is Cheaper Than in England, Athens Paper Points Out.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—All the members of the Greek royal family, with the exception of Prince Paul, who becomes heir apparent, sailed with King Constantine for Italy, according to a Havas dispatch from Athens.

King George went to the country residence of his father to bid farewell to Constantine and Queen Sophie. The departure of the monarch caused no excitement in Athens.

According to the newspaper Eleutheros Tipos, Constantine and his family have abandoned their original plan of going to England and probably will decide to remain in Italy, as living there is cheaper than in England, " which fact will have great consideration with parsimonious Constantine."

TALK OF FRENCH-TURK DEAL AS TO SYRIA

Possible Recession of Much of It to the Turks Is Discussed in Beirut.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BEIRUT, Oct. 1.—In the course of a tour of Palestine and Syria I found everywhere great excitement over the Kemalist victories. Money is being poured out for the Turkish Red Crescent, women even sacrificing their jewels.

An example of the popular feeling is reported here. A Greek steamship arrived flying the Greek flag. Scottish vessel out immediately declaring that they would not disembark a single passenger or any merchandise unless the flag was lowered. The ship was forced to leave without loading its cargo.

Apparently in the event of British warring on Kemal the French might restore a considerable part of Syria to the Turks.

It is felt by many here that France has not the ability to hold all Syria much longer. She is already embarrassed in northern Syria. Business men who have traveled in the Aleppo district are being forced to return owing to the insecurity of the country. Several state that they were fired on more than once. The French forces are totally inadequate.

LLOYD GEORGE'S WIFE DENIES HE IS FOR WAR

Wife Declares He Has Decided to Devote Rest of His Life to Promoting Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the British Prime Minister, does not share the views recently voiced regarding her husband's desire for war.

At the opening of a bazaar in Birmingham yesterday she deplored the anxiety of some people to fight again, and expressed the fervent hope that the Government would be able to stop them.

The Prime Minister, she declared, was doing his best to that end and had, in fact, decided to devote the rest of his life to securing peace among nations.

SITUATION EASIER, LONDON BELIEVES

But the Cabinet Holds Two Meetings, and Official Distrust of Turks Lingers.

FIVE POWERS AT MUDANIA

Three Allies, Greeks and Turks to Discuss Armistice Terms — Two Sunday Cabinet Meetings.

LONDON, Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—With the virtual acceptance by Kemal Pasha of a conference at Mudania Tuesday, or as soon as possible thereafter, the whole Near Eastern situation is considered temporarily easier. However, the fact that Turkish troops are still concentrating in the Ismid zone, notwithstanding that they have retired slightly in the Chanak zone, would indicate, according to remarks made after the British Cabinet's second meeting today, that "Kemal is still playing a game."

While the members of the Cabinet appear to be much gratified at the happy avoidance, for the moment, of a difficulty which might have necessitated the use of force in the Chanak zone, there are other bridges to cross. Up to the present there is no information from General Harington, the British Commander in Constantinople, that Kemal will attend the Mudania conference, although General Harington's dispatches indicate that he may.

After several Cabinet meetings Saturday, one of them lasting until 1 o'clock Sunday morning, information from the Near East was considered not altogether satisfactory, and two additional meetings were held today. It is possible that others will be held Monday, although Premier Lloyd George went to Chequers Court, his Summer residence, late this afternoon.

The Mudania meeting will be a purely military affair, to arrange, according to the original Allied note to Kemal Pasha, that the neutral zone shall be respected, and also to agree upon lines behind which the Greeks are to withdraw in Thrace, both points pending the general peace conference. There will be present military representatives of the three Allied powers, as well as of Greece and Turkey.

It is pointed out that the very basis of this conference is respect for the neutral zone, and before it begins the Turks will be expected to evacuate the Chanak area entirely. On this point there has been nibbling until the British Cabinet permitted General Harington to send a virtual ultimatum to the Turks to clear out. Although the Turks have not withdrawn completely, they have evacuated the heights of Kremkeui and have desisted also from parading before the British wire entanglements.

If the Turks around Ismid begin such actions, or attempt to enter the neutral zone at that point, there is likelihood that the British will raise the question before entering the conference. It is known that, while General Harington is making every effort to maintain peace, he is a most exacting and determined person when he has cause to be so.

Another question which may arise within the conference is the form of government to be established in Thrace pending the terms of peace. It is certain that the Turks will demand that they be permitted to take over and occupy Thrace immediately for the purpose of protecting their nationals, keeping order, and preventing confusion and crime with the withdrawal of the Greeks. It is suggested that allied officials and troops might be used for this purpose.

Under these heads the conference promises many disputes. In some diplomatic circles there is a certain optimism over the situation, it being pointed out that the Turks are "too wise to fight," when they know they risk all by such a course, whereas if they keep the peace they are assured of many advantages before the peace conference opens.

The presence in London of the former Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, continues to occupy attention. He called officially at the Foreign Office this morning, but did not see Lord Curzon, nor Premier Lloyd George at 10 Downing Street. It is explained that his visits might be misinterpreted. However, there is no doubt that he intends to act abroad for Greece, and that he will attempt to obtain a favorable settlement, from a Greek point of view, of the Thracian and other questions.

M. Venizelos is silent on the advisability of action by the new Greek Cabinet looking to the reorganization of the army and the defense of Thrace.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times emphasizes the need to realize that the French Government declines to participate in any struggle with the Greeks, and that its position is one of neutrality.

The French hope for peace, he adds, and are apparently prepared to pay any price necessary to prevent their being drawn into a conflict. The French position has been made clear to the British Ambassador by Premier Poincaré.

Two Conferences at Mudania Planned.

PARIS, Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—The general feeling in Paris tonight is that the danger point in the Near Eastern situation is past.

It is explained here that there will be two conferences at Mudania, the first between General Harington, the British commander, and Mustapha Kemal, or his representatives, alone. This is to settle the question regarding the neutral zones on the Asia Minor side of the Straits. The second will be quite a distinct conference and will draw up a provisional status for Thrace, the allied and Turkish Generals meeting as required.

Great Britain receives credit in French official quarters for having held a dignified and firm attitude, which has greatly contributed to the solution of the difficulty. At the same time, Mustapha Kemal is praised for having shown a conciliatory spirit, which, it is hoped, the British will not overlook, as the Kemalists will have evacuated the neutral zone first. French officials are anxious that Great Britain shall find a means to satisfy Turkish public opinion.

KEMAL'S MOVES A PUZZLE.

Lack of Wire Communication With Smyrna Causes Confusing Reports.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—Owing to lack of telegraphic communication with Smyrna, there has been much confusion regarding the movements of Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

At first Kemal was reported as leaving for Mudania to confer with General Harington. Then it was suddenly announced that he had cancelled his trip in order to proceed to Angora. Scarcely had this report been received when it became known that Kemal had decided to remain in Smyrna.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable between Smyrna and Constantinople has entirely ceased operation, and wireless is the only means of communication with Smyrna. Hamid Bey, the representative of the Nationalists in Constantinople, is forced to depend entirely on the French wireless, which sometimes is erratic. American communication with Smyrna is being carried on through the wireless of the American torpedo boat destroyers, which have the greatest difficulty in picking up the shore stations because of air conditions.

GREECE SACRIFICED, SAYS FORMER ENVOY

Capps, Minister to Athens, Blames Ambitions of Powers for Present Plight.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 30.—"I believe that America's abstention from the councils of Europe has made a settlement with Turkey on the basis of honor and justice an impossibility," declared Edward Capps, former Minister of the United States to Greece, in an interview here today. Speaking vividly of the conditions that led up to the present series of horrors, Dr. Capps, who is Professor of Classics in Princeton University, said further that Greece, in his opinion, had been cruelly sacrificed to the ambitions and rivalries of the powers, and that Constantine had been made merely an excuse for double-dealing and perfidy.

"We are witnessing today in the Near East the triumph of our enemy in the European war, Turkey, and the humiliation, and perhaps nearly the ruin, of our friend and associate, Greece," said Dr. Capps. "For although technically we were never at war with Turkey, we did our utmost to defeat her, and our instrument to this end was Greece. The entry of Turkey on the side of Germany prolonged the war a year or more and cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of allied soldiers—English, French, Greek, German and Serbian. The entrance of Greece at about the time America entered saved the situation on the Eastern front and made possible the collapse of Austria and Germany.

"In order to enforce the terms of the armistice, Greece was requested by the Western powers to occupy the district or Smyrna, just as the troops of other powers still occupy Constantinople. She was told at the time that Smyrna and its hinterland was to be assigned to Greece in the peace settlement, at least provisionally.

"Greece found herself in Smyrna, therefore, with the same title which placed and still places allied troops in the Rhineland, French troops in Cilicia and British troops in Mesopotamia. The war against Kemal was not Constantine's war or the war of Venizelos, but a continuation of the general war against Turkey which the Allies left unfinished.

"Why, then, do we witness the amazing phenomenon that France rejoices openly and Italy makes no attempt to conceal her satisfaction because the armies of Kemal have swept the Greek army into the sea, have devastated the richest and most civilized province of Asia, and have blotted out by fire and the sword the most prosperous and populous city of the Aegean?

"The answer this question is not an easy task, but the explanation currently given is no explanation at all—that the Greek people voted against Venizelos in the general elections of 1920 and after the death of King Alexander summoned King Constantine back to the throne. France could have prevented the return of Constantine by force had she chosen to do so, as she did when Karl tried to regain the throne of Austria. As for Italy, she openly assisted Constantine to return and was the first to salute him as king. And toward Constantine personally England has maintained the same policy of non-recognition as France. I believe that Constantine has been made merely an excuse for double-dealing and perfidy; that Greece has been cruelly sacrificed to the ambitions and rivalries of the powers and that the withdrawal of the United States from the councils of Europe and its abstention from them since has made a new settlement with Turkey on the basis of honor and justice an impossibility. If the responsibility for the horrors which are at this moment being consummated are to be justly assessed no small portion of the blame must be laid upon the United States of America.

"The war is breaking out again in Asia Minor, and is about to spread to Europe. Thousands of lives have already been sacrificed and thousands more are doomed. Our Congress has voted $200,000 for the assistance of the afflicted and our great benevolent societies are preparing their appeals for help. We Americans should give as we have never given before, give till it hurts, for it is a people who are suffering that helped us to win the war and when it was abandoned and then worked against until they fell exhausted."

SAYS KEMAL TRIES TO BLUFF BRITAIN

English Critic Asserts That Way to "Stop the War" Is to Hold On to Chanak Position.

ARRAIGNS FRANCE'S POLICY

Separate Peace With Angora Was a Violation of Her Engagement With Ally, He Says.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Herbert Sidebotham, under the name of "A Student of Politics," discusses in an article in the Daily Chronicle the French policy in the Near East. After mentioning that the Treaty of Sèvres gave Cilicia to France he proceeds. "In March, 1920, Briand accepted responsibility for Cilicia because, as he said, France was called upon to play in Asia Minor 'the role of protector and liberator which has won for our country the great authority and absolute confidence that it enjoys.' Brave words, but in 1921 Briand pleaded it would cost too many men to fulfill this rôle. On June 25, 1920, he used these remarkable words: 'It is for us a question of honor and of humanity.' You say (pointing to the extreme Left), Clear out. If you were in the Government I would defy you to clear out. Clear out, forsooth! Abandon hundreds of thousands of men, women and children to butchery because the French flag failed them (parce que le drapeau Français aura manqué).' France has not the right to do it.

"Whether France had the right to do it or not, she did abandon hundreds of thousands to a butchery from which they only escaped by flight and the good offices of others. The French flag did fall them, and it was the handful of Turks before whom the French army retired in Cilicia that turned the scale against the Greeks as they neared Angora. Not only did the French abandon Cilicia, but they abandoned their ally, England, and the lawful sovereign of Turkey by the conclusion of a separate treaty with the Angora Government. This was a violation, as Lord Curzon pointed out, of the pact by which the Allies engaged not to make separate peace. If in the middle of the armistice we had concluded a separate treaty with Germany, by which we secured certain commercial advantages and guaranteed her against certain losses of sovereignty, that would have been an exact parallel to what France did in Cilicia by the conclusion of the Franklin-Bouillon treaty."

Sidebotham argues that Kemal, in invading the Chanak zone, is trying to destroy the influence of British sea power in enforcing any settlement reached at a conference. He writes:

"His motive is to eliminate British sea power as a power to guarantee a settlement reached at a conference, for sea power consists not in the ability of battleships to go where they want, but in the free use of all its ships by a power that exercises it. With the Turks finally in possession of one shore of the Straits, they can effectually barred to the passage of transports. Why should he think the British would consent to the surrender of their power to use sea power to guarantee the settlement? Because, after the surrender of the French in Cilicia, he thinks that they must prefer his friendship to ours, because the French, either not understanding the conditions of sea power or disliking it when we exercise it (except, of course, against Germany), have declined to stand by us on the Asiatic side of the Straits, thus repeating their surrender of Cilicia."

Sidebotham concludes:

"Mustapha Kemal is trying it on. No one was more surprised than he when the French cleared out of Cilicia; no one would be more surprised than he if the British cleared out of Chanak. It is an elaborate game of bluff, and once he realizes that he cannot hypnotize us, as he has done the French, and that the British Government is determined to stay at Chanak, he will withdraw. That has been the issue during the last ten days, and those who have demanded we should clear out of Chanak and 'stop the war' are being gulled. The only way to stop the war is to stay in Chanak."

ASKS AID FOR SMYRNA JEWS.

Appeal for Relief Fund to Be Read by Rabbis Today.

The plight of the Jews in the war-stricken countries will be dealt with in many sermons in synagogues today, and rabbis will read an appeal from Louis Marshall, Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee, who asks for funds for destitute Jews in Smyrna.

"The sacking of Smyrna has added to the already overbrimming cup of Jewish tragedy," Mr. Marshall's appeal stated. "Twenty thousand Jews have been rendered homeless, shelterless and are crying across the seas to their brethren in this country for aid. This cry for aid, which has been coming to us from every country in Europe, from millions of our unfortunate brethren since 1914, has so far always been answered with unparalleled generosity. I am confident that the Jews of America, who last Fall and Winter pledged the unprecedented sum of over $14,000,000 for war relief will not relinquish their efforts on behalf of their unfortunate brethren across the seas until their tragic plight has been fully relieved. Our terrific afflicted brethren in Smyrna are suffering just as the Jews are suffering in all the war-stricken lands, through no fault of their own. They are not only the victims of the war but also of that monstrous wave of religious and race prejudice which is its cruellest aftermath.

"When we assemble in our synagogues on this 'Day of Atonement' to supplicate mercy and loving kindness, let our hearts go out to our stricken brethren in the Ukraine, in Poland, Lithuania, Austria and Rumania, and now also in Smyrna and Constantinople."

CZECH PLANT FOR FORD?

Prague Confirms Vienna Reports That He Is Building Factory.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Daily Chronicle's reports from Vienna that Henry Ford is building a motor factory in Czechoslovakia are confirmed from Prague.

It is asserted that the cars can be built to sell at six thousand Czech krones less than the price of Czech motor cars.

PROPOSE ALLIES HOLD THRACE ONE MONTH

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

example. At the end of one month Thrace would be handed over to a commission, aided by Kemalist gendarmes, who would remain in possession of the province until the conclusion of peace."

Who Will 'Clear Greeks From Thrace?'

Copies of the Kemalist reply to the joint note of the Allies, in which the Nationalist Foreign Minister called for the immediate evacuation of Thrace by the Greeks, have been forwarded by the Quai d'Orsay to London and Rome, and answers are expected within twenty-four hours.

Official opinion is that the way to peace is now opened if the British wish it; but the feeling here is more gloomy than otherwise.

A new and important question which is troubling official minds and which may prove a stumbling-block is: "Who will clear the Greeks from Thrace?"

It is believed here that, just as the French refused to maintain a force at Chanak to threaten the Turks, the British will refuse to take up arms against their protegés, the Greeks.

The provisions relating to the neutral zone remain obscure so far as Paris information goes, and it is possible that they are being discussed by M. Franklin-Bouillon with General Harington in Constantinople. The conference, if it is held, will be attended by General Harington, representing England; General Charpy, representing France; General Mombelli, representing Italy; Ismet Pasha, representing Turkey, and a Greek General.

It is said in Paris tonight that if the British accept the Mudania conference the general peace conference in Venice could begin Oct. 15.

While it might seem that the agreement of Kemal to enter the Mudania conference indicated his acceptance of the allied terms of Sept. 23, since the holding of that conference was called for in those proposals, yet the National Assembly at Angora, in which there is a faction more radical than Kemal's, has not yet acted on the allied terms. Moreover, Kemal in sending troops to Chanak has already violated one of the conditions the allied conferees laid down.

It is interesting to note that, whereas Kemal appears today to have accepted a conference to discuss the evacuation of the neutral zone, only two days ago he notified General Harington that he did not recognize that a neutral zone existed. However, one communication was to the French, and the other to the English, which circumstance arouses the suspicion that Kemal is engaging in the habitual Turkish game of playing both ends against the middle.

Situation Full of Worry for France.

The French Government would breathe a heartfelt sigh of relief if the British would accept the Mudania conference, as it would rejoice if the Turks would take its advice and accept the allied terms. The uncertainty of the situation and the danger to French policy deeply worries Paris. In fact, the whole Asia Minor situation looks much less rosy to Paris today than it did ten days ago, when the Turks, whom the French had backed, completed their victory in Anatolia over the Greeks, backed by the British. The development of the situation may give rise to some doubt as to whether Premier Poincaré really did make a brilliant move in withdrawing French troops from Chanak.

It is like this: There will be no war in Asia Minor or there will be war. If there is no war, and the powers all go to the peace conference, England, because France left her alone at Chanak will be in the situation of having firmly maintained her position on the Dardanelles, not only against the Turks, but in spite of the French. Against the demand of the Turks that she quit Chanak and against the advice of the French that she get out, England will have stayed. This will give her an immensely improved diplomatic situation with regard to provisions for the Dardanelles.

If the French had remained at Chanak we are dealing with the promise that there is no war—they would have been able to share with the British this prestige which the British will probably hold alone.

French Alternatives if War Comes.

If there is war in Asia Minor the French must do one of two things—they must stay out of the fight or they must get in it. If they stay out of it, no one seriously doubts, whatever turn the war may take at the beginning, that the British will maintain their prestige and their position on the straits. Yet it is very unlikely that the British would undertake to clear up the Turkish army by chasing it into Anatolia.

If the French remained neutral they could scarcely expect to share with the British the fruits of a British victory.

If they got into the fight they would have to fight on the side of the Turks or on the side of the British. Their fighting as allies of the Turks would mean the end of the Entente, the withdrawal of British troops from the Rhine and the evaporation of any prospect of getting British help to make Germany pay. It is scarcely believable that the French would join with the Turks against the British.

If the French fought alongside the British against the Turks their victory would not mean the betterment of the position they have for the last three years held in common with the British on the Dardanelles and it would mean the sacrifice of the fruits of the French Asia Minor policy of the last two years, the abandonment of the hope of making an ally of Turkey and imminent danger to the French position in Syria.

Thus it requires only a glance at the situation to see that if it is uncomfortable for the British it is not reassuring for the French. The prospects for France unquestionably lie in the quick and peaceful liquidation of the situation, and certainly no one in touch with the Quai d'Orsay for the last few days would question for an instant that the French were making the most strenuous efforts to bring about a peace conference at the earliest possible date.

BRITISH POUR TROOPS AND GUNS INTO CHANAK

They Fortify First-Line Front, Lay Barbed Wire and Register Artillery on Defiles.

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CHANAK, Sept. 30.—The British continue to pour soldiers, sailors, marines, artillery, munitions and supplies into this bridgehead of the Dardanelles. They are solidifying fortifications, strengthening entrenchments, laying miles of barbed wire, emplacing new and bigger batteries and registering on defiles in the hills through which the Turks must pass.

Airplanes are taking off from the deck of the giant plane-carrier Argus, a flat-decked ship resembling a colossal hulk, across the Straits on the Gallipoli side. They are flying over the region and reporting that every Turk detachment sighted is mounted, there is no infantry, no artillery, few machine guns and no transports or other equipment.

A glance at the map will show why Great Britain is so anxious to hold Chanak open. Whichever nation mans the batteries emplaced at Chanak, dominating the narrowest portion of the Straits, which is less than two miles wide here, commands the Dardanelles, Constantinople and the Black Sea, and holds the front-door key to Rumania and Russia.

Chanak is surrounded by water. Slight growths cover the foreground, but a couple of miles inland the plain becomes a desert, small bushes and boulders affording the only shelter. The gravel bed of a stream crossing the desert encircles the town and empties into the dismantled Turkish fort at the west end of Chanak. Plenty of barbed wire has been strung along both banks and back along the road over the hill facing the Straits at the east end of the town.

One mile beyond is the first-line front, consisting of a line of fox-holes, interspersed with machine guns. Artillery is dug in the rear and has been well camouflaged.

The troops in the line, including Highlanders and Tommies, wear tin hats and carry gas masks, which are included in the full field equipment although the Turks do not possess any asphyxiating shells, according to the belief of the British. It is recalled that neither side used gas at Gallipoli in 1915.

Heavy English eighteen-pounders and big French howitzers, together with mountain batteries manned by marines and sailors, hold the front solidly behind wire entanglements. Here in town the cavalry is obliterated and lighters are busy landing larger calibre naval guns, more supplies of oats, straw, sardines, bars of bully beef, shoes and puttees (hats), as the tin lids are worn only on the front.

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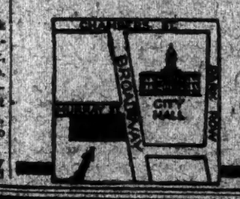

247 BROADWAY
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DEFENSE OF THRACE IS GREEKS' NEW AIM

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

him that our committee would hold itself responsible for the acts of the Cabinet we have created, and stand ready to back it with all the force of the army and navy. The King congratulated us on the complete orderliness of the revolution and promised his entire loyal co-operation."

Colonel Gonatas told the King that any attempts at reaction would be resisted implacably, but the King assured him that he accepted the situation and would collaborate with the new regime.

"We expect the Entente will commend us and help us in every way, both in the war and in the peace conference," Colonel Gonatas continued. "Formerly we were allies. We went to Asia Minor by their orders. The alliance was dissolved only after the return to the throne of King Constantine. Now that the King is gone and the cause for embarrassment has been removed, why can't they help us?"

Colonel Gonatas said he already had received offers of loans from Greek interests and representatives of foreign enterprises.

Gonatas once headed a Greek detachment which fought with the French against the Bolshevikl south of Odessa. During the hostilities in Asia Minor he commanded the army corps which formed the rear guard of the retreat. His bravery in battle and his protection of his men in the terrible retreat before the Turks made him the hero of the army.

The Greek merchants in Patras have offered the revolutionary committee 10,000,000 francs, 500,000 blankets and 50,000 shoes.

In explaining the organization of the revolution, Colonel Gonatas said the fleet with transports was already near the shores of the Attica coast when the revolutionary ultimatums were dropped from the sky over Athens. He added that the warships which the Government was desperately trying to locate were units in the revolutionary squadrons.

"We were invincible," Gonatas added, "because we were absolutely united and dedicated to a worthy cause."

Revolutionists Not Politicians.

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ATHENS, Sept. 30.—The revolt of the Asia Minor army has made a strange page in the history of revolutionary movements. It was not a revolution against the State. It was a revolution of patriotism in behalf of the State. The men at the front believed a continuance of war was useless when, as they thought, the political chiefs at Athens were betraying the country.

Not supported by Athens, and provided with sufficient food, clothes and munitions and discouraged and disheartened, the army did not resist the Turkish offensive, but beat a hasty retreat under cover of the rear guard led by Colonel Plastiras, now a member of the revolutionary committee of three.

Concentrated on the Aegean Islands, they learned that the Allies had offered Turkey peace terms which reduced Greece to the status of an insignificant State. Believing the presence of King Constantine on the throne was a thorn in the side of the powers which proposed what seemed to them unjust punitive measures against their country, they decided to remove the King as the first step toward winning the favor of the Entente in preceding to fight to keep Thrace, which is called here the cradle of the Greek nation.

The leaders of the movement are not politicians. They are plain, middle-aged, war-weathered soldiers, whose governing motive is national honor. They hate and fear politics, which they declare ruined Greece, and they are determined to take any measures to keep the Government non-political. Now they do not like to turn the force at their disposal over to discharged officers, but consider it necessary to prove their good faith to the Allies.

When first organized, the revolutionary government headquarters was in a military barracks, with orderlies at the door, an officer of the day at a desk, and crowds of busy, silent officers rushing out the orders of the various departments and again surging the wheels of the Government.

GREEK CABINET COMPLETED.

Three Mere Ministries Under Alexandre Zaimis Are Filled.

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—The new Cabinet, which is to be headed by Alexander Zaimis, was completed today by the appointment of Georges Rhallys as Minister of Foreign Constantine Zavitzianos, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, as Public Treasurer, and M. Christomanos as Minister of Agriculture.

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WORK OF AMERICANS UNDONE BY THE TURK

Bishop Cannon Tells of Millions Spent to Succor 60,000 Christian Orphans.

SCORES FRENCH ATTITUDE

He Asks Why Washington, Which Saved Cuba and Western Europe, Cannot Act in the East.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Bishop James Cannon, of Virginia, who went to Constantinople to confer with the relief workers concerning the conditions prevailing and needs to be supplied, spoke today in high terms of the great work which philanthropic America—unofficially altogether—is doing in relieving the suffering in the Near East.

"While other countries have been stressing political and commercial aims," the bishop stated, "Christian America has been trying to care for the children orphaned as the result of deportations and massacres by the Turks since 1915, in which more than 600,000 Armenians lost their lives.

"The Near East Relief had collected about 60,000 orphans in homes before the recent Smyrna horror and had spent, all told, in this beautiful form of Christian effort, more than $50,000,000. Homes had been provided for many thousands and the budget of the coming year was estimated at about $4,000,000.

"The new conditions, however, have added greatly to its responsibilities, not only for immediate relief to prevent death from exposure and starvation, but for thousands of new orphans and the transportation of those formerly in Anatolia. The situation had become so threatening that the Near East transported 4,000 orphans from Anatolia to Beirut, and thence by ship to Constantinople.

Scene as Orphans Arrive.

"I was in Constantinople when the first shipload of 1,400 came in and went out to see them disembark. The scene occasioned mixed emotions. Children were swarming everywhere on deck, laughing and singing, happy to feel they had escaped. But there was an awful undertone of questioning. Why were these 60,000 orphans deprived of father, mother and home? The same answer came back 60,000 times—'the Turks!'

"I followed the children to a great building which had been rented to care for them, and marveled at the simple, practical, effective handling—clean houses and beds, plain, nourishing food, day classes in languages and industrial work, the washing of all their clothes and other simple things.

"The Near East staff is splendidly organized. H. C. Jaquith, the director, is genial and also efficient. He has shown unusual ability in handling great and unexpected difficulties. Under his direction the Near East Relief was at work in Smyrna, joining in with the Red Cross and giving the largest possible amount of succor. When the fire destroyed supplies, fresh supplies were sent down, and food and medical aid furnished as conditions permitted.

"With the Turk back in active control of Constantinople and Thrace, the final disposition of the orphans will be a pressing problem. The Turk leaders have told the missionary workers of the American Board that their work is not welcome in Turkey, whether among Armenians or Turks. The Turks have no sympathy with the work America has been doing to save the Christian orphans. How could those who killed the fathers and mothers be expected to love the children?

Would Bring the Children Here.

"The best solution at present would seem to be transportation of the children to another country, probably America. It would be idealistic to have them in Turkey to be leaders in a new era, but unless the Governments of the great Christian nations meet their responsibilities better in the future than they have done in the past, the Turks will kill off or deport—another name for death—these orphans as they grow up. If they are left in Turkey they will be Turkish subjects, and can be seized at any time.

"Some Americans at Constantinople said that the great powers which are responsible for these fresh horrors ought to take care of the refugees and orphans; that as the United States had no hand in bringing about the disaster, people should not be called upon to pay for it. But that reasoning, however logical, is untimely. There are suffering, disease and death. Human lives are at stake. Humanity demands help for these sufferers.

"Other nations will give something, but comparatively little. France, notwithstanding her claim for sympathy for the devastated regions, notwithstanding the help she has received from America, has shown practically no concern for the Smyrna horrors. Her contract with Angora, made secretly, was the beginning of the present crisis. For political and commercial gain she has breathed new life into the defeated Turk, and now that massacre is followed she has voiced no condemnation of Turkey, has made no substantial gift to relieve the suffering and appears actually to be backing the Turks in their accusations that Greeks and Armenians fired their own homes and spared the Turkish quarters.

"Great Britain and her dominions will give something, but as in China, as in Russia, as in the Near East in the past, the Christian people of America must give a great sum if the lives of the victims are to be saved through the winter. How terrible it is that our Government is unwilling to take the responsibility of demanding that these Turkish atrocities must stop."

Praise for Admiral Bristol.

Admiral Bristol has been exceedingly efficient in all relief measures and has done so far as his instructions from the State Department permit him. He has made thorough preparations for the protection of American lives. Mrs. Bristol, wife of the Admiral, is Chairman of the relief organization which has been distributing about $1,000 per week, and she gives herself personally to the work.

America is making her usually splendid record in relief work. But if we saved Cuba, if we saved Western Europe, why cannot our Government save the Christians of the Near East?"

BEGGARS OF MOSCOW RESUME THEIR TRADE

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—The beggars of Moscow have been enjoying resumption of free trade under the Soviet regime nearly as much as the profiteers and speculators.

A year or so ago, when the Government doled out everything to everybody, the aristocrat and the beggar alike, and money was of very little use, residents virtually disappeared from all their haunts at the various street corners. But with the reopening of trade and when the daily parade of misery began anew, the beggars reassembled and apparently brought a lot of relatives and friends with them.

The professional beggars of Moscow are a happy lot when off duty. They congregate in vacant lots and in nooks and corners of tumble-down buildings, where they gamble among themselves, joke and laugh, hold their feasts, apparently oblivious of the past or the future, and have quite as jolly a time as any group of average persons. The non-professionals, the men and women of the better class of other days who beg only as a last resort, do not take part in these gatherings, which are made up of the class which has always been beggar and knows nothing else of life.

STILL EMBARKING SMYRNA REFUGEES

Turks Have Granted No Extension of Time, But Americans Continue Their Work.

LONDON, Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—According to Government advices, the Turks have not replied to the request for an extension of the time for the removal of the refugees from Smyrna, which ended at midnight Saturday, but the embarking of refugees continued today, showing that the time limit had not yet been put in operation.

SMYRNA, Oct. 2 (Associated Press).—Another fire broke out in the residential quarter of Smyrna today and destroyed twenty-five buildings.

It is reported that several Armenians, fearing they would be blamed for the fire, threw themselves into the flames.

Although the time limit fixed by the Turks for the evacuation of refugees expired at midnight last night, there still is a steady influx of Christians from the interior. Relief ships under the protection of the American flag continue to ply between here and the island of Mitylene, which is the nearest refuge for those who are fleeing from the Turks.

The Americans hope to evacuate from Smyrna all those at present in sight within three or four days. They are going ahead with their plans just as if no time limit for getting the refugees away existed. It is asserted by the Americans that if all the boats that have been promised arrive they will have the refugees safely away from the Turks by Wednesday.

To the surprise of the American Disaster Relief Committee, the census showed there were 180,000 refugees in Smyrna Friday after the committee had thought the departure of 36,000 had reduced the total remaining to below 50,000. The influx came from the hinterland and near-by hiding places.

From the beginning the coming here of those who have been in hiding has been one of the difficulties of the situation which has imposed an immense extra burden on the American relief workers. The plight of these later arrivals has been worse than that of the first ones, because thousands of them have come from greater distances and have suffered more severe hardships.

On the whole, the refugees now in Smyrna are being treated in more civilized fashion than the first arrivals, notwithstanding the temptation of the Turkish irregulars to rob those among them who still possess funds.

Cornell Heizer, Director of the American Disaster Committee, has opened registration bureaus, which are in charge of the Near East relief workers, at the refugee centres of Mitylene, Cavalla, Rodosto, Salonika and Athens.

At Mitylene there are now more than 100,000 penniless fugitives and more are coming hourly, adding to the confusion that exists. Food and even water is at a premium, and the whole island is a breeding ground for pestilence.

FANTASIES IN AUSTRIA DUE TO PAPER BILLIONS

1,353,403,631,630 Kronen in Circulation—Taxi Fares Multiplied by 9,000.

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VIENNA, Oct. 1.—Austria's money values are completely insane. Working on the principle that debts could easily be paid by the simple process of keeping the banknote printing presses going night and day, the new republic has turned out endless tons of beautifully engraved paper slips which assert themselves to be equal to 1,000 or 100,000 or 500,000 kronen.

The economic law of supply and demand, suffering through an unfavorable balance of trade, has automatically denied this assertion. Money of other lands represent national assets and the world has refused to accept an inflated currency which represented little more than good-will and good intentions.

Therefore today one pre-war gold kronen is worth 15,200 of the present paper issue. One American dollar is worth 74,600 kronen. One English pound is exchangeable for 360,000 kronen.

In a nation of 6,000,000 people there is a circulating currency of 1,353,403,631,630 kronen. Salaries run into millions annually. Minor business transactions of small merchants involve billions. Boys selling newspapers on the streets carry sacks to hold their paper small change. Business houses and factories send trucks to the bank to draw the amounts for their weekly payrolls.

The situation, fantastically amusing to the foreigner, is a bitter tragedy to the Austrian. Today the average salary is 200,000 kronen a month. This money is immediately spent, for it is useless to save a currency that is steadily depreciating in value. Besides, the huge sum will buy but little.

Although Austrian money is practically valueless in world markets, Austrian prices approximate the world markets level. Meats are 60,000 kronen a pound, bread is 6,400 a loaf, shoes are 350,000 or 400,000 a pair, shirts 250,000 apiece. The cheapest cigarettes cost 250 kronen apiece; a good cigarette costs 1,000 kronen. Trolley fares are 1,000 kronen; taxi fares are multiplied 9,000 times the meter reading.

The Austrian escapes practically free from the item of rent in his budget. A law passed while the kronen was still of value forbade the raising of rents. If a man paid 100 kronen monthly for his rooms a year ago, he still pays the same sum. Yet 100 kronen is $0.001 today.

ISADORA DUNCAN DETAINED ON LINER

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

for a new friendship! May the American woman with her keen intelligence help us in our task! On the journey here we have crossed all Europe. In Berlin, in Rome, Paris and in London we found nothing but museums, death and disenchantment. America, our last but our truest hope! Greetings and thanks to the American people!"

Miss Duncan said that she was astonished to hear that the American Government had no sympathy with revolutions.

"I thought that our great country was started by a revolution in which my great-grandfather, General William Duncan, played a part," she said, adding:

"They may keep my body from entering America, but they cannot keep out my spirit. There are at least 20,000 young girls all over the country, from New York to California, who are now dancing the classic dances that I brought into fashion twenty years ago.

"I have no new ideas, only the ideas that I had when I began to dance as a little girl. It is the idea that I was born with. Rodin, the sculptor, was not understood until he was eighty years old. My imitators make caricatures of my dances. They dance with the arms and legs, but not with their souls."

Drawing her husband's curly head down on her shoulder, Miss Duncan said that he was a young "Imagiste" poet, who had already written many poems which had been translated into French, but not yet into English, but that they soon would be.

"He is called the greatest poet since Pushkin," she continued. "He has written a poem of the tragedy of Pougatchoff, the young revolutionist of 150 years ago. Then, Pougatchoff said that the next revolution would come from the University and Lenin is the present world revolutionist of the University."

The dancer said that she would apply under the recent law enacted for the restoration of her citizenship, lost by marrying the young Russian, who, though down as 27 years old on the manifest, does not look more than 17. If permitted to land, Miss Duncan will await the arrival of her dancing pupils from Russia before announcing her plans, although she is scheduled to appear at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 7.

Miss Duncan and her party traveled on Russian passports. She said that it had been properly vised at the United States Consulate in Paris and that the Consul had assured here there would not be any trouble with the immigration authorities on her arrival in New York.

NO ORDER FROM UHL.

Deputy Commissioner Here and Secretary of Labor Davis Deny Action.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Refusal of New York immigration authorities to permit the landing of Isadora Duncan, the dancer, and her Russian husband and secretary, was not on orders from the Department of Labor, Secretary Davis said tonight. Other officials of the Department of Labor, under which the Immigration Bureau operates, said they knew nothing of the case.

"The question of permitting Miss Duncan or others to enter the port of New York is entirely in the hands of the authorities there," said Mr. Davis, who explained that the Board of Inquiry at New York, which excluded aliens and others acted on its own initiative. "This is the first I have heard of Miss Duncan's detention, and no orders to keep her out of the country have been sent from here."

Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Byron H. Uhl, when asked last night if said orders had been issued as Ellis Island for the detention of Isadora Duncan, the dancer, with her husband and secretary on their arrival on the Paris, replied:

"I did not give any such orders and I do not know that any instructions had been given by the Immigration Department in New York to detain her."

MAN'S HEAD FOUND IN A BAG IN WOODS

Skillfully Severed Within Forty-eight Hours, Examination Shows—Torso Missing.

BOYS, CURIOUS, UNWRAP IT

Police Say Slayers Meant It to Be Found—Suspect Bootleg War and Black Hand.

The discovery of the head of an unidentified man, apparently an Italian, about 27 years old, carefully wrapped in a bed ticking and brown paper and enclosed in a black oilcloth shopping bag, in Bronx Park, near the Pelham Parkway entrance, early yesterday afternoon by two boys searching for fresh water crabs, furnished the police another baffling murder mystery.

One outstanding fact, the police said, was that the slayer or slayers wanted it known that the man had been put out of the way. Otherwise the head would have been thrown into the river or otherwise disposed of, the police argued. The Black Hand and a bootleggers' feud were both considered as possible explanations of the crime.

Photographs of the head were broadcast over the city last night by the police in an effort to identify the man. The murder, according to the police, occurred within forty-eight hours of the finding of the head.

Vito Morrilla, 14, of 707 East 180th Street, and Salvatore Compesci, 15, of 2,405 Crotona Avenue, found the shopping bag lying between some rocks. Curious, they opened the bag and found a package wrapped in heavy brown paper. Under this covering was the bed ticking. All of the contents of a straw mattress had been removed. Inside the ticking, which was blue and white striped, was a human head.

The boys fled in terror to the nearest policeman, who was Policeman Woodruff of the Bronx Park Precinct at White Plains Avenue and Gold Street. He took charge of the head and had Police Headquarters notified. The head was taken to the Fordham Morgue, where it was carefully examined by Captain Arthur Carey of the Homicide Bureau. Wrapped with the head was a sheet of a New York Italian daily newspaper bearing the date of Wednesday, Sept. 13. Captain Henry Duane of the Bronx Park Precinct assigned Detectives Nylin and Case to the case. Assistant District Attorney James Sullivan of the Bronx is aiding in the investigation.

Dr. John Riegelman of the Bronx Medical Examiner's office, who examined the head, said there were no marks or bruises, but found three scars. The head had been severed from the body by a skilful hand. Dr. Riegelman said, and the man may have been killed before the head had been severed from the body. The dismemberment operation was done, Dr. Riegelman said, either with a sharp knife or butcher's cleaver.

He denied that there were any special marks on the head to indicate that the man had been a victim of the Black Hand. There were no identifying marks of any kind, he added.

He thought the decapitation had taken place about forty-eight hours before the finding of the head.

The head was found near the Zoological Park, thirty-five or forty feet off a well-traveled automobile highway and about thirty-five feet from Bronx River. The police think the head was brought to the scene in an automobile. Tracks indicated that a car had come to a sudden stop, skidding at a point just opposite where the head was found.

Dr. Riegelman said there was a scar above the left eye, another behind the left ear and a third on the upper lip about an inch long. The man apparently had received a shave only a short time before he was killed. He had black hair, dark eyes and good teeth. A search of the neighborhood failed to reveal any other parts of the body.

DAUGHERTY TO CONFER ON STRIKE INJUNCTION

Will Meet Shop Crafts' Counsel Today for Discussion of Future Court Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Donald R. Richberg, attorney for the striking shop crafts in the recent injunction proceedings before Judge Wilkerson, departed today for Washington to confer with Attorney General Daugherty regarding further action. He expected to meet H. M. Jewell, head of the shop crafts, in the capital. The conference with the Attorney General was set for tomorrow afternoon. It was explained in the following statement from Mr. Richberg:

"The conference was arranged following the suggestion of Judge Wilkerson and Assistant Solicitor General Esterline to consider three matters: First, my request that the Attorney General certify that this case is one of general public importance so that it can be heard at once by three Judges, thus giving the defendants an immediate appeal from Judge Wilkerson's order. Second, Judge Wilkerson's request that counsel for both sides make arrangements for a final hearing at an early date. (This means a trial with oral testimony of witnesses and cross-examination instead of ex parte affidavits.) Third, Mr. Esterline's request that the attorneys try to shorten the trial by agreeing to methods of producing evidence.

"Associated with me in the Washington conference will be Frank L. Mulholland of Toledo, James S. Easby-Smith of Washington and probably Thomas Stevenson of Cleveland."

Mr. Jewell was said to have left New York, where he had been conferring with Eastern executives regarding terms of strike settlements, for Washington yesterday.

LUDENDORFF SAYS HE WARNED ENGLAND

Predicted That the Greek Army Would Be Unable to Vanquish the Turks.

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BERLIN, Oct. 1.—This is how Field Marshal Ludendorff views the present conflict:

"The Near East entanglement is creating the most serious political and military situation the world ever knew."

His views were obtained by Herr Lerchberg, former Adjutant to the Crown Prince and one of the leading industrialists of Germany.

"England," said Ludendorf, "did not believe my warnings when a year ago I said Greece could not vanquish Mustapha Kemal Pasha; even if its army was excellent, which was not the case, it was too small for the big area it had to fight in. Double the number of soldiers would be necessary to vanquish Kemal.

"Should a Polish fight break out between England and Turkey, I believe England's victory would be most improbable since it would mean a fight against the entire population of a big area. Nothing less than an army of 2,000,000 men would be strength enough and it is doubtful if England would be willing to send an army of this size."

Ludendorff believes British world supremacy is at stake in any case with or without war.

"Mr. Lloyd George's negotiations with the Bolsheviki have given time to sow the seed of rebellion in Islam. Should England defend Constantinople the Bolshevist agents will continue their propaganda, pointing out England is an enemy of Islam. In case England gives up control of Constantinople, the Red emissaries will interpret this as a weakness, telling Islam it is time to break the bondage of the weakened country."

Ludendorff compares the fight of the Bolsheviki against England with a Spanish bullfight.

"Moscow, in an effort to weaken the British Empire, uses Turkey and Islam in the same way as toreadors use a red flag. When he waves a red flag the bull attacks the flag, giving the enemy a chance to thrust the dagger, weakening or killing him.

"Germany will also suffer from the consequences of the conflict, the army leader said, since the countries in the conflict have the raw material which the world needs. Once raw material is missing the worst will happen to the industrialists of the European countries.

"France also is in the throes of danger on account of her Mohammedan question. It is time that the nations recognize that they must all act together."

TRIPLE SPLIT NOW IN RUSSIAN CHURCH

Archbishop Anthony, Metropolitan of Moscow, Establishes the "Resurrection Church."

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MOSCOW, Sept. 30.—Archbishop Anthony, Metropolitan of Moscow, and member of the Supreme Church Administration, has in his own words kicked out the "Living Church" today, marking the second schism of the Greek Church since enforced reformation began in Russia. Archbishop Anthony now heads the "Resurrection Church," making three churches contending for the patronage of the masses.

Archbishop Anthony says he disagrees with the so-called Living Church, upon which Bolshevism smiled. The Living Church members broke away from the Greek Catholics and called the latter, which Patriarch Tikon heads, the "Dead Church." Archbishop Anthony declared for a partial return to "my church, which is called the Resurrection Church, and is neither reactionary nor revolutionary, but stands for sanity in religion. I certainly recognize that the Greek Church needed reformation."

He declared that the Roman Catholic Church had not taken advantage of M. Tchitcherin's agreement with Cardinal Sigmiori at the Genoa conference, whereby the Roman Church is entitled to make Russia a field for conquest the same as any other church. However, the Polish churches in some parts of Russia had begun conducting Roman Catholic services in the Russian language for the first time, attracting numerous converts.

An indication of how strongly the Russian folk still favor the church was shown today when Patriarch Tikon, declared to have curative properties, emerge from a small church near the Kremlin. Thousands of persons crowded the streets and they rushed up and kissed Patriarch Tikon, said prayers for their recovery, and crossed themselves three times. The procession through the streets was the largest public event of the month.

However, the Government apparently enjoys the triple split church, which is effective today. With reformation comes a weakening of the biggest factor of opposition.

ANOTHER WITNESS IN MURDER IS SHOT

Man Who Testified Against Hoey, Policeman Neville's Slayer, May Die.

WILL NOT TELL OF SHOOTING

Detectives Think Hell's Kitchen Gangsters May Have Organized to Terrorize Informers.

For the second time since William Hoey, gangster, was convicted of the murder of Patrolman Daniel J. Neville in a vacant lot in West Thirty-ninth Street a witness against Hoey was shot yesterday. Detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station, unable to learn any of the circumstances of the shooting, concluded that Hell's Kitchen gangsters had organized to terrorize "squealers" and had embarked on a campaign to exterminate those who were instrumental in sending Hoey to Sing Sing to serve from twenty years to life.

The man shot yesterday was George Swan, 44, of 615 West Forty-sixth Street. With a bullet which had penetrated his body just under the right lung, lodging in his liver, Swan was taken to French Hospital in a taxicab by two men who said they had found him in front of Rothenberg & Son's drug store at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue. Dr. Erwin gave Swan first aid treatment and sent him to Bellevue, where it was believed he could not recover.

Swan stubbornly refused to explain his injury. Detective Clancy could find no one who had seen Swan shot. Clancy learned that a shot had been heard in Thirty-ninth Street between Ninth and Tenth Avenues early in the afternoon at about the hour Swan was injured. Clancy believed that Swan might have been shot there and, perhaps, had tried to walk to the drug store for aid. He collapsed on the step of the store.

Neville was murdered in August, 1921, in a vacant lot inhabited by gangsters and known as the "Pirates' Den." The place was used as a storage yard. Hoey, night watchman there, as well as a gangster and a drug addict, fled, but surrendered to Father Cashin at Sing Sing, expressing fear of being beaten if taken by the police here. He was indicted and convicted in the second degree. According to the police, Swan was one of those who aided the police and the prosecution.

About two months ago, the police said last night, Timothy W. McEnery, who testified against Hoey and is brother of a policeman who was shot by gangsters several years ago, reported that while he was walking in Eleventh Avenue near Thirty-ninth Street two men opened fire on him from a taxicab. One bullet struck him. The injury was painful but not serious. The assassins were not caught.

BIBESCO MAY NOT RETURN.

Rumanian Representative Here Will Sell His London House.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Prince Antoine Bibesco proposes to sell his London residence at Hyde Park Gardens. The Prince is visiting his estates in Rumania.

It is said to be a little uncertain whether the Prince will continue his official post as representative of his country at Washington.

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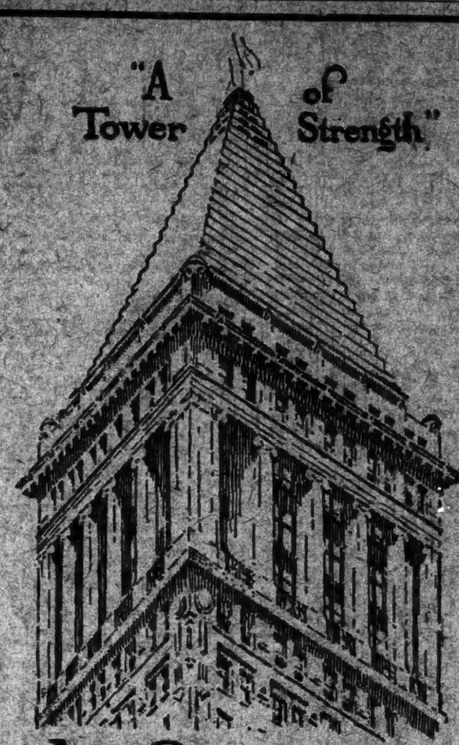

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Largest Convention of Bankers Ever Held Opens Today

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

laws permitting State banks to have branches.

The leaders of the anti-branch movement have rejected the compromise plan. They say the constituted existence of branch banks threaten the existence of separate banks and will lead to a banking monopoly. Their stand was supported yesterday by a mass meeting of independent bankers from various States who met at the Hotel Astor and mapped out a plan of campaign to carry out on the floor of the convention in order to get it to commit itself to a policy of no further extension of the branch bank system in any form.

The opposition to branch banks, which has been growing for several months, crystallized in yesterday's meeting, which was called by the Chicago and Cook County Bankers' Association. Resolutions were passed and speeches made denouncing the branch banks as an un-American attempt to monopolize the money power of the country in the hands of a few centralized interests. Controller of the Currency Crissinger was attacked for his "tacit approval" of the opening of branch banks by national banks in various States. According to the anti-branch faction, Mr. Crissinger overthrew a sixty-year precedent when he allowed the opening of a branch by a bank located in a State whose laws expressly forbid branch banks.

Vernon R. Loucks, a Chicago attorney, was the principal speaker yesterday. Mr. Loucks compared the traditional American banking system, consisting of many independent banks, with the continental idea of a few banks with branches and one great institution acting as the fiscal agent of the Government, and with the Canadian and Scotch branch bank system.

American Banking History.

Tracing the history of American banking, he pointed out that both times we have tried out the continental idea it had failed. He referred to the failure of the first Bank of the United States (1781 to 1811), and the popularity that Andrew Jackson won by his fight against the second United States Bank, with its twenty-five branches (1816 to 1836). When the National Banking act, under which our national banks are incorporated, was passed in 1863 in order to raise money for the Civil War, the speaker said, branch banking was not permitted, the only exception being where a State bank having branches is consolidated with a national bank.

Mr. Loucks quoted Attorney General Wickersham's opinion in 1911 that branch banking is not permissible under the Federal statute. He said that the American banking system, "unique and isolated as it is," had flourished under the old conditions so that the banking power of the United States is far greater than that of Great Britain or any continental country, while that of Canada, "so idealized by proponents of the branch banking system," is less than that of Massachusetts.

Conceding that this country's banking system had many defects between the panic of 1893 and 1913 which made it less effective than the Canadian system, Mr. Loucks insisted, however, that these evils have been cured by the Federal Reserve system. This, he said, "has not only eliminated the former great evil of the hoarding of individual reserves, but has afforded a vast expansive system of credit on a scientific basis unknown to any other banking system of the world."

"The branch bank system of expansion," Mr. Loucks went on, "is a centralization of money power in a few hands; the American system is one of decentralization of money power, but with organization and mobilization of reserve available to all. The one is a system of centralization, the other a method of co-operation. The one is a domination of money power by a few, the other an organization of the resources of the many, uniting all independent banks into one cohesive whole."

Federal Reserve Advantages.

He quoted James B. Forgan, a banker who had favored branch banks, as saying that the Federal Reserve act gave the banks the advantages of the branch banking system, "without surrendering their individuality of ownership, their interest in local affairs or the local control of their business." He also quoted Charles G. Dawes as saying that branch banking is wrong "because it proceeds from the top down instead of from the bottom up."

In reciting the evils of branch banking, Mr. Loucks said that it destroys the interest which each community feels in its own institutions. People of a community are attached to their own bank not only by financial ties, he said, but by ties of sentiment, local patriotism and neighborliness. They have pride in their home town bank, which they would not have in a branch of a big city bank.

"The branch banking system takes away the benefit of having a bank under local control to build up local industries," he said. Pointing out that Vancouver and Victoria had no local banks, but only branches of big city banks, he attributed the greater growth of Portland and Seattle, cities with practically the same natural advantages of the Canadian cities, largely to their local ownership of strong national and State banks. "They have a corps of real financial leaders," he said, "independent, resourceful and devoted to the industrial progress of those cities. Does any one believe that Portland or Seattle would today be several times larger than Vancouver or Victoria if they had been dependent for their banking facilities upon branches of New York or Chicago banks?"

Pointing out that the directors and officers of a big bank, located miles away, are unable to get adequate first-hand information about conditions in the cities where branches are located, he said that for such directors to pass on the credits of merchants miles away is about as satisfactory as teaching swimming by correspondence."

"The result," he went on, "under the branch banking system is that local loans are frequently refused where they should be made. Local enterprises do not receive the financial credit they must have. The entire community suffers and the city and surrounding country do not develop as they should.

Cites Conditions in Canada.

Nothing illustrates this better than the retarded growth of the Western cities and cities in the maritime provinces of Canada. Her natural riches are extensive. She has a great and resourceful people. And yet most of her cities and towns are farming and fishing centres. There is a noticeable lack of factories and other industrial enterprises outside of her few banking centres. The financial resources of her outlying districts, cities and villages, are tapped and brought to a central reservoir, with the result that the cities of Montreal and Toronto profit at their expense."

Mr. Loucks said the substitution of branch managers for independent bankers in many cities would deprive their communities of helpful financial service and prove an economic waste which would not be equalized by the economies in operation claimed by proponents of the branch system.

"Branch banking is monopolistic and would ultimately destroy the independent bank system," said Mr. Loucks. "What branch banking does to the independent bank is demonstrated by the steady decrease of banks in Canada and England. The Canadian year-books show a steady decline in the number of banks in Canada, until in 1904 she had only thirty-five banks. Today she has only seventeen, a decrease of over 100 per cent. In eighteen years. The Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1910 and 1922 editions, show that England in 1843 had 429 banks, in 1900 111 and in 1921 41, less than one-tenth the number in existence eighty years ago.

"The only answer to this deplorable condition, by those who favor branch banking is that it is a case of the survival of the fittest. But in the realm of finance the fittest does not necessarily survive. One of the well recognized rules relating to money is Gresham's law, to the effect that where good money and bad money circulate side by side the bad money eventually drives it out. So with branches of big city banks, but only branches of big city banks, he attributed the greater growth of the good money out of existence. The fittest money does not survive, nor does the fittest among the banks necessarily survive. It is the survival of the strongest made strong by artificially created conditions."

Competition of Small Banks.

Mr. Loucks pointed out that the branch bank is a formidable competitor of the small independent bank, which has to pay taxes on its capital stock, whereas with a branch bank no capital stock taxes are paid except by the parent bank at the home office. As in other business, also, he said, it can use the monopolistic weapons to kill off competition and get the field for itself.

"Price wars," resulting from this kind of competition, he said, would prove unhealthy to the community in the long run.

Mr. Loucks showed what had happened in cities where branch banking is permitted. He said the Bank of California had twenty-six branches in Los Angeles and the Cleveland Trust Company had forty-eight branches and was extending them throughout Ohio. In Detroit there are 191 banking places, of which 171 are branches.

"In his recent letter to Senator McCormick," the speaker went on, "Mr. branch banking is permitted. He speaks Crissinger argues that national banks should be permitted to have branches where State banks are given the same permission on the ground that independent banks without branches cannot survive where branch banking is permitted. He speaks of the competition of Statebanks that have literally taken possession of cities with branch banks or offices and says that 'these facts are notorious and well known to all the State bankers of the country.' He calls attention to the growth of branches in Detroit, Cleveland, Los Angeles and other places, and states that the same conditions prevail in the City of New York, where the Corn Exchange Bank and several other State institutions 'are literally plastering that city with branches.' He then draws the inevitable conclusion that independent unit banks can not long survive in any State or community where branch banking is permitted.

Concentration of Power.

"Most of the advocates of branch banking freely admit that the system means the elimination of the small bank and the concentration of banking power in the hands of the large banks. Their arguments are based upon the benefits of such a concentrated system. They proceed upon the assumption and inevitable fact that branch banking means the passing of the smaller banks.

"The proponents of the system say that there is competition even in branch banking. While this is true, it is not a healthy competition. It is competition only of large and powerful banks fighting over the spoils. There is no competition between large and small banks. The competition of Canadian banks is not free for all. It is a 'war of the barons,' and in ways it is wasteful and extravagant.

"In their attempts to outdo each other the Canadian banks have established branches in some of the large cities of Canada so extensively that they are out of all proportion to the needs of the community. Imagine Chicago with six times the number of banking institutions which it now has and you will have a picture of Toronto. In Montreal practically the same condition exists. As a result of this competition the banks of Canada have 50 per cent. of their capital tied up in bank buildings and equipment. This is not a healthy condition."

Mr. Loucks denied the contention that branch banking would afford more uniform interest rates. He said the rates in Canada and this country vary in about the same proportion, in accordance with economic laws. Under the Federal Reserve system, he said, our clearance system is just as effective and more universal than the Canadian. "A man in business in Chicago today can deposit his checks received from customers all over the country and have them collected and credited to his account with fully as much facility as the man in Montreal."

The branch system, he said, ignores the rule of safety that when a bank increases in size, its capital stock should increase in proportion. He denied that the branch system would decrease the danger of panics, saying that it is the failure of big institutions, and not of small country banks, that brings on panics. He also pointed out that in the last eighteen years six of the thirty-five banks in Canada have failed, proving that branch banking does not prevent bank failures. The size of some of our individual banks, he said, enables them to finance enterprises of any magnitude and does away with the argument that the branch banking system is desirable because it creates institutions large enough to develop big businesses. He said very few large industries do all their business with one bank, anyway.

The principle followed by insurance companies, of splitting up a big risk by reinsurance, he said, was equally good in banking. Such enterprises as the Standard Oil, International Harvester, and the packing corporations, he pointed out, had been financed by our banks when they were much smaller than now.

"The control of great financial resources in a few banks," he concluded, "with their associated insurance companies, trust companies, securities and investment companies, even today means control of railroads, mines, steel mills and other industries.

Political Power.

"Furthermore, in a democracy money power always has and will carry with it corresponding political power, which is reflected in legislation, executive acts and frequently even in judicial circles. Already 46 per cent. of the nation's money and credits is in the hands of 1 per cent. of the banks. The inauguration of a system that has always and everywhere meant and must inevitably mean the destruction of independent banks in the various communities throughout the country, and an oligarchical concentration of financial, industrial and political power, would strike at the very heart of our future welfare.

"We have today the best banking system that has yet been developed. We have less reason to discard it for the branch banking system now than ever before. Our banking power is the greatest known. We have more independent and resourceful banking brains, extremely well located at points of commercial vantage throughout the country, than any other nation. Banking resources are more available to the average citizen than to the people of any other country. Prosperity is more universally and widely diffused than in any other Government. Let us not at this most fateful hour discard so vital a factor in the prosperity and greatness of our nation."

I. N. Powell, President of the South Side Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, who was Chairman of yesterday's meeting, urged a campaign to induce Congress to pass legislation against branch banks. He said the big interests of New York City were behind the agitation in favor of branch banks.

Samuel R. Jeffreys, a St. Louis attorney, spoke in favor of giving national banks the privilege of having branches in States where State legislation permits State banks to have branches. This suggestion provoked a storm of opposition from the other bankers, practically all of whom favored legislation to abolish all branch banks, either State or national, everywhere.

Among the delegates who made speeches attacking the branch system were Andrew Jay Frame, 78 years old, President of the Waukesha National Bank, Waukesha, Wis., who has not missed a bankers' convention for forty-seven years; William J. Rathje, President of the Mid-City Bank, Chicago; Burrie Pollock, Secretary of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association; Michael R. Wells, President of the Home Savings Bank of Milwaukee; Louis E. Dehlendorf and Mr. Miltonberger of St. Louis.

Resolutions Adopted.

The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the representatives of banks here present, That we view with alarm the large increase in the number of branch banks in the United States and the growing tendency toward legalizing and permitting branch banking; that we desire to express our disapproval of and opposition to branch banking in any form or nature; and,

Resolved, That we regard the branch banking system as detrimental to the best interests of both the banks and the people of the United States and as tending to concentrate the power of money in the hands of a few centralized interests; and,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a resolution in accord with the above stated resolutions for presentation before the American Bankers' Association to combat the opening of additional branch banks or offices.

The following Steering Committee and Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Mr. Powell, Chairman; Samuel B. Jeffreys of St. Louis; W. O. West, Chicago; William E. Gross, Minnesota; A. W. Tremain, Hartford, Conn.; A. J. Frame, Wisconsin; Vernon Pollock, Milwaukee; Frank J. Couse, New Jersey; Frank T. Hodgson, Missouri; W. J. Rathje, Chicago; A. R. Emerson, Milwaukee; John B. Wagner, Missouri, and Vernon R. Loucks, Chicago.

After the general meeting the committee held the first of several meetings to draw up a resolution which they will try to get the convention to pass and thus put itself on record against the branch system. The fight on the convention floor probably will be started tomorrow.

Delegates from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and a dozen other States were present at yesterday's meeting.

Opponents of Branch Banking.

Among the anti-branch leaders at the convention are Edward J. Morris, President, Washington Bank and Trust Company, Indianapolis; M. E. Tats, Security State Bank, Keokuk, Iowa; Thomas J. Healy, President, South West Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; Murray McLeod, Vice President, Irving Park National Bank, Chicago; J. R. Burrows, President, Central National Bank; Peoria, Ill.; E. S. Lee, President, First National Bank, Covington, Ky.; W. J. Couse, President, Asbury Park National Bank, N. J.; George T. Burling, President, Citizens Bank, White Plains, N. Y.; William D. McComb, President, National Exchange Bank, Lockport, N. Y.; A. H. Siebig, President, United Bank and Savings Company, Cleveland, Ohio; D. D. W. Birmingham, Secretary and Treasurer, Hazelwood Savings and Trust, Pittsburgh; Frank T. Hodgson, President, Missouri Banks and Trust Companies Opposed to Branch Banking.

The business program of the convention will begin at 9:30 o'clock this morning in the grand ballroom of the Commodore. This will be the Clearing House Section, whose schedule will be as follows: Invocation, address of the President, John R. Washburn; reports of officers and committees; address by John McHugh, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, New York, on "Looking Ahead—The Banker's Responsibility"; address by L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, on "Labor Unions"; open discussion of the clearing house and other system, election and installation of officers.

At 2:30 the State Bank Division will meet at the same place. The program for this meeting is: Address of the President, R. S. Hecht; address by Eugene Meyer Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, on "Financing Agriculture"; address by Marshall Cousins, Commissioner of Banking, Wisconsin, on "Practical Problems of State Banking"; committee reports, open discussion, reports of Committee on Resolutions, election and installation of officers.

Meetings of various committees will be held throughout the day at the New York headquarters, American Institute of Banking, 15 West Thirty-seventh Street. There will be a dinner of reserve city bankers at 7 o'clock at the Boardwalk, Broadway and Forty-eighth Street. The Executive Committee of the association will meet in the east ballroom of the Commodore at 5 o'clock tonight.

The first of three general sessions will be held tomorrow morning in the Commodore ballroom, starting at 9:30. The Right Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, will deliver the invocation. Thomas R. McAdams, President of the association, will make his speech. The other speakers of the day will be Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. on "The American Bankers' Responsibility Today" and Dr. George E. Vincent on "Public Health Assets."

McKenna to Speak.

On Wednesday morning the speaker will be the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the British Exchequer, on "Reparations and International Debts," Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will speak on Thursday morning, as will Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas, whose topic will be "The Responsibility of Government for Industrial Justice."

New officers will be elected on Wednesday and they will be installed on Thursday.

Various sections and divisions of the association will hold meetings in the grand ballroom this morning and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

The entertainment program began yesterday, when delegates and guests were taken on a bus ride through the upper part of the city and Westchester, and on a boat ride around the city. Sixteen motorcycle policemen were assigned to the bankers as a guard of honor on the bus ride, and the municipal steamer Correction was turned over to them for the boat ride. The bus riders had luncheon at the new Westchester-Biltmore Country Club at Rye, and returned to New York via White Plains, Kensico, Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, Dobbs Ferry and Yonkers.

The President and Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange have invited the men delegates to a buffet luncheon at the Exchange Luncheon Club, 11 Wall Street, at 12:30 o'clock today. Cards have been issued admitting the delegates to the visitors' gallery at the Exchange between 11 and 3 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, in Aeolian Hall, Henry Collins Brown, editor of Valentine's Manual of Old New York, will give an illustrated lecture on "Old and New New York." There will be music in connection with the lecture.

Another bus ride will start from the Commodore at 4:30, taking the delegates up Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive, and through Central Park.

Wednesday will be "Club Day" for the women's guests. Colony Club, Cosmopolitan Club, Women's City Club, Women's National Republican Club and Women's University Club will open their doors to the guests from 11 to 6 o'clock. The School Savings luncheon will be held at the Biltmore at 12:30. Another bus ride uptown in the afternoon. The dinner for new officials will be held Wednesday night at the Biltmore. A smoker for men and five theatre parties for women will follow the dinner.

The Executive Council of the association will be guests at a luncheon at the Waldorf Tuesday given by the Committee of One Hundred, of which Seward Prosser is Chairman; Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Chairman of the Women's Reception Committee; Walter E. Frew, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Guy Emerson, Executive Manager.

There will be a fashion show and tea for the visiting women at the Hotel Plaza at 4 o'clock. Another bus ride at 4:30 will give delegates a view of lower New York, especially the financial district. Theatre parties in great numbers will be held on Tuesday evening.

To Entertain Women Visitors.

Thirty-five prominent New York women will entertain women guests at luncheon in their homes on Thursday. There will be another luncheon at the Museum of Natural History. A ball will be held on Thursday evening at the Commodore, beginning at 9:30. The closing feature of the bankers' amusement program will be on Friday, when a trip to West Point will be made on the Washington Irving of the Hudson River Day Line. The gulf section dinner will be held Friday night at 8 o'clock at the Waldorf.

The visitors showed by the way they pitched in yesterday that they intend to have a good time while in New York. Every bus was crowded on the ride around town, and the booth at the Commodore, where theatre tickets were being reserved, was a magnet for the early comers.

Bankers with "A. B. A." badges on their coats began to be seen all over town. They have been arriving in comparatively small numbers for several days, but yesterday they descended in hordes upon the Commodore and other big hotels. Bell boys were kept hopping all day long as new guests arrived.

One of the special trains arriving yesterday brought a big delegation from Detroit, arriving at the Grand Central at 9 A. M. Many more specials are due this morning. The Kansas-Missouri special should arrive at 8 A. M. Special trains bringing the delegates from Oklahoma and Arkansas stopped at St. Louis on the way east, and the delegates were entertained by local bankers. The Oklahoma group numbered seventy-five bankers. The Arkansas delegation left St. Louis on a special train with Missouri bankers, and all stopped over yesterday at Niagara Falls.

A special train from California and Arizona is due at 10 o'clock this morning, with about 100 bankers from San Francisco, Los Angeles and other California cities, besides the Arizona bankers. Two special cars with forty Wisconsin bankers are coming from Milwaukee. They joined the Oklahoma train at Chicago. Special cars on the Wolverine express will bring Michigan bankers in today. The Indiana Bankers' Association has chartered a special car called the Hoosier Special. More than 150 Nebraska and Iowa delegates are coming on a joint special, and the

On the Steamship Calamares.

The Texas delegation is arriving on the S. S. Calamares of the Great White Fleet. About seventy-five delegates from the Lone Star State are on the ship with their families. The Texas Bankers' Association hired the special ship and took forty members in special cars from Dallas and twenty-five from Houston to New Orleans, whence the ship sailed. It stopped at Havana and the Bahamas on the way. The Southern Bankers' de luxe special from Atlanta is due at Pennsylvania Station at 1:30 this afternoon, and the Minnesota special cars will arrive before nightfall.

As 6,000 registrations had been made at the close of business last night, the arrivals today are expected to bring the total attendance up to the 10,000 mark looked for. Although the arrival of visitors was much greater and faster than expected, the registration arrangements of the local committee proved sufficient to meet the emergency and take care of all without confusion. The visitors remarked that the system for receiving and registering delegates was ideal.

This system was based on the theory that a large part of the work of registering the delegates and their guests could be got out of the way before the actual arrivals began. For the last six months, as the result of warnings from the local committee as to the congestion of hotel accommodations in New York, those intending to come to the convention have been writing to the hotels of their choice for reservations. These reservations were all centralized and from this central list registration cards were made up in advance. About 4,000 such pre-registration cards were prepared for persons living outside of New York, and 3,200 for those in New York, or a total of 8,000.

When the actual registration began, the files of these cards, subdivided by alphabetical divisions, were on the desks of the fifty or more registration clerks. It was then a simple matter when a convention delegate or guest, who had taken the committee's advice and reserved his hotel in advance, gave his name to find his record, which was already prepared. It was the work of only a few seconds to obtain his signature, slip his name, which was already written on a small card, into a slot in his convention badge and hand him his credentials and entertainment tickets. By Sunday, in this way, most of the New York registrations had been cleaned up and more than 2,000 of the out-of-town registrations were in.

An Efficient System.

Guy Emerson, executive manager of the Local Committee of One Hundred, who supervised the working out of this system, said that it was proving highly efficient, even though thousands of out-of-town visitors had failed to heed the advice of the committee and make their hotel reservations in advance. As a result, the Registration Committee had no intimation of their coming, and in their case it was necessary to prepare all their documents on the spot.

"Fortunately," Mr. Emerson said, "anticipating the liability of human nature to ignore advice, we provided a sufficient margin of hotel reservations to take care of everybody who comes, but these unannounced arrivals are throwing a heavy strain upon the printed material and entertainment arrangements which were prepared for the convenience and pleasure of our guests, and it may be necessary to adopt some emergency methods to take care of this excess demand. There are some 1,200 people working on the job of registration, fifty at a time being on the registration desks alone, serving in shifts."

Another unique feature of the arrangements that has attracted special attention is the setting up in the lobby of the Convention Hall a complete post office sub-station unit. It is in charge of Samuel J. Berry, who has had forty years' experience in post office work. He is attached to the Grand Central Station. Mr. Berry stated that the station was being conducted on a general delivery basis and a general delivery system.

"This Convention Post Office is doing 200 per cent. more business than the general delivery department in the City Hall Station," Mr. Berry stated. "Mail from all parts of the world coming to New York addressed to any one connected with the American Bankers Association Convention at the Commodore is centred in this station. We have a half-hour deliveries to this station and the work is in the hands of experienced general delivery clerks."

To Publish a Newspaper.

The local committee of one hundred will publish during the convention a daily newspaper called Convention News. The first issue was brought out yesterday with four pages of five columns each, giving information of value to delegates and visitors to the city.

On the first page was published messages of greetings from Secretary of the Treasury A. W. Mellon and from Federal Reserve officials. Secretary Mellon sent the following message:

"Please extend my greetings to the members of the American Bankers Association in convention in New York and express to them my appreciation of the way in which they have worked together to bring the country through this difficult period of post-war readjustment.

"It has ben the fired policy of this Government since the war, not only to balance its budget at the end of each fiscal year, but to provide for the gradual liquidation and funding of the war debt. In order to avoid spectacular refunding operations, disturbing to the country, the Treasury has offered, at convenient intervals during the last eighteen months, short-term notes which were used to retire Victory notes and other early-maturing obligations.

"The response which these offerings have met on the part of banks and the investing public has been reassuring both as regards the Treasury's plans for refunding of the early-maturing debt and also as regards the soundness of financial conditions in the country at large. It leads me to believe that a foundation has been laid for an early and healthful revival of business along normal lines."

Message From Crissinger.

Controller of the Currency Crissinger sent this message:

"The annual convention of the American Bankers Association is always a notable and important occasion and this year I feel that it will be especially significant because the country appears quite definitely to have entered upon the path of business improvement and expansion. The entire country I am sure is mindful of the great and useful service which its bankers have performed in recent years and of the united effort they are now making for realization of the splendid business future which seems to be opening before us."

From Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

"Probably no convention of the American Bankers Association has ever been held without the members of the association returning to their homes fully convinced that they had enjoyed hospitality in a city with more claims to distinction than any other city in the United States. In other cities it may have been scenery or climate or hotels or industrial or social pre-eminence, or any one of a thousand other claims which were convincing, and so with the City of New York we must advance our claim to distinction above other cities, which is that New York is the largest city in the United States, and, therefore, it hopes to exercise and enjoy its privilege of extending larger hospitality to our guests during this convention than could any other city in the country.

"The best that we can wish is that all who attend the convention shall leave with a conviction that we have succeeded in returning the hospitality of exceptional character which he have enjoyed for eighteen years past in other cities of the United States since the first convention of the American Bankers Association was held in New York City."

TIFFANY & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

PEARLS
JEWELRY SILVERWARE

Likable - Lisle Socks

Loomed from prime quality brilliant sheer yarns. Hand clocked, full fashioned, faithful colors of green, gray, cordovan, navy and light tan.

Exceptional value at $1.15

Fall and Winter clothes for men and boys.

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FOUNDED 1856

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SPECIAL OFFERINGS

87 Dresses	*Formerly to*	65.00	*$15.00*
121	"	"	85.00	*$25.00*
98	"	"	110.00	*$35.00*
142	"	"	125.00	*$50.00*
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145 Fall Hats 15.00 & 25.00 Values to 45.00

Knitted Wool Dresses, 15 - 25 - 35 Values to 85.00

72 Fall Top Coats $25 to $65

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EASY MARKS!

For three years people of all classes have been speculating wildly in German marks.

Almost a billion dollars of real American money has gone to Germany in exchange for paper tokens.

Now the bubble has burst. American speculators are "holding the bag."

How they have been deluded will be told in detail in a remarkable series of articles commencing in

The World

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Order your paper to-day.

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SALE OF REBUILT PIANOS

About 40 Instruments in All:

UPRIGHT PIANOS from $50 up.
PLAYER PIANOS from 245 up.
GRAND PIANOS from 350 up.

These pianos will prove satisfactory to the purchaser in every way.

FREE SERVICE FOR ONE YEAR
Suitable Terms Arranged

Rare Offering of Phonographs!
35 of the most popular makes; priced from $30 up. These instruments are slightly shopworn, but considered perfect bargains.

—ALL FULLY GUARANTEED—

CHRISTMAN SONS,
Piano Makers Since 1850
WAREROOMS
35 W. 14TH ST. Between 5th & 6th Aves.
753 6TH AVE. Between 42d & 43d Sts.

"Ask A Green Cap"

Message Exchange Announces A New Service

Beginning Monday October 2nd, the Message Exchange Green Caps will deliver hand bags, and parcels of all kinds from or to the Grand Central Station or between any two points in greater New York. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

This supplements the many telephone and message services now being rendered by the Message Exchange.

Phone Murray Hill 10-000
MESSAGE EXCHANGE
Grand Central Terminal

A Best Seller
ROBIN
By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

"The crowning work of Mrs Burnett's long and busy career."—*John Clair Minot, Boston Herald.*

Unforgettable!
THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF COOMBE
By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT
Each, cloth, $2.00; leather, $2.50.
STOKES, Publisher

"Convenient to Everywhere"
RITTENHOUSE HOTEL
22d & Chestnut Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Rooms with hot and cold running water...$2 up
Rooms with bath.....$3 up
Club Breakfast, 50c up
Special Luncheon, 50c
Dinner, $1.25
A la carte service a la carte.
Weekly Rates Considered. Booklet with Rates.

IS PROHIBITION A FAILURE?
Col. Rexmore Cillette has an important article in October CURRENT HISTORY in which he endeavors to show that Prohibition is a failure. He gives important anti-prohibition figures; says it is costing the United States no less than a million a day. On sale at all stands 25 cents.—Adv.

SUNDAY RUM RAIDS YIELD 11 ARRESTS

Irish Agent Buys Whisky on Strength of Speaking German Fluently.

MILK DEALERS HAD A STILL

False Fire Alarms Laid to Drunken Men—Hold "Count" Recouping Fortunes in Liquor Business.

Varying the usual Sunday program of the local Federal prohibition office, several dry agents yesterday participated in raids in different parts of the city. Agents Guttman, Drescher and Reager made eleven arrests and served one summons, establishing a new record for the number of Sunday arrests of saloon keepers and café owners for alleged violation of the Volstead act. The defendants will be arraigned tomorrow before United States Commissioner Hitchcock.

Those arrested were Concorino Galatape, owner, and Salvatore Scialo, waiter, at 170 Worth Street; Gasier Riggio, owner, at 13 Stanton Street; Thomas Kelly, owner, and Frank Pel, bartender, at 1,121 Second Avenue; Tony Libruetto and Michael Cusamano, owners, at 331 East Twenty-third Street; Enrico Mangarano, owner, at 26 West 42nd Avenue, and John Nutley and Daniel Schugro, owners, and Thomas Murphy, bartender, at 320 Amsterdam Avenue.

Joseph Santelli, owner of a café at 307 East Twenty-fourth Street, received a summons. The agents alleged that they purchased whisky or other liquors at all the places visited.

Agent William McCay, a native of Ireland, because of his ability to speak German fluently was able to buy drinks for himself and companions, Agents Hanley and Mannix, at the saloon of John Wekerle, 854 First Avenue, according to the agents. The owner and the bartender, John Earle, received summonses.

The same agents then went to the saloon of Herman Gosweiler, 1,549 First Avenue, where they said they bought drinks and left a summons. According to the agents, Gosweiler declared he was a German Count and had come here after the war to recoup his fortunes. He had found the liquor business highly profitable, the agents said he told them. Gosweiler said he was in a fair way to rehabilitate his fortunes when the sleuths called.

Charged with possessing materials used in making whisky, two milk dealers in the New Lots section of Brooklyn were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Muus and Carberry of the Liberty Avenue Station. "Their cows give whisky," said Detective Muus. The prisoners are John Gertz, 30, of 996 Linwood Street, and Louis Fish, 61, of 998 Linwood Street. A ten-gallon still, seventy-five gallons of mash and a container of alcohol were found in Gertz's front room, the detectives said. Two barrels of mash were found in Fish's place. The two men will be arraigned today.

George Parrazza, 30, of 321 East Eleventh Street, a dealer in barbers' supplies, was held yesterday in $500 bail by Magistrate Thomas F. McAndrews in Essex Market Court for examination tomorrow on a charge of violating the Mullan-Gage law. Parrazza was arrested Saturday a few minutes after his business partner Ionnio La Barberia, 48, was shot to death by assassins a few doors from his place of business. Detectives entered the place with a key taken from the dead man's clothing and discovered a still and forty cans, each containing five gallons of alcohol. La Barberia's murderers escaped.

In the space of seven hours from Saturday night to 7 o'clock yesterday morning sixteen fire alarms were sounded in Manhattan. Ten of these were false. Fire Department officials laid the calls, which came from all sections of the city, to drunken men.

The 610 cases of Scotch whisky seized by the New Rochelle police on the yacht Rat a few weeks ago have been placed in a burglar-proof vault beneath Sheriff George J. Werner's office in the old part of the County Court House at White Plains. The liquor, valued at more than $80,000, was carried on the sturdy shoulders of deputy sheriffs from a vault in another part of the Court House. The change was made by Sheriff Werner as a matter of precaution. Sheriff Werner personally checked up each case.

The police of Bayonne, N. J., early yesterday morning seized 103 cases of Scotch and Irish whisky, valued at more than $10,000, on board the 72-foot yacht Alcron, lying alongside the dock at Third Street and Humphreys Avenue, Bayonne. The police said the yacht was owned by a Jersey City insurance broker well known in Bayonne yachting circles.

Shortly after Saturday midnight word came to Chief of Police Cornelius J. O'Neill of Bayonne that a cargo of whisky was to be unloaded from a vessel on the waterfront. With several men, Chief O'Neill went to a point two blocks away from the pier, where the yacht was tied up. They saw a Cadillac automobile and a motor truck. After waiting without observing anything to indicate a plot to bring whisky ashore, they boarded the yacht, seized the whisky, detained the boat and held the automobile and truck.

Michael Bergen of Newark, driver of the truck, denied that he was in that vicinity for the whisky, saying that he was there to get freight of another character. The police released him. The owner of the yacht visited Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, but refused to make a statement.

FAKE DRY LAW PAPER IS SEIZED IN BOSTON

Ton of Counterfeit Forms Is Found by Dry Agents—New Yorker Is Arrested.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The seizure yesterday of one ton of counterfeit prohibition water-marked bond paper in an office building here by Special Federal Intelligence Bureau Agents, is reported to have unearthed a conspiracy to drain Government warehouses of liquor stocks and flood the country with counterfeit liquor prescriptions. Joseph Milstein, of New York, who was guarding the paper at the time of the seizure, was arrested and held in $10,000 for a hearing tomorrow before United States Commissioner Hayes.

Milstein, police said, is also wanted as a fugitive from justice in connection with a rum-running venture attempted in New York about two years ago.

An order to manufacture the paper was received by a South Hadley concern about two months ago, together with certain specifications as to the water mark "prohibition." An advance cash payment was made.

The paper was delivered on Thursday to the "St. Lawrence Steamship Company and St. Lawrence Brokers," declared by Federal Agents to be fictitious concerns. It was under these names the Boston offices were maintained.

As to whether orders for printing the withdrawal permits had been discovered, officials refused to state.

INSANITY GROWS IN CHICAGO

Cases Have Doubled Since Prohibition Came, Says Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Insanity has increased in Chicago more than 100 per cent. since the Volstead act went into effect, according to statistics made public today by Dr. James Whitney Hall, Chairman of the Medical Commission on Insanity for Cook County.

The number of persons who are going insane averages 150 a week, as against 60 to 70 a week before prohibition, he says.

Every one of the county hospitals receiving mental cases is packed beyond capacity. The patients are sleeping on the floors or on cots improvised for the emergency, which is the worst in the history of the State, he adds.

The medical commission, which acts in an advisory capacity to County Judge Frank S. Righeimer and supervises the care of the insane, places the blame for the increase in cases of mental ailments exclusively to the use of prohibition beverages, the most common of which, says Dr. Hall, is hootch.

"Whereas the victim of alcoholic liquor in the pre-Volstead days became shiftless, unable or unwilling to care for his wife and family, unkempt, in fact a bum; the present-day victim presents a far more terrible spectacle," Dr. Hall says. "He becomes a maniac, a train wrecker, house-breaker. He assaults innocent women and children. In many cases he dies of the effects. In some cases he becomes blind or insane, and he cannot be cured.

"It is a peculiar pathology entirely different from what we had before the wholesale distribution of wood alcohol and other rank poison."

Dr. Hall's announcement was based on written reports made by a staff of specialists in mental diseases.

"In the reproduction of my playing the Duo-Art is so far superior to any other instrument of its kind, there can be no real basis for comparison."

JOSEF HOFMANN
RECORDS EXCLUSIVELY for the
DUO-ART REPRODUCING PIANO

"These rolls correctly reproduce my phrasing, accent, pedaling and, what is more, they are endowed with my personality. Yes, incredible as it may seem, I have succeeded in actually embodying in these rolls that subtle something, which, for want of a better term, we call personality. They are indeed my interpretation with all that implies."

Josef Hofmann

A partial list of the wonderful music rolls which bring the actual playing of Josef Hofmann directly into your home

6099 MELODY IN F, Op. 3, No. 1 Rubinstein
6101 MOONLIGHT SONATA, Op. 27, No. 2, 1st movement Beethoven
6102 MOONLIGHT SONATA, Op. 27, No. 2, 2nd movement Beethoven
6103 MOONLIGHT SONATA, Op. 27, No. 2, 3rd movement Beethoven
6139 RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 12 Liszt
6110 RONDO CAPRICCIOSO, Op. 14 Mendelssohn
6116 SCHERZO IN B-FLAT MAJOR, Op. 31 Chopin
6091 VALSE A-FLAT, Op. 42 Chopin
6139 PRELUDE IN G-MINOR, Op. 23, No. 5 Rachmaninoff
6138 MELODIE Gluck-Sgambati
6093 PRELUDE, C-SHARP MINOR, Op. 3, No. 2 Rachmaninoff
6130 POLONAISE IN A-FLAT, Op. 53 Chopin
6131 VALSE CAPRICE Rubinstein
6097 TROISIEME ETUDE DE CONCERT, Op. 105 Rosenhoff

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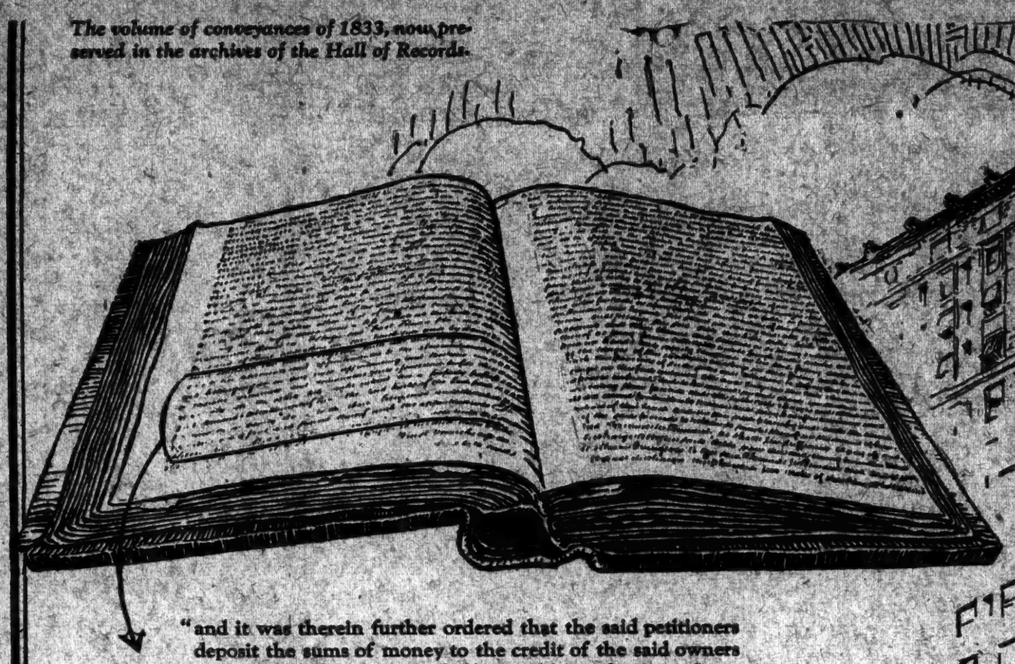
AEOLIAN HALL—29 West 42nd Street
In THE BRONX 367 East 149th St. In BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Ave. In NEWARK 895 Broad St. In FORDHAM 270 E. Fordham Rd.



The volume of conveyances of 1833, now preserved in the archives of the Hall of Records.

"and it was therein further ordered that the said petitioners deposit the sums of money to the credit of the said owners in the Bank of the New York Chemical Manufacturing Company in the City of New York and on reading and filing the certificate of Archibald Craig, Cashier of the Bank of the New York Chemical Manufacturing Company bearing date the seventeenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and thirty three."

Once upon a time

Covered with the dust of 89 years, dog-eared and ragged, a musty old volume has been found in the Hall of Records which gives convincing evidence of the enormous increase of land values in New York and of the stability of the Chemical Bank.

On a page, yellowed with age, is recorded the sale of the very plot on which the Convention of the American Bankers Association is now being held. The price—in 1833—was $9,353.08. And the Court, under which the sale was held, specifically directs that the money be deposited in the Chemical Bank "for the safety of the title holder."

and Now

This plot on which stands the Commodore Hotel is assessed at $9,500,000.

The realty of Manhattan Island, assessed at slightly more than 50 millions in 1824, when the Chemical Bank was founded, has increased to more than 6,000 millions.

In every stage of New York's development "Old Bullion," as the Chemical is historically called, has so conducted its affairs as to justify the confidence it won in the old days.

Seeking New Business on Our Record

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
Founded 1824

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS, FACING CITY HALL

Hotel Commodore
42nd Street and Pershing Square

PHONE or write **Wanamaker's**

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for the book you want

* * *

The following books reviewed and listed in The New York Times Book Review for this week will be found in the Wanamaker Book Store.

FICTION

Don Rodriguez, Chronicles of Shadow Valley, by Lord Dunsany. Says William Beebe in a review of the book: "The first chronicle is one of the most exciting short stories I have ever read; the second establishes a relation more delightful than that of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza; the third develops a most eloquent thesis against war; the fourth excels Jules Verne; the fifth and sixth are the very essence of Spain's golden age; in the seventh Robin Hood lives again." $2.

* * *

Clio and the Chateau de Vaux-le-Vicomte, by Anatole France. Five Five historical sketches, followed by "Clio" and then the account of the chateau of Vaux-le-Vicomte built by Nicholas Fouquet, Superintendent of the Finances of Louis XIV. Brilliantly, wittily, sympathetically M. France tells of the rise to dazzling fortune achieved by the young man who "succored poets with a noble delicacy." When from his enviable position on the heights he was plunged into the dungeon of the Chateau d'Angers, the poets remained faithful to him. $2.50.

* * *

Gargoyles, by Ben Hecht, author of "Erik Dorn." For those who like human nature turned inside out in its most unlovely and unrelieved aspects this is a good book. Truth, but not the whole truth (praise God!) is in it. $2.

* * *

Polly the Pagan, by Isabel Anderson. Polly, her twin brother and her aunt travel abroad. The book is extracts from her journal. She is an arrant flirt with some rather unusually good opportunities to practice her art. At last she succumbs to one ardent suitor's plea and they "live happily ever after." $1.90.

* * *

HUMOR

My Northern Exposure, the Kawa at the Pole, by Walter E. Traprock. A sequel to the "Cruise of the Kawa," and held by some to be quite as uproarious good fun. An honest-to-goodness Northern explorer finds it hard to laugh at the jokes—but maybe that is because really being exposed near the North Pole is to him no laughing matter. $2.50.

* * *

What I Saw in America, by G. K. Chesterton. A vastly entertaining book, stimulating, challenging and worth while even for making up your mind on what points you disagree with the author. "Mr. Chesterton's international laughter" is more than fun. For underneath the sparkle of wit lies a keen understanding of the American that is today. $3.

* * *

BIOGRAPHY

At Sea With Joseph Conrad, by J. G. Sutherland, Captain R. N. Every Conrad lover should read this account of how the greatest lover and interpreter of the sea of our time cruised on the brigantine "Ready" in the North Sea during the Great War in 1916, while the vessel was making its first search for German submarines. $3.

* * *

John Burroughs Talks, as reported by Clifton Johnson. Charming reminiscences of the great naturalist who revealed most of his life in easy conversation with the writer, at Riverby, Slabsides and Woodchuck Lodge. $4.

* * *

THREE PLAYS NOW PLAYING "BIG"

Loyalties, by John Galsworthy. Perfect balance maintained in true Galsworthian style in a discussion of a modern Shylock amid a group of "charming" English people. Several critics have said it is decidedly the most important play that has opened this season. $1.

* * *

The Old Soak, by Don Marquis. The volume also contains "Hail and Farewell." The story of the Old Soak has been made into one of the most popular plays now running. $1.50.

* * *

Rose Bernd, by Gerhart Hauptmann. Contained in volume 11 Social Dramas, of the Dramatic Works of Gerhart Hauptmann. The play, with Ethel Barrymore in the title rôle, is creating a sensation. $2.50 for this volume.

* * *

Books on the Near East, the Storm Center of Europe

All in a Life-time, by Henry Morgenthau, one-time Ambassador from the United States to Turkey. Memoirs of his experience as a foreign diplomat, including an interesting chapter on "the social side of Constantinople." $4.

* * *

Turkey: A World Problem of To-day, by Talcott Williams, ex-dean of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University. Born in Asia Minor of American missionary parents, Dr. Williams spoke Arabic as a child, was early familiar with the cruel ways of the "Unspeakable Turk" and has ever been a profound student of the unsolved problems of Constantinople and the Straits. $3.

* * *

The New Map of Asia, by Herbert Adams Gibbons. A journalist's training has given Mr. Gibbons facility of expression. Wide travel and constant study of international politics have afforded him rich material. He speaks with the authority of a profound scholar whose sources of information have been first hand. $3.

* * *

The Eastern Question and Its Solution, by Morris Jastrow, Jr., Author of "War and the Bagdad Railway." The reasons why a satisfactory solution of the Near Eastern Question cannot be reached without America's co-operation by any authority on the ancient and the modern East. $1.50.

* * *

Rumania's Sacrifice, by Gerv Nenulesco, member of the Rumanian Parliament. This volume throws interesting sidelights on the Balkan question inextricably bound up in the problem of the Turk in Europe. $2.

* * *

The Strangling of Persia, by W. Morgan Shuster. A story of European diplomacy which resulted in the destruction of twelve million Mohammedans. In 1910 Shuster was named Treasurer General of Persia by the United States Government at the request of the Persian Government. So fortunately did he administer the financial affairs of Persia that two Great Powers whose interests were not furthered by such efficiency made necessary his recall. $3.

The disposition of the Ottoman Empire at the Peace Conference is discussed in the volume from the inside point of view possible to the author. $4.

Street Floor, Old Building

Broadway at Ninth, New York

GAME WARDEN SHOT BY TWO POACHERS

Was Questioning Italians in Woodhaven, L. I., When They Attacked Him With Gun Butts.

HIS CONDITION IS SERIOUS

Official Was Engaged in Task of Halting Slaughter of Squirrels and Robins.

While interrogating two Italians armed with shotguns, whom he suspected of shooting squirrels and robins in and near the place known as Horstmann's Woods in Woodhaven, where he encountered them yesterday morning, William T. Craemer, 30, a New York State Game Warden living at 288 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, was shot in the neck and beaten and later was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, in a serious condition. At the hospital last night it was said that his chance for recovery depended upon whether or not infection set in from the bullets in his neck.

Horstmann's Woods are within the city limits, and shooting there is banned under a city ordinance, yet from time to time, residents of the vicinity say, squirrels and rabbits are shot within the woods and robins and other birds along the woods' edge. The shooting is almost entirely done by Italians, it is claimed, and the police of the Richmond Hill Precinct have been told that the gunners habitually blaze away at any wild creature.

When Craemer found two men armed with shotguns in the little patch of woods yesterday he demanded their names, and said they described themselves as John Marino, 55, and his son, Antonio, 27, of 149 Wilson Avenue, Brooklyn. The address was later found by the police to be fictitious. The Game Warden made a memorandum of the names, then demanded:

"Let me see your hunting licenses."

Thereupon, clubbing their guns, the men set upon Craemer and beat him unmercifully about the head and body. Both guns were discharged during the melee—whether intentionally or not the Game Warden was unable to say—and three shots entered his neck at the base of the skull. Two of these later were revealed by the X-Ray at St. Mary's Hospital, but the third was not located. It was stated at the hospital that it may have penetrated beneath the skull and prove difficult of extraction.

While Craemer lay on the ground in a semi-conscious condition, following the beating and shooting, he was kicked about the back and abdomen, one man on either side administering the kicks with heavy-soled shoes. Then, as he was relapsing into complete unconsciousness, the men fled.

Several persons, who heard three shots in the woods, investigated and found Craemer lying on the ground, bleeding from his wounds. They notified the police and Dr. Isaac Sker of St. Mary's Hospital took him to the institution in an ambulance.

As soon as Craemer was able to talk, he was visited in the hospital by Assistant District Attorney Nicholas Fette and several detectives, to whom he gave a good description of his assailants. The police sent out an alarm for their arrest and several Italian districts were combed unsuccessfully in the hope of apprehending them.

TO OPEN MAIL TUBES CLOSED FOUR YEARS

Post Office Plans Using Today Pneumatic Devices Abolished by Burleson.

The New York Post Office planned to open the pneumatic mail tube system in this city early this morning, according to an announcement at the Post Office last night. The tubes were abandoned four years ago. Under the present plans the west side tubes, including the one from the central office to the Grand Central Station, are to be established first. Those on the east side will be opened probably next month.

The pneumatic mail tubes between various New York Post Offices and between New York and Brooklyn, as well as in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and Philadelphia, were discontinued in 1918, when President Wilson vetoed the annual Post Office Appropriation bill, which called for their maintenance. The President, in vetoing the measure, acted upon the advice of Postmaster General Burleson, who maintained that delivery by trucks was quicker.

Various civic organizations, including the Merchants Association of Greater New York, protested in vain against the abolition of the tubes before the President signed his veto message. They kept up their agitation after the tubes were actually abolished. When Edward M. Morgan came into office he took the position that the abandonment of the tubes was a mistake. The trucks, he said, took time to load and discharge the mail, thereby adding at least forty minutes to the time of delivery, in addition to needlessly obstructing traffic in the already overcrowded streets of New York.

DIES AFTER INJURY IN CLASS BATTLES

Milton College Student, Keeping Broken Rib a Secret, Entered Second Encounter.

Special to The New York Times.

MILTON, Wis., Oct. 1.—Roland Sayre, 20 years old, a Milton College sophomore, died today from injuries received in the annual freshman-sophomore class rush on Sept. 22.

Keeping secret the fact that he had suffered a broken rib on the night of Sept. 21 during an informal campus battle, Sayre entered the formal rush the following afternoon. One of his kidneys was ruptured by contact with the fractured rib, and uremic poisoning followed.

Sayre was President of the freshman class last year and won prominence as a football and basketball player.

DRUG ADDICT DRAWS CROWD

Police Say Man Thought He Was Shaving With Broken Glass.

Having removed most of his tattered clothing, a man who described himself as Robert Burns, 30, and having no home, was arrested at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street last night by Policeman Cahill and McGarvey after his actions had attracted a crowd. The police say the man evidently mentally unbalanced, thought he was giving a demonstration of how to shave himself with a piece of broken bottle.

At the West Forty-seventh Street station, he admitted, according to the police that he was a cocaine addict. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation by Dr. Cohen of Flower Hospital, after he had told the ambulance surgeon that he was a secret agent of the Government, working on steamships as a spy.

SHOE DEALER BLIND FROM POISON WHISKY

Arrest Woman Who Owns Cafe Where Victim Had Been Drinking.

WIFE BUYS "EVIDENCE"

Physicians Say That Ury, Who Lost Sight at Dinner, May Not Recover.

Daniel Ury, 33, a shoe dealer, who lives at 1,025 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx, became suddenly blind while at dinner with his wife in their apartment last night about 5 o'clock. He was rushed to Lebanon Hospital, where the attending physician said he was totally blind and probably would never regain his sight. The man is believed to have been a victim of wood alcohol poisoning and may not recover. Two persons, a woman cafe owner, and her bartender, were arrested and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station on a charge of felonious assault.

As soon as Mrs. Ury found out that her husband was blind and that he had been drinking from 9 o'clock in the morning until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the place conducted by Mary Sommer, 43 years old, at 447 East Seventy-eighth Stret, she went to the Simpson Stret Police Station to make a complaint.

There she was advised to go to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, but before leaving the Simpson Street Station it was suggested that she stop by the café on East Seventy-eighth Street and see if she could buy some of the whisky. She did this, and emerged from the café with a half pint of whisky just as Detectives Joseph Skelly and James Smith cameup. They had been assigned to the case by Captain Duane of the Third District Detectives. Mrs. Ury said she got the whisky by telling the café owner that she was sick and needed it.

Telling Mrs. Ury to wait, the detectives went in and raided the café. As they entered they heard the bartender, Frank Datay, say something to the owner of the place in Hungarian, the police said. The Sommer woman then picked up a coffee pot thought to have contained whisky and threw it in a tub filled with water. The owner of the place and her employe were then taken to the station house.

THREATEN LOCKOUT OF VIENNA TENANTS

Landlords Warn the Government of Drastic Steps in Their Fight on Rent Laws.

VIENNA, Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—Property owners threaten extraordinary measures to enforce their demands for modification of the rent laws. Interests representing 54,000 premises have notified the Government that beginning on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock all doors will be closed against ingress or egress; water, gas and electric connections will be cut; no lights will be maintained on stairways or in corridors, and brackets carrying telephone and telegraph wires will be removed from all buildings, as likewise will be brackets carrying guys for street car power.

Owners of houses claim that the Janitors' Association will support them. Should the drastic steps be taken it is feared serious trouble will result, as virtually the entire population of Vienna will be involved.

TRAVELS 240 MILES ON A HIGH BICYCLE

Loses 23 Pounds, Falls Four Times and Causes Horses to Try to Climb Trees.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—William Meehan, who left Indianapolis a week ago today on a high bicycle to attend the opening session of the American Electric Railway Association convention here tomorrow, arrived at the outskirts of Chicago tonight, after a two-hundred-and-forty-mile trip.

Save for the fact that he lost twenty-three pounds in weight, fell four times from his fifty-seven-inch seat elevation, walked twenty miles through fresh gravel, and caused several horses to try to climb trees, the trip was without incident.

More than 2,000 delegates to the convention had arrived tonight. Sessions start Tuesday.

AID ANTI-DRY CAUSE.

Actors Raise $7,000 at Apollo Theatre Benefit.

The theatre joined with the anti-dry forces last night at the Apollo Theatre, where the stage branch of the Association Opposed to Prohibition conducted a benefit performance that netted about $7,000. While "The Battle Hymn of the Wets" was being sold in the audience, Will Morrissey, in silk hat, introduced the various performers.

Those who took part included Ernest Ball, Lou Holtz, the Mosconis, MacDonald Watson, Eddie Buzzell, Eddie Dowling and Bobby Edwards. An address was made by Ransom H. Gillette, counsel for the association.

RECEIVER FOR PIANO FIRM.

Business of the B. Shoninger Company Is to Be Readjusted.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—The B. Shoninger Piano Company of this city, one of the oldest manufacturers of musical instruments in New England, filed an application with Judge Edwin S. Thomas of the Federal Court, for the appointment of a receiver to effect a readjustment of the concern's business.

It was stated that the firm was not insolvent, having assets in excess of its $800,000 liabilities.

Walter C. Maltery, general manager, was appointed by Judge Thomas.

France Redeems German Currency.

The French national debt is stated to have been increased by other causes than the budget deficit of reconstruction expenses. Attention has lately been called in Paris to the issue of 370,000,000 francs of national defense bonds, which were to be delivered to banks in Alsace and Lorraine in exchange for German currency held by such banks, which currency the French Government had agreed to repurchase at par.

BEST & CO. CORRECT CLOTHES *for* BOYS

Norfolk suit of sturdy woolens in heather mixtures, 2 pairs of knickers. . . . 17.75

It isn't difficult to buy a good-looking suit for your boy. But to buy one that *keeps* its good looks—there's where the rub comes.

Best & Co. clothes are made to our own specifications, of our own selected materials, cut to our own designs. They so expertly tailored, and of such fine woolens that they look well as long as they last. And parents tell us that they are often *outgrown* before they are *outworn*.

Sizes 7 to 18 Years

Best & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE at 35TH STREET—NEW YORK

A Dependable Specialist gives the greatest values

Flint's Fine Furniture

Knowing good furniture from the tree to the table, keeping ourselves up with the requirements of modern homes, takes all our energies.

But this close study of one market enables us to give you better values—and, what is even more important, better furniture.

FLINT & HORNER CO., Inc.
20-26 West 36th Street
A few yards from Fifth Avenue

STORM HERO UMBRELLA

REG US PAT OFF.

PROTECTS YOU PROTECTS ITSELF

A wind storm has no terrors for STORM HERO. If turned inside out, simply pull it back again.

Why carry an ordinary umbrella when STORM HERO is guaranteed against breakage and costs no more?

A NEW FRAME IF THE WIND BREAKS IT
At All Department Stores and Wherever Umbrellas Are Sold.

MILLER BROS. & CO. MFRS. NEW YORK

MB Storm Hero

None Genuine Without This Trade Mark.

SAKS & COMPANY *Direct Particular Attention to their Extensive Showing of*

SAKS'-TAILORED TOP COATS *for Men*

—produced in New York by our own tailoring staff, and obtainable only from Saks & Company

When you select a top coat at Saks you are always sure of its exclusiveness, for every Saks' tailored topcoat is of our own designing—individual from collar to hem, yet in proper keeping with Metropolitan standards of dress. Especial attention is directed to the new kimono sleeve coats, and to swagger raglans that are so smartly styled they at once appeal to the most particular of men.

Every cloth from Donegal tweeds to homespuns, and colorings that cover every man's fancy, be he conservative or extreme.

35.00 to 53.00

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

PECK & PECK

"Plus Four" Golf Hose

Some more Argyle Golf Hose have arrived

As golf hose, Argyles rate "plus four." They are in our opinion the smartest golf hose in the world. They are made by a Highland maker and may be had in designs of great contrast and in the same designs much subdued in color. Their price is $10.00 a pair.

PECK & PECK

Fifth Avenue at 42nd St. Fifth Avenue at 45th St.

3 North Michigan Blvd., Chicago

Newport Southampton French Lick Palm Beach

ADVERTISEMENT.

College Women

One of the largest banking institutions in the city is enlarging the personnel of its department devoted to its women clients and is desirous of securing the services of several young women. Applicants must have college education or its equivalent and must possess tact and personality in meeting clients. Knowledge of Home Economics and business experience in banking will be valuable although not absolutely necessary if applicant can qualify in other essentials. Age limit 25 to 40. Apply by letter only.

V 689 Times Downtown.

WE WANT TO BUY

Complete Composing Room including monotype (keyboards-casters), type cabinets, galley racks, and incidental furniture. Write your offer in full detail to Box S 1056 Times Annex.

Early Advertisements

Advertisers and agents are urged to co-operate with The New York Times to facilitate insertion of advertisements.

FOR THE DAILY EDITION, copy complete as to text, matrices, cuts, photographs or sketches should be delivered in The Times Building not later than 4 P. M. the day preceding insertion.

FOR THE SUNDAY EDITION—Real Estate advertising forms close Thursday midnight; Special Features Section, Automobile, Resorts, Steamships and Tours and Educational Institutions, Thursday noon; Drama, Music, Fashions, Art, Radio, Thursday noon; Editorial Section, Friday night; Business Opportunities, 11 A. M. Saturday; Sporting News Section, Saturday noon; First News Section, Saturday 1 P. M.; Classified Section, Saturday 1 P. M.

Advertisements received after the time indicated subject to omission.

"IF NOSES WERE COUNTED

there would be enough Babbitts in America to elect a President—and maybe they did."

HARRY HANSEN, *Chicago Daily News.*

BABBITT

By Sinclair Lewis

AUTHOR OF MAIN STREET

Wherever books are sold. $2.00

HARCOURT, BRACE & CO., 1 W. 47th St., N. Y.

WE WANT TO BUY

Complete Electrotype Foundry Equipment. None but first class equipment will be considered. Write in full detail to Box S 1057 Times Annex.

CANADA FISHERIES ARE STILL GROWING

Exports of Fish and Fish Products Reach $60,000,000 a Year.

SHE HAS 600 EDIBLE KINDS

Of Which Only a Score Are on the Market—Record Catches This Season.

Canada lays claim to the most extensive fisheries in the world with a production valued at about $30,000,000, exports of fish and fish products valued at about $60,000,000, and an importation of about $6,000,000 per year. With a catch of about 600 known edible varieties, of which only twenty-odd are commercial factors on the market, the fish industry in Canada seems to have limitless possibilities.

There are approximately 100,000 persons engaged in catching and processing fish in Canada and at least 50,000 more merchandise it.

The success of fisheries in Canada and the prospects for the remainder of this year seem consistently spread over the whole Dominion, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to comprise every variety of the commercial catch. The Prince Edward Island lobster catch is estimated at 10,000 cases, or 30 per cent. greater than last year. The smelt fishery of the Island and also of New Brunswick has given returns much in excess of past years. The same excellent conditions prevail in Quebec.

The Minister of Colonization, on his return from a tour of the province, is quoted as saying "The salmon fishing this year has been marvelous and is considered by old fishermen to be the best in the last thirty years." Cod have also been exceptionally plentiful. There has likewise been an abundance of mackerel, some 250,000 pounds having left in the first seven months of the year from the fishing grounds for Montreal, New York and Boston. The fact that Quebec now has complete control and administration of its tidal fisheries is expected to result in yet further stimulation and development.

Nova Scotia's Fleet.

Nova Scotia had a larger number of deep sea fishing vessels engaged in the Spring fishing this year than in any year since the war. This year they have engaged in what has been the best mackerel fishing season in fifteen years, the run of the fish being in such volume that a total value of about $2,000,000 is expected by the end of the season. In July more than one hundred sail left the port of Louisburg after swordfish in the expectation of a catch in excess of the million pounds shipped from Cape Breton to the United States last season.

"There are many signs that the Canadian fishing industry is due for more prosperous times and is achieving a permanent expansion," continues the bulletin. "Greater attention is being paid to improving the conditions of the industry, while new development is expanding actual operations. Certain matters have occupied the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, one being the 'rust' in codfish and the successful discovery of a ready method of prevention is expected to result in the saving of millions of dollars to maritime fishermen.

"On the Pacific Coast there is continual expansion to the industry to be noted. A shark tannery is to be operated on the west coast of Vancouver Island this year to utilize the hide of the shark and to extract the oil for medicinal purposes. Near Prince Rupert another fish by-products plant is being opened up for the manufacture of fish oil.

For Year-Round Operation.

"The plant will operate the year around, and this year will turn out 1,000 tons of fertilizer and 100,000 barrels of fish oil. Further innovations in the export of fish are to be noted and the experiment of sending frozen fish to New York, via the Panama Canal, has been so successful in every way that it is confidently expected a substantial trade will be developed.

"Fishing in the inland lakes of the Northwest is exceptionally good this year, according to Government authorities. Lake Winnipeg alone is expected to produce 1,500,000 pounds of whitefish this season as well as large quantities of pickerel, jackfish and tullibee. Saskatchewan's inland fisheries are expected this year to exceed in value the $300,000 which was the valu of the market product in 1921, whilst unprecedented activity prevails in the lakes of Northern Alberta, and their product maintains its favor in the cities of the United States.

"At the Pacific extremity of Canada there is the same happy situation. All indications tend to the assumption that the British Columbia salmon catch this year will exceed those of 1920 and 1921, and be about equal to the banner catch of 1919. The volume of the halibut catch in Pacific waters is reported to be about three times that of last year. The provincial herring catch exceeded 50,000,000 pounds, of which 45,000,000 pounds were dry salted for export to the Orient. Whale hunting off the British Columbia Coast was resumed this year and the fleet is reported to have met with considerable success."

VETERANS OF 78TH CHEER MR. WILSON

Lightning Division Greets Message From Ex-President With Long Demonstration.

MEET IN THIS STATE IN 1923

Permanent Organization Formed—Will Hold Future Reunions in New York and New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 1.—Veterans attending the first annual reunion of the Seventy-eighth (Lightning) Division today received a message from Woodrow Wilson, their former commander-in-chief, with cheers and applause that lasted more than ten minutes. Some twelve hundred overseas men gave a demonstration on the Steel Pier that could be heard for several squares.

The former President, writing Lt. Col. A. J. l'Heureux, expressed regret at his inability to attend because of poor health, but hoped he could be with them at another time.

General Pershing wired: "I regret that it was impossible for me to be present on account of present duties. Warmest regards to the former personnel of the Seventy-eighth."

The 1923 reunion will be held in New York, probably at Saratoga Springs. The gatherings will thereafter alternate between New Jersey and New York. Each State contributed about 40 per cent. of the men in the division.

Major General J. H. McRae, Divisional Commander, was elected Honorary President of the 78th Division Association when it was organized today. Brig. Gen. Sanford B. Stanberry of Columbus, Ohio, and Brig. Gen. Clint C. Mears, who is still in the service, were named Honorary Vice Presidents. Lt. Col. A. J. L'Heureux was elected President of the association.

Other officers elected were: Vice President, Sergeant Alexander T. Galloway, 308th F. A., of New York; Secretary, Sergeant John D. Muntser, Postal Detachment, South Orange, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Miss Leslie S. Colby, Welfare Worker, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Chaplain, th Rev. Father Daniel Lynch, 310th Infantry, Boston, and Treasurer, Major George T. Adee, 311th Infantry, New York City.

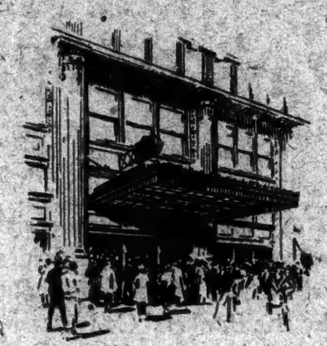
WELCOME to NEW YORK—

Bankers and Visitors to the Convention of the

American Bankers' Association

During your stay in this eastern metropolis, we should be glad to have you view the vast and varied assortments of high character merchandise we now have assembled within our establishment.

Remembrance gifts may be easily chosen from the endless variety of articles we have gathered from foreign shores, and from America's own industrial centers.



Stern Brothers

West 42nd St. (*Between 5th and 6th Aves*). West 43rd St.

The Store that is Different Delightful to shop in. Satisfying.

John Wanamaker

Broad Preparedness in Every Autumn Fashion for Everybody

Broadway at Ninth — Formerly A. T. Stewart — Telephone 4700 Stuyvesant

A Belmaison Capture in London

3,500 yds. of ENGLISH GLAZED CHINTZ —the $2 to $2.75 yard grades—To-day for..... 85c yard

Of course such news is unexpected. It will upset the market greatly, but only for a day or two, because the almost unbelievably low price—85c yard—should sell out this quantity immediately.

Lengths range from 17 to 57 yds. to the piece. This is one reason for the low price—limited quantities. Another reason is that the patterns are no longer in print. But until discontinued this summer they were the best sellers in the manufacturer's stock. They are practically new to America and they are reproductions of old glazed chintz with the charm and brightness of the originals. 24, 25, 26, 31, 36 in. widths.

There are 54 patterns

Each was selected personally by Belmaison. And Belmaison art in decoration occupies a unique place in the home life of America.

To use in many ways

Any room in which glazed chintz could be used at all, will be the happier and fresher for new curtains, slip-covers, window shades, lamp shades and even just cushions of one of these adorable patterns.

With different periods

French, Jacobean or early English—
Pheasants, birds of paradise or peacocks with great vivid plumes.

For early American or English cottages—
Moss roses and lattice patterns, corn flowers, morning glories and myriads of other quaint designs.

French Peasant or more formal periods—
Gay bouquets of tiny roses and tambourines strung together with ribbons or little baskets with streaming bow knots.

And, of course, many patterns delightfully harmonize with modern painted furniture.

Each one is a gem of its type—as our expert decorators looked them over as they were being unpacked not one single pattern was condemned.

No, it has never been done before—a store's bringing over to America so large a quantity of glazed chintzes. We made the purchase because we believed our patrons would appreciate the high quality, the beautiful patterns and the very low price.

Fourth Gallery, New Building, at the Belmaison Stairway

MARCEL DUPRE

—the famous organist at Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, has kindly consented to give a

Complimentary Organ Recital

On the new Jewel Organ in the Wanamaker Auditorium, Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30

M. Dupre arrived in New York last Thursday and leaves Tuesday afternoon, after the concert, for Montreal, where he begins a trans-continental tour, returning to New York about Christmas-time.

During his tour, M. Dupre will give more than seventy recitals in the larger cities of the United States and Canada, including appearances with the Philadelphia and Boston Symphony Orchestras, breaking all records for Organ Recital tours.

We are deeply appreciative of the courtesy of M. Dupre in giving us, and our good friends, an hour or two out of his busy few days in the city.

The concert is open to all. No tickets will be issued.

The Program—

DAQUIN—Noel, with variations.
BACH—Prelude and Fugue in A Minor.
WIDOR—Variations from Fifth Symphony
VIERNE—Intermezzo, Third Symphony.
FRANCK—Final in B flat.
DUPRE—Prelude and Fugue in G Minor.
DUPRE—Improvisation.

First Gallery, New Building

Tuesday

Exhibit and Sale *of a* Million Dollar Stock of Oriental Rugs

Details this Evening

Macy's

Greetings! Bankers of America

From the Store Where You Save While You Spend

IT is fitting that "America's leading department store" should greet the American Bankers' Association, now in convention here, for the first bankers sprang from the ranks of tradesmen, generations ago.

In the days before banks in their modern form were known, surplus funds were often left with a neighboring tradesman for safe-keeping in his strong-box or vault, and he was paid for the protection he afforded.

IT was not long, however, before some shrewd tradesman observed that, although withdrawals were frequently made, fresh deposits were also made, and so a substantial balance lay constantly idle in his strong-box. When he turned this discovery to account by putting the balance to work for himself or for others, he took the first important step in the development of modern banking.

AS might be expected, tradesmen now became eager to receive money on deposit, and began to offer inducement in the form of interest. It was from such crude beginnings that the marvelously intricate system of modern banking developed.

This bit of retrospect speaks eloquently of the exalted place the retailer has always held. No merchant of doubtful repute could have enjoyed public trust in such striking measure.

THE merchant-banker combination has survived to this day in Macy's Depositors' Account Department—a licensed bank operated under State banking laws. Its deposits of more than $3,000,000 are impressive evidence of the confidence it enjoys.

Owners of a Deposit Account secure all the advantages offered by a savings account in any bank, and a number of additional conveniences besides. Macy's D. A. banking hours correspond with shopping hours, that is, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., every business day. Money may be deposited or withdrawn upon call by the depositor at any time during these hours. Purchases in the store may be referred to a D. A. for payment, simplifying the problem of shopping. Four per cent. interest is paid on all deposits.

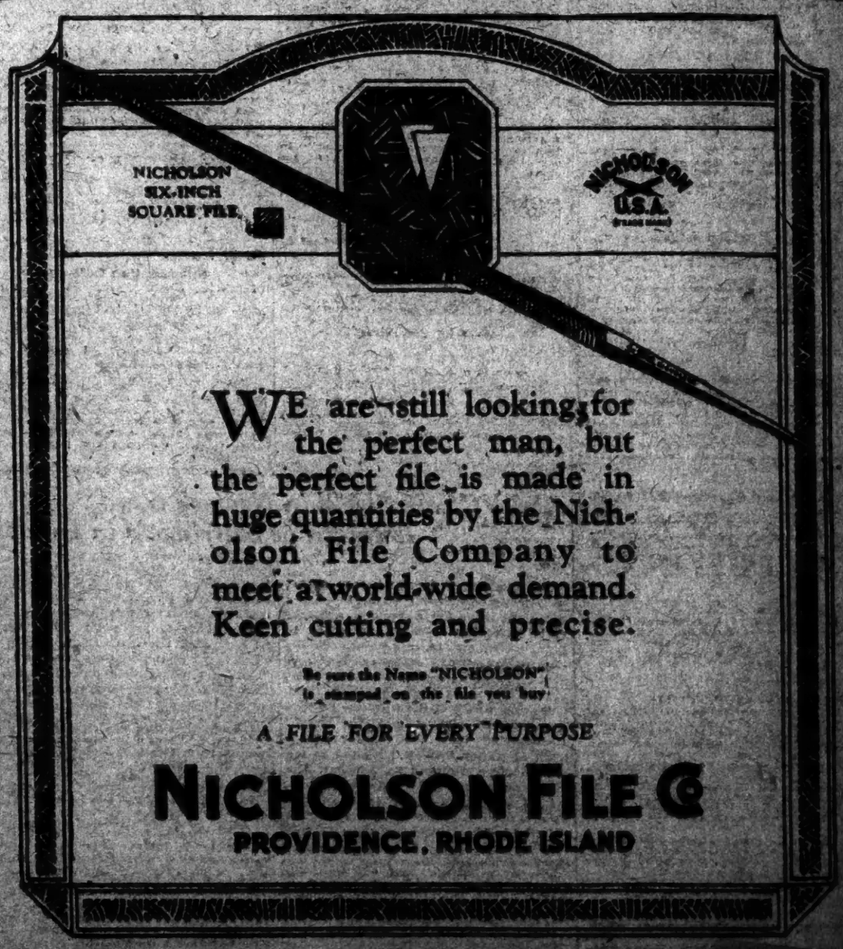
And in addition, our policy of lowest-in-the-city prices enables Macy customers to save at least six per cent. on all purchases, whether made through a D. A. or for cash over the counter.

We shall be glad of the opportunity to show visiting bankers and their families through the store, and to explain the mechanism that enables this great institution to handle millions of individual transactions annually.

Specially trained guides will conduct visiting parties twice daily, at 10:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. Inquire at the Personal Shopping Service Bureau on the Main Floor, near the Thirty-Fourth Street elevators.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.

Herald Square New York



WE are still looking for the perfect man, but the perfect file is made in huge quantities by the Nicholson File Company to meet a world-wide demand. Keen cutting and precise.

Be sure the Name "NICHOLSON" is stamped on the file you buy

A FILE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

NICHOLSON FILE CO

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Man Who Said He "Loved"

There was a man who said he loved his family. He loved to buy things for his kiddies and never forgot his wife's birthday. But he resisted the impulse to purchase a burial place. And still he said he loved his family.

One day he died, and in grief and suffering his widow had to choose his grave. With wisdom? Hardly. With judgment? Unlikely. Was his love big and far seeing?

When a man has made up his mind to choose a family burial place he must consider Permanence, Beauty and Cost. The facts governing these things are covered in a booklet called "Judging a Burial Park." Kensico will send this booklet to any interested man or woman—and who is not vitally interested?

KENSICO
AMERICA'S BURIAL PARK
Beautiful Beyond Words
Permanent Beyond Ages
Burial Park: Westchester Hills
Office: 103 Park Ave., N. Y. City

Manhattan SHIRTS

Featuring
Solustras
$4.50

Added confirmation of Manhattan craftsmanship is found in Solustras. And fresh proof of Wallach leadership is evidenced by the infinite variety of Solustras displayed in our four stores.

Other Manhattan Shirts $2.50 to $9

For Big Men
a complete assortment of Manhattan Shirts in sizes 18 and up

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Beautiful Women
cosmetics wont harm your skin, if-
you make it firm, and smooth with refreshing Mifflin Alkohol Massage before powdering.
And each night cleanse your pores with this beneficial, antiseptic skin-rub.

MIFFLIN ALKOHOL MASSAGE
the external tonic
95% Alcohol
At all Druggists
MIFFLIN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
527 HUDSON ST. NEW YORK CITY

THE JOY
of the journey should not be alloyed by the burden of baggage.
When you travel, keep the edge of your enjoyment keen and keep your mind free from baggage bothers.
Put your baggage problems up to
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY
NEW YORK
VANDERBILT 4400

'ROOKIE' POLICEMAN SHOOTS DETECTIVE

Drops With Six Bullet Wounds After Battle With Regulars.

VICTIM'S CONDITION CRITICAL

Probationer, Although Shot Through Lung, Probably Will Recover.

A "rookie" in the Police Department Training School, Thomas Mahoney, who fired a revolver into a crowd early yesterday morning on West 135th Street, near Fifth Avenue, then fought a duel with two detectives and a policeman until six bullets dropped him to the pavement.

Physicians said afterward that Mahoney apparently was crazed by poisonous liquor. He and two other probationary policeman, both of whom fled during the firing, had been making the rounds of Harlem resorts in the negro districts and were leaving a cabaret when Mahoney fired his revolver. He was leaning against the rear of a taxicab when Detectives C. D. Connelly and John T. Donohue of the West 135th Street Station appeared. They saw two negroes running from the place, followed by another shot from Mahoney's revolver.

Donohue leaped to seize the probationer's revolver, but Mahoney fired again and Donohue fell. Darting around the side of the taxicab, Mahoney fired a second shot at Connelly, who returned the fire. In the meantime, Policeman Edward Friel climbed into the taxi and opened fire. Mahoney finally crumpled up, still holding his revolver.

The crowd which had watched the battle from a distance closed in, and had to be dispersed by the reserves, so that the detective and his assailant could be taken to the Harlem Hospital. Donohue's wound was found to be in the abdomen. To Deputy Chief Inspector Henry and Inspector Sweeney, Mahoney said:

"I was coming out of the cabaret when they tried to hold me up and I began firing. I know nothing that happened after that until I came to my senses at 10 o'clock this morning." He was received at the hospital shortly after 2 o'clock and had been unconscious most of the intervening hours until noon. Despite his wounds, which are in his limbs, body, head and lung, it was thought last night that he may survive. He was a brakeman on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad before he was admitted to the training school on Aug. 7 for the course of six months. This escapade will end his prospects of becoming a policeman. He is in the prison ward on a charge of felonious assault, which he will have to face in the event of recovery.

Recruits are not permitted to have a revolver. Where Mahoney got the weapon is a matter that is under investigation. They are also searching for the two "rookies" who were with him. Like other recruits Mahoney had been assigned to a station to get practical experience in police patrolling. On Saturday night he was sent out from the West Forty-seventh Street station with a regular policeman on post. At 10 o'clock he reported back to the station, his prescribed tour having ended, and was relieved from further duty.

DR. STRATON SCORES WOMEN AT RINGSIDE

Says Attendance at Prizefight Shows How Fair Sex Has Degenerated.

SEES DANGER IN SMOKING

Appalled at Increase of Immorality Among Preachers In Recent Years.

Society women at charity prizefights came in for criticism by Dr. John Roach Straton of Calvary Baptist Church yesterday, as showing "how far womanhood has degenerated today." After speaking of card playing, dancing, chorus girls at entertainments in homes, changing the hour of service to meet the golf schedule, Dr. Straton said:

"We have had accounts of how the ladies of the Women's Missionary Society of one of the city's great churches entertained foreign missionaries who were home on furlough by carrying them to the silly, sensuous theatre of New York. We have had accounts of churches that employed jazz bands, in which the young women were dressed up like men, to play at a church dance, and even blasé New York suffered a mild shock a little while ago when one of the leading church women and philanthropists of the city worked up a charity prizefight at Madison Square Garden, and not only attended the prizefight, accompanied by young society woman, but came out the next day in the papers and endorsed the whole thing by saying that it was the most magnificent spectacle that she had ever witnessed.

"Think of women, whose influence is world-wide because of their wealth and position, sitting at a ringside watching and applauding two practically naked men, pounding and bruising each other and struggling in sweat and blood until one is beaten down by cruel cunning and the sheer weight of superior brute force. Try to imagine the old-fashioned Christian women—yes, try to imagine your mother, my friends, attending a prizefight. Why, our minds balk at the very thought. And this shows how far womanhood has degenerated today and how pitiful these selfish, cynical social leaders are in comparison with the modest, gentle, unselfish women of the past."

Rationalism and radicalism in the churches is doing the churches themselves great injury said Dr. Straton, adding:

"There seems to have been an appalling increase in the amount of immorality among preachers in recent years. Preachers are human beings and subject to the same temptations and the same frailties as other mortals, but in the past generation they have been almost universally conspicuous for holiness and a spirit of self-sacrifice. But there has been in recent years manifestly a decline in ethical standards, and these scandals have become all too numerous."

Small indulgences, like smoking cigarettes, lead to worldliness, impurity and dishonor, and sometimes "culminating in horrible murder itself," he said.

Dr. Straton also gave out a letter to the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of the First Presbyterian Church, in answer to Dr. Fosdick's declination of an invitation to debate on doctrinal questions. Dr. Straton said he was loath to believe that Dr. Fosdick would "run to cover," and renewed the invitation on any wording of the question Dr. Fosdick might desire.

DIRECTORY TO MARK CITY'S 300TH YEAR

Edition for 1923 Will Trace Growth of World's Largest Community.

R. L. Polk & Co., publishers of the City Directory, announced yesterday the preparation of a new edition to link the New York City of 8,000,000 persons to the New York City of the day when Alexander Hamilton lived at 57 Wall Street and grew flowers in the back yard. The new edition is to be commemorative in 1923 of the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the city and of "the passing into first rank" of present-day New York City.

This city now outranks London in point of population, the publishers said, because of the Port of New York district, created through a treaty between New York and New Jersey.

"Within the boundaries thus created," said the publishers, "there resides a population of about 8,000,000 persons. The metropolitan police area of London, which is used as a basis in quoting the population of that city, holds approximately 7,500,000 people. New York, therefore, on a similar basis, definitely takes its place as the first and most populous city of the world.

"This commemorative edition will reproduce from photographed plates the first City Directory, published in 1786. Aaron Burr then lived at 10 Little Queens Street, and Alexander Hamilton is given residence at 57 Wall Street. The Bank of New York was the city's only financial institution, with Isaac Roosevelt as President and William Maxwell as Vice President. The name of Walter Scott is also given as a porter in their announcement. There will also be reproduced the first Brooklyn Directory, published in 1796 and containing altogether three pages of names.

"The story of New York will be continued through reproductions of announcements and advertisements through successive years, when this city was only a village poised at the eastern edge of 'barbaric America.' The newspapers of the day carried advertisements of slaves for sale, and the British reviews were at last condescending to recognize the existence of a United States.

"In 1822 there were no street cars or railroads. Where the Public Library now stands was the Potter's Field, which had been removed uptown from Washington Square. There were no police. A few watchmen who wore no uniforms and who carried lanterns on poles called out the hours of the night.

"New York at that time had practically no water supply. It depended upon the numerous wells with pumps in all parts of the city for its drinking water. One of these pumps stood opposite St. Paul's Church. Lotteries were universal. Land was sold on Broadway by this method. The City Hall and the lighthouse at Sandy Hook were erected from the sale of lottery tickets. Drawings were held on the City Hall steps under the direction of an Alderman.

5,000 DRUG ADDICTS FOUND IN PITTSBURGH

Head of Detectives Declares $25,000 a Day Is Spent There for Narcotics.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1.—More than 5,000 residents of this city are drug addicts. An average of $25,000 is being spent here daily for dope.

These are among the declarations made by David Corbett, head of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Detectives' Narcotic Squad, following an investigation attended by disclosures which have prompted Chief Corbett to begin a clean-up. Names associated with wealth and social prominence may be stained by sensational revelations which the detective indicates are inevitable.

Three alleged drug users arrested by the "dope squad" were held for further investigation by Magistrate Sullivan, who conducted hearings in Central Police Court this morning. Testifying in these cases, Corbett made the assertions regarding the prevalence of the drug habit in Pittsburgh, and added:

"The majority of addicts in Pittsburgh are rich persons of high social standing. We are keeping a close account of their activities here, and it is rapidly becoming evident that Pittsburgh is a drug centre and clearing house for narcotics of all sorts.

"Much of the dope brought here from Philadelphia for distribution throughout the country is, instead, purchased outright by agents for wealthy men and women who use drugs either in private or at parties.

"Members of the smart set take up and introduce their guests to the use of opium as a new sensation."

Raymond Smith of Little Rock, Ark., one of the persons arrested, begged for dope and was treated by a police surgeon. He said he came here two months ago with $3,000 and an excellent wardrobe to take a position with a railroad company. When arrested he was penniless and was dressed in overalls and hobnailed shoes. Dope peddlers, he said, had got all his money and clothing.

MEXICO SURE OF FUNDS.

De la Huerta Declines Nation-Wide Subscription Offered.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1.—Finance Minister de la Huerta is the recipient of many messages approving the agreement negotiated in New York with a syndicate of bankers, including one from President Obregon.

Referring to the efforts of certain rich men to secure nation-wide subscriptions toward a fund for the payment of interest on the loan, Señor de la Huerta said that while appreciating the sentiments shown, ample provision was made in the compact for payment of interest.

Radio Concert Held in Newark Store Is Heard at Selfridge's in London

The attempt of L. Bamberger & Co., a Newark department store, to play a radio program for a London audience early yesterday morning, succeeded in part, according to announcement by Joseph Hanson of the Newark store. A great deal of interference from ships strung out along the more than 3,000-miles ocean path of the wireless words was reported.

Employing only the regular equipment of station "WOR," located on top of the store building in Newark, the exsperimenters picked 12:45 o'clock yesterday morning as a suitable time to try to speak in Newark and be heard in Selfridge's big department store in Oxford Street, between Regent Street and Marble Arch, London.

The first number sent out into the ether was a snatch of song by a woman singer. Then the orchestral music was dispatched and finally Sir Thomas Lipton, who had been invited to go to the Newark store from a dinner in Argentine and New York police officials in Manhattan, started his speech into the transmitting mechanism. The plant broke down during Sir Thomas's remarks and either this break or interference enroute prevented his words from making the trip to London.

The break in the sending came at 1:30 o'clock, or about 6:30 o'clock London time. Mr. Hanson, in announcing the partial success of the experiment, said that the message reporting the result had been filed in London shortly after 6 o'clock, or about a half hour before the sending from this side had been broken off. The message, said Mr. Hanson, came via the Radio Corporation of America and was signed by Gordon Selfridge, proprietor of the London shop. It read:

"Large crowds witnessed the reception of the radio telephone test. Experienced much interference from ship's 'sparking.' Heard your music and singing very successful. Congratulations."

Officials of Bamberger's assumed from the failure to mention Sir Thomas that his words had failed to get over, and when they told him this he made arrangements to repeat the experiment some day this week with his friend, Sir Harry Lauder.

The *Mousquetaire*—glove of the moment—demands perfection of fit, texture and finish as does no other glove.

To this *chef d'oeuvre* of the French glovecrafter's art, Centemeri master-glovers in Grenoble bring the inherited skill of four centuries.

Centemeri *Mousquetaires*, fashioned of incomparably soft, fine textured French Kidskin of the *Nationale quality*, in white, black and smart colors—8 button, 4.25; 16 button, 6.50, and in 12 button

5.50

Centemeri Gloves

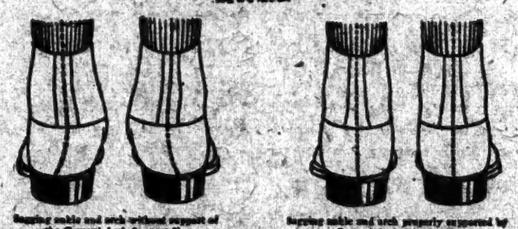
400 FIFTH AVE.
New York—Philadelphia Grenoble, France

Jay-Thorpe Inc
24-26 FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET WEST

FOR the approaching social season, and the many activities which will be brought about by the *Bankers' Convention*, Jay-Thorpe, Inc., have assembled an exceptionally smart collection of apparel for every occasion. Special care has been given to the selection of clothes for Luncheon—Tea Hour and Theatre wear.

Gowns · Millinery · Wraps
Furs
Lingerie · Blouses · Novelties

The Coward Shoe



Supporting ankle and arch without support of the Coward Arch Support Shoe.

Supporting ankle and arch properly as assisted by Coward Arch Support Shoe.

Do Your Ankles Turn In?

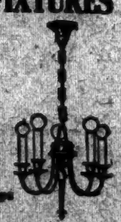
The Coward Arch Support shoe is especially designed to allow the feet to grow in Nature's way. The arch is carefully supported, the weight of the body evenly distributed and the foot so placed that the bones and muscles find natural development.

The Coward Shoe provides the necessary training for the growing feet. It is sound insurance against the foot ills of later life. For Men, Women and Children.

Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
266-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren Street)

For Service—Style—Satisfaction
Buy "MILLER" LAMPS or FIXTURES

Electric, Gas or Oil.
They Are Well Made,
From Artistic Designs,
Elegantly Finished,
Beautiful Goods,
NOT High Priced.
SEE THEM
when you think of buying
Fixtures or Lamps for your Home,
"Miller" Table, Floor or Boudoir Lamps
make Pleasant Gifts
Readers should have them for sale.



EDWARD MILLER & CO., Established 1845
Meriden, Conn.
Show rooms—New York, 63 and 73 Park Place. Save this card.

B&G
ABSOLUTELY PURE
FRENCH OLIVE OIL
THE WORLD'S STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
YOUR GROCER HAS IT
E. LA MONTAGNE'S SONS.
DISTRIBUTOR FOR U.S.A.

PROTECTION OF INVESTORS.

The co-operation of banks with Government officials and business men's associations for the protection of investors from financial swindlers advocated by Jason Westerfield, Secretary to Committee on Library, New York Stock Exchange, in The Annalist, out today. Published by The New York Times Company. 10 cents at news stands; $5.00 a year by mail.—Adv.

YOUNG LADIES' DRESSES AND COATS

For young ladies attending select finishing schools and colleges we have designed a very smart one piece coat dress. To give this model unusual distinction and individuality we have used in its making an imported unfinished worsted in the new French stripes.

One of the most attractive full length coats for dress wear that we present this season is made of a black Gerona cloth, cut on full, generous lines, and has a large collar and cuffs of squirrel.

A new and very stylish "Anniped" last for young ladies is shown in a black gun metal pump with one strap, perforated tips and walking heels.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

The Remarkable Record of One Salesman at the Telephone

Travels 5400 Miles — Makes 39 Calls
Closes 21 Orders in One Day

How many traveling salesmen and executives whose companies are competing for out-of-town trade know the multiplied-selling possibilities of the telephone?

Perhaps you are one of the hundreds of business men who have hesitated at using this modern method of selling in your business, because you imagine toll calls are expensive. If you believe selling by telephone is expensive study the figures in the chart below, which show what one salesman did in

One Day of Telephone Selling

Distance covered	5,400 miles
Dealers reached	39
Orders secured	21
Time of average call	3 min. 42 sec.
Cost of average call	$1.33
Percent of expense to sales	1%

Almost every day representatives of our Commercial Service Bureau report instances of broadened markets, increased sales, lower selling costs, and bigger profits through intelligent application of the telephone to selling problems.

The service rendered by this bureau is proving of great value to many of our commercial subscribers. It is furnished without cost or obligation. When will you use it?

Telephone: Cortlandt Official, Extension 620.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

How a Bank is Managed and Examined

WHETHER you will or not, you are concerned with the way your bank—any bank—manages the money entrusted to it by its depositors. If this money is wisely and conservatively handled it is safe and at the same time it is usefully employed. The readiest means you have of finding out what becomes of the funds deposited in a bank is by studying the statements published periodically by the bank. Every dollar of assets and liabilities is set down there, and if you know what the figures mean you can form a clear judgment of the actual condition of the institution.

BECAUSE of the common complaint that bank statements are not easily understood by the public, The Corn Exchange Bank began in 1916 to publish "A Bank Statement that any Man or Woman Can Understand." Under the various items of the statement were printed brief explanations, in plain language, of what these items mean. So popular has this form of bank statement become that we have gone a step further and show in detail, in this advertisement, how to determine the significance, in actual percentage figures, of the various items in a bank statement.

"The Bank Owes to Depositors, Payable on Demand"

When a bank accepts a deposit it agrees to repay the money instantly when the depositor asks for it. What heavier obligation could be laid upon a banker, what requirement calculated to make him more scrupulously careful of what he does with the money entrusted to him? For deposits cannot lie idle in the vaults. They must be put to work for the good of the community, in the shape of loans to merchants and manufacturers, investment in bonds of sound corporations, real estate mortgages and Government loans. If banks refused to lend and invest, the wheels of industry would come to a full stop, and banks can only justify their existence by lending and investing. And yet, if depositors ask for their money it must be forthcoming without a moment's delay. How can a bank lend money and at the same time have it available to pay depositors?

The answer lies in the bank's reserves of cash and of securities on which cash can immediately be raised, plus its other assets and especially its surplus of assets over what it owes to depositors. The Corn Exchange Bank owes to depositors $195,339,103.41, which it has agreed to repay on demand.

"For this Purpose We Have"

[1] CASH

Not all the money which comes flooding through the tellers' windows of the fifty-two offices of The Corn Exchange Bank is loaned to borrowers or invested in bonds. A substantial part of it is held as a reserve to pay depositors who wish their checks cashed. A part of this money is kept in the shape of actual coin and banknotes in the tills, and another part is deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank, where it can be obtained on a moment's notice. The Federal Reserve Law requires that banks in New York City, members of the Federal Reserve System, shall keep funds on deposit at the Reserve Bank to the extent of at least 13 per cent of the amount which member banks owe to their own depositors on demand. In addition, these member banks may keep on hand whatever cash they think they need. The Corn Exchange Bank has cash on hand, in the Reserve Bank and in other depositories totaling $33,779,885.65, which is 17.29 per cent of the amount of our own deposits, against only 13 per cent actually required by law.

[2] CHECKS ON OTHER BANKS

A large part of the deposits received every day by The Corn Exchange Bank consists of checks drawn on other banks. Thus, according to the statement printed on this page, we have on hand $12,132,969.84 in the shape of checks, which will be converted into cash as soon as they have passed through the Clearing House or been otherwise collected. This requires one day, so that at a day's notice our cash reserve can be increased $12,132,969.84, bringing the total up to 23.50 per cent of what we owe our depositors.

[3] U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

A part of the deposits of The Corn Exchange Bank has been invested in United States Government bonds and notes, which rank among the safest investments in the world. United States Government securities owned by this bank are an additional insurance to our depositors. As shown by the accompanying statement, The Corn Exchange Bank owns $70,284,784.76 of these securities, which are available for loans at the Federal Reserve Bank or could be sold on the market for cash. The use of these Government obligations for $70,284,784.76 would give us a total cash reserve of $116,197,640.25, or 59.48 per cent of our deposits.

[4] LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS

These are "demand loans," one of the most "liquid" forms of credit known—that is, they are repayable on notice to borrowers. Every loan is secured by marketable collateral of a value substantially in excess of the amount loaned. Should any part of this collateral decline in value, deposit of additional collateral is immediately demanded of the borrower in order to keep the loan secure. The Corn Exchange Bank has loaned $16,145,012.95 in this way. If these loans should be immediately repaid on demand, or redeemed through sale of the collateral, our cash reserve including items already described, would amount to $132,342,653.20, which is 67.75 per cent of the amount we owe to our depositors.

[5] BONDS

These are high-grade securities of railroads and other corporations, which can quickly be converted into cash by sale. The cash realized from the sale of the $24,355,716.73 of these bonds now on hand would bring our total cash up to $156,698,369.93 or 80.21 per cent of our deposits.

[6] LOANS

The loans we have made to customers, largely secured by collateral and payable, on the average, in less than three months, represent a part of the service we render to the business community. The accompanying statement shows $49,246,246.40 of such loans outstanding. Our customers use the money we have advanced them to carry on their business. These loans constitute an additional safeguard to our depositors, for the reason that a large proportion of this commercial paper can be immediately disposed of for cash at the Federal Reserve Bank. That Bank, of which The Corn Exchange Bank is a member, will lend us money against the notes which our customers have given us, or will purchase certain classes of their obligations outright from us for cash.

We have already shown how, if necessary, 80.21 per cent of the money required to pay our depositors could be realized. In order to secure the remaining 19.79 per cent, thereby covering our deposits dollar for dollar, it would only be necessary to rediscount or sell to the Federal Reserve Bank $38,640,733.48 out of the $49,246,246.40 commercial loans which we hold. In other words, the funds would be provided by disposing of 78.46 per cent of our customers' commercial notes at the Federal Reserve Bank. This would leave a balance of $10,605,512.92 of commercial paper still untouched, after providing for the payment of 100 per cent of our obligations to depositors.

[7] BONDS AND MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE

This item represents miscellaneous assets of The Corn Exchange Bank acquired in the course of its business dealings. These assets are sound and, while not as easily marketable as the items listed above, constitute an additional guarantee of the bank's ability to meet demands upon it. The total on hand, as shown in the annexed statement, is $4,346,023.00 which is less than 2.25 per cent of our deposits.

[8] THIRTY BANKING HOUSES

The item of $4,700,617.75 represents The Corn Exchange Bank's main building and twenty-nine of the fifty-one premises occupied by branches. It will be noted that this investment in "plant" is extremely small, compared with the amount owed to depositors. In other words, a very small part of the bank's funds has been used for these permanent investments in real estate. We have preferred to keep the greater portion of our assets in a form immediately available to meet every possible demand upon us.

[9] THIS LEAVES A SURPLUS OF—

By carefully conserving its resources and increasing its surplus out of its earnings, year by year, The Corn Exchange Bank has accumulated a capital and surplus of $19,652,153.67. In other words, the Bank has an excess of assets, described above, totaling $19,652,153.67 over what it owes to its depositors. The foregoing paragraphs have shown that, with the exception of $4,346,023.00 invested in bonds and mortgages and miscellaneous real estate, and $4,700,617.75 representing thirty banking houses owned, the vast bulk of our assets, and hence the surplus of assets over deposits, is in a "liquid" form, quickly available to pay whatever demands are made upon The Corn Exchange Bank.

A Bank Statement that any Man or Woman can Understand

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK
NEW YORK

Statement of September 30, 1922

The Bank Owes to Depositors		**$195,339,103.41**
A conservative banker always has this indebtedness in mind, and he arranges his assets so as to be able to meet any request for payment.		
For this Purpose We Have:		
[1] **Cash**		$33,779,885.65
(Gold, Bank Notes and Specie) and with legal depositories returnable on demand.		
[2] **Checks on Other Banks**		12,132,969.84
Payable in one day.		
[3] **U. S. Government Securities**		70,284,784.76
[4] **Loans to Individuals and Corporations**		16,145,012.95
Payable when we ask for them, secured by collateral of greater value than the loans.		
[5] **Bonds**		24,355,716.73
Of railroads and other corporations, of first quality and easily salable.		
[6] **Loans**		49,246,246.40
Payable in less than three months on the average, largely secured by collateral.		
[7] **Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate**		4,346,023.00
[8] **Thirty Banking Houses**		4,700,617.75
All located in New York City.		
Total to Meet Indebtedness		$214,991,257.08
[9] **This Leaves a Surplus of**		$19,652,153.67
Which becomes the property of the Stockholders after the debts to the depositors are paid, and is a guarantee fund upon which we solicit new deposits and retain those which have been lodged with us for many years.		

Our listed resources, enumerated in this statement do not and can not include those assets of friendliness and helpfulness which this bank has in the personnel of its board of directors, its officers and employes. These are assets which pay dividends to our patrons in service and satisfaction.

THE FIGURES OF OUR BANK STATEMENTS ARE AUTHENTICATED AT LEAST SIX TIMES

The figures in the statements of The Corn Exchange Bank are verified by three outside, independent agencies and by the authorities of the Bank itself:

1 and 2—Twice a year the State Bank Examiners, without previous notice to us, send in a force of 57 men who count all the money and examine all the securities we possess.

3—At least once a year the New York Clearing House, of which this Bank is a member, examines our condition without notice to us.

4—The New York Federal Reserve Bank also makes its own examination of our accounts and assets without letting us know when to expect this scrutiny.

5—The Directors of The Corn Exchange Bank are required by law to examine and verify the Bank's accounts at least once a year. This is done, no notice being given in advance, by committees of clerks numbering 133 men, selected by the Directors.

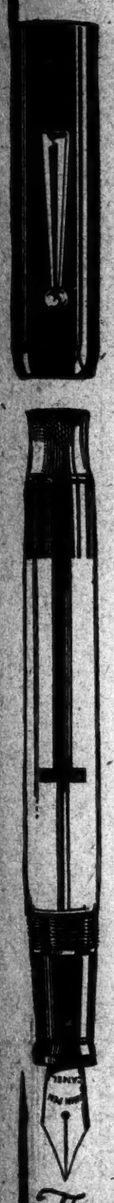
6—Periodical examinations are made, without notice, by our own inspectors.

All this is designed to check and verify every item which appears in our bank statements.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK
NEW YORK

The Corn Exchange Bank Supplies Banking and Trust Service Through Its Fifty-Two Offices Located in Greater New York

Improves your handwriting from "Dear Sir" to "Yours truly"



THE Dunn-Pen is so comfortably shaped and accurately balanced—it glides so smoothly over the paper—*that it actually improves your handwriting.*

You don't have to worry about it going dry, either, because once you've filled it, you can write for a month. That's because it has no rubber sac, and hence has room for several times more ink than any rubber sac self-filler of the same size.

Pump it full with the Little Red Pump-Handle, and it's good for thousands and thousands of words. Just four major parts, and it won't leak, clog, sputter nor stutter. It cleans as it fills.

The Dunn-Pen comes in 27 styles, with hard rubber, and transparent barrels (as illustrated), a pen to suit every hand and pocketbook—$2.75 up.

Your absolute satisfaction is insured by the most sweeping guarantee ever written for a fountain pen.

THE DUNN-PEN COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK

The marvelous
DUNN PEN
The fountain pen with the Little Red Pump-Handle

$2,000 Prize Contest Closes Next Week

Huyler's is offering $2,000 in prizes for a slogan or descriptive phrase for the famous $1.50 assortment of bon bons and chocolates. You can obtain contest blank and full particulars at any Huyler's store or agency.

$1,000 for the *best* suggestion. Five second prizes of $100 each. Ten third prizes of $50 each and 25 additional awards of $1.50 boxes of candy.

Contest closes Saturday, October 14th

Get your suggestion in today!

Huyler's
136 East 18th Street
New York City

AMNESTY CAMPAIGN OPENED BY BORAH

Senator at Chicago Meeting Pleads for Recognition of Soviet Russia Also.

DEMAND SENT TO HARDING

Reference to Debs in Speech on Political Prisoners Wildly Cheered by Large Audience.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Five thousand persons packed the Auditorium today when cheered wildly for several minutes when the name of Eugene V. Debs was mentioned by Senator Borah, who opened a campaign for general amnesty for all political prisoners and the recognition by the United States of the de facto Government of Russia. Some of Chicago's leading citizens, including prominent churchmen, occupied chairs on the stage. Colonel Raymond Robbins was Chairman.

At the close of the meeting a resolution "that we demand that President Warren G. Harding immediately release all political prisoners" was unanimously adopted and copies were sent to the President.

The meeting was the first move in a concerted and persistent campaign to force the President through public demand to grant amnesty to the seventy-five men, most of them members of the I. W. W., still in prison as political offenders and to bring about a foreign policy which will include the recognition of Soviet Russia. It was to be followed, Senator Borah said, by "meetings in every important seat in the country."

In his speech the Senator contended that the continued incarceration of the political prisoners involved not merely sentiment and justice but the fundamental principles on which the United States Government was founded and that the recognition of Russia involved the first step for permanent peace in Europe.

"We are denying to our citizens the fundamental principles upon which this Government can alone exist," Senator Borah said. "We must establish beyond peradventure the principles which have been violated through the incarceration of these men. Their imprisonment, brought about in the heat of the war, through an—in my humble opinion—unconstitutional act of Congress was fundamentally an attack upon free speech.

"There can be no just law, no free Government, without free speech. You know, it is said of free speech that you may take all the other rights of freedom away from a people and leave speech free, and free speech will unchain all the rest."

He then read from the Constitution the clause which states that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or the press."

When he referred to Eugene V. Debs and the Socialist leader's release from the Federal prison at Atlanta, he had to stop for several minutes while the audience continued to cheer.

"It seems to me that a vicious doctrine has grown up that when war comes the Constitution is for the time suspended," he continued. "This is, indeed, a vicious and treasonable doctrine."

HOLT FINDS LEAGUE DOING A GOOD WORK

Editor Says Europe Will Concede Anything to Get United States In.

Among the first-cabin passengers who arrived yesterday from Naples and Genoa on the Giulio Cesare of the Italian Navigation Company was Hamilton Holt, former editor of The Independent, who has been spending three months in Northern Europe. He said he had attended the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva as an unofficial observer.

"While our Government was not represented, there were many influential men there from the nited States," he said. "The League of Nations is doing the very things that the United States stands for. Needless to say, we ought to go in. Our absence hampers the work. Other nations sent only their best statesmen, such men as Branting of Sweden, Benes of Czechoslovakia, Earl Balfour and Lord Cecil from England and Hanotaux of France being present.

"Goods things are being done by the League, which has neither money, army nor navy to strengthen its findings.

"Europeans cannot understand why the United States keeps out. They are willing to concede anything we want in order that we become a member. The league of Nations is in a position to admit Ireland. Germany will be ready to come in as soon as the United States does."

Professor Raffaele Bastianelli, surgeon of Rome, who with his brother was called into consultation when the late Enrico Caruso was ill at Sorrento, also arrived. He said that an immediate operation appeared necessary in Rome, but that Caruso delayed. Dr. Bastianelli will attend the meeting in Boston this month of the American College of Surgeons.

Another passenger was Miss Winifred Holt, head of the "Lighthouses" for the blind. While abroad she established a "Lighthouse" in Warsaw, Poland.

RUSSIANS IN GORKY'S PLAY.

Berlin Performance Notable for its Stage Realism.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—M. Stanislawsky of the Moscow Art Theatre, now en route to New York, gave a performance tonight of Gorky's "A Lodging for the Night." Stanislawsky's presentation was notable for stage realism in his production of Gorky's portrayal of the dregs of Russian humanity.

The Berlin critics hail Stanislawsky as a master of stagecraft.

CANDIDATE CHARGES 'KU KLUX' THREAT

Edward S. Brogan Makes Public Letter Purporting to Be on Society's Stationery.

DEMANDS HIS WITHDRAWAL

Receiver Was Recently Defeated for Nomination for Judge of General Sessions.

Edward Shannon Brogan, who was defeated for nomination for Judge of General Sessions by Judge Morris Koenig in the recent Democratic primary, announced yesterday that he had received a letter from the Ku Klux Klan of New York threatening that if he did not withdraw the Klan would force him out, even if it had to commit its first overt act in this city. Mr. Brogan, a former Assistant District Attorney, who made his campaign at the head of an anti-Ku Klux party of his own creation, made public a photographic copy of the letter he said he had received. It was typed on the general stationery of the "Imperial Palace, Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," Atlanta, and sub-dated with the typewriter "Klan No. 61, New York, Sept. 19, 1922." It was signed Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Klan No. 21, instead of the 61 appearing in the heading. The letter read:

Edward S. Brogan,
Columbus Circle, New York City.

Sir: Your persecution of the Ku Klux Klan has reached its limit. We have stood silently by while you maligned us through one campaign. Now it must cease.

You have been posing as a man unprejudiced by religious prejudices while you always been a low kneeler to the Pope of Rome. It is to him you owe allegiance not to your people or your flag. Now your duplicity must end.

Immediately upon received this communication you will withdraw from the present campaign and leave the way clear to a real man.

This will be our sole warning unless you immediately drop from the race we shall force you to do so even though it be our first public act in New York.

Beware, you have been warned.
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, KLAN NO. 21.

Brogan Gives Reason for Publicity.

The following statement was issued yesterday by Mr. Brogan on his return from Syracuse:

"Upon receiving the unofficial returns I immediately issued a statement that I was satisfied with the vote and expressed my gratitude to the Democratic leaders, captains and inspectors for their fairness and to my many friends for their support. Since that time I have received information that convinces me that I can be elected if I decide to run on election day.

"My friends insist upon my making the fight, especially in view of the cowardly threat received from a so-called organization of cowards, who are attempting to sow the seed of discontent, of bigotry and disrespect for law and order by attacking Jews, Catholics, negroes and our large population of foreign born or foreign extraction.

"I reluctantly allowed this letter to reach the press because I believe they, the Klan, like the notority, but I want every cowardly member of this Klan throughout the country to know that if I decide not to run it will be for the sole reason that I am a good citizen and a loyal Democrat and do not want to utter a single discordant note in the present harmonious campaign to elect Alfred E. Smith Governor of New York State and carry every candidate on the county and State ticket to victory.

"My decision will be announced after conferring with my political advisers, Democratic leaders and candidates.

"As an American, I condemn the Klan as an un-American, disloyal and cowardly band, which may be temporarily tolerated in the South and West, but will not be permitted to gain foot in this State."

Had a Controversy With Swann.

Mr. Brogan formerly lived at 123 West Seventieth Street. It was said there that his present address was unknown. He served as an assistant when Edward Swann was District Attorney of New York County. He was head of the Commercial Frauds Bureau, but resigned after Mr. Swann assigned him to other work. Swann and his former assistant then engaged in a controversy in which each accused the other of inactivity. On Dec. 9, 1920, Mr. Brogan was found lying unconscious at Sixty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue with a blackjack in his hand. He said he had been blackjacked and believed he had wrested the weapon from his assailant. The police said they believed that the weapon was his own and that he had fallen and struck his head.

At 5 Columbus Circle Mr. Brogan opened extensive headquarters, symbolizing his Anti-Ku Klux Party by a broad red arrow. He waged a vigorous campaign. He is now practicing law at 120 Broadway. When Mark Eisner retired from the Collectorship of the Third Internal Revenue District in 1919, Mr. Brogan announced his candidacy to succeed him. Subsequently he said he had withdrawn.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 1.—Officials of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan tonight state that there was no such klan in New York City as 21 or 61. Further than that they declined to comment on the alleged message from the klan to Brogan.

Deny Berengaria is to Be Transport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—There is no confirmation of the report which has reached London from New York that the Government had taken over the Cunarder Berengaria to transport troops to the Near East. Officials at the War Office and the Admiralty today denied any knowledge of the Government's alleged intention to use the ship for this purpose. Replying to an inquiry at the Cunard headquarters in Liverpool, Mr. Terms, managing director of the line, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent: "So far as we are concerned, we do not know anything about the matter."

COPELAND TO ACCEPT; HYLAN TO AID SMITH

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Ground for comment upon Mr. Hearst's statement. It was said there that he would be at Tammany Hall today.

Mr. Smith declined again last night at his Summer home in Sea Gate to comment upon the situation. It was said there that he had been under treatment the greater part of the afternoon for his lame foot, caused by an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. Smith will have something to say tonight at the Downtown Tammany Club, 59 Madison Street, where he will attend a reception for him by his old friends and neighbors.

Herbert C. Pell Jr., Democratic State Chairman, expressed satisfaction at the Democratic situation over the telephone from his Summer home at Tuxedo. "It was a fine sporting thing to do," was his comment upon Mr. Hearst's letter.

Local Republicans admitted that Mr. Hearst's support of former Governor Smith would make a great difference in the result in New York City. Most of the Republican leaders expected Mr. Hearst to oppose Mr. Smith and the worst, from their viewpoint, that any of them expected was that Mr. Hearst would take a "neutral" attitude and attack both Governor Miller and Mr. Smith.

The Republicans were last night [illegible] while Mr. Hearst's support would insure Mr. Smith a large plurality in New York City, this would be offset by the big Republican vote up-State, and that Governor Miller would be re-elected by a comfortable margin. It was admitted in Republican circles that Governor Miller would not have the "walkaway" expected when the nominations were first made, but it was asserted there was no reason to believe that the Governor was in danger of defeat.

Senator Calder Confident.

The most serious phase of Mr. Hearst's announcement, in the view of local Republicans, was the adverse effect it was likely to have upon county and other local candidates. The local Republican organizations expected to elect county candidates both in Manhattan and Brooklyn; but the chance has been admittedly lessened.

United States Senator William M. Calder of Brooklyn, renominated at the Republican State Convention, expressed confidence of Republican victory. He said:

"The renomination of Governor Miller and the nomination of the splendid group of men with him on the State ticket, and the platform adopted at Albany, have met with the approval of the people. My contact with people during the last few days has left a fixed impression on me that the ticket will be elected. I am confident from the innumerable messages I have received that the record of the Governor will be endorsed at the polls."

George K. Morris, the new Republican State Chairman, is expected here today to make arrangements for the formal [illegible] Governor Miller at Cooper Union tomorrow night and for the

Under A New Law

National Banks Now Possess Charters for 99 Years

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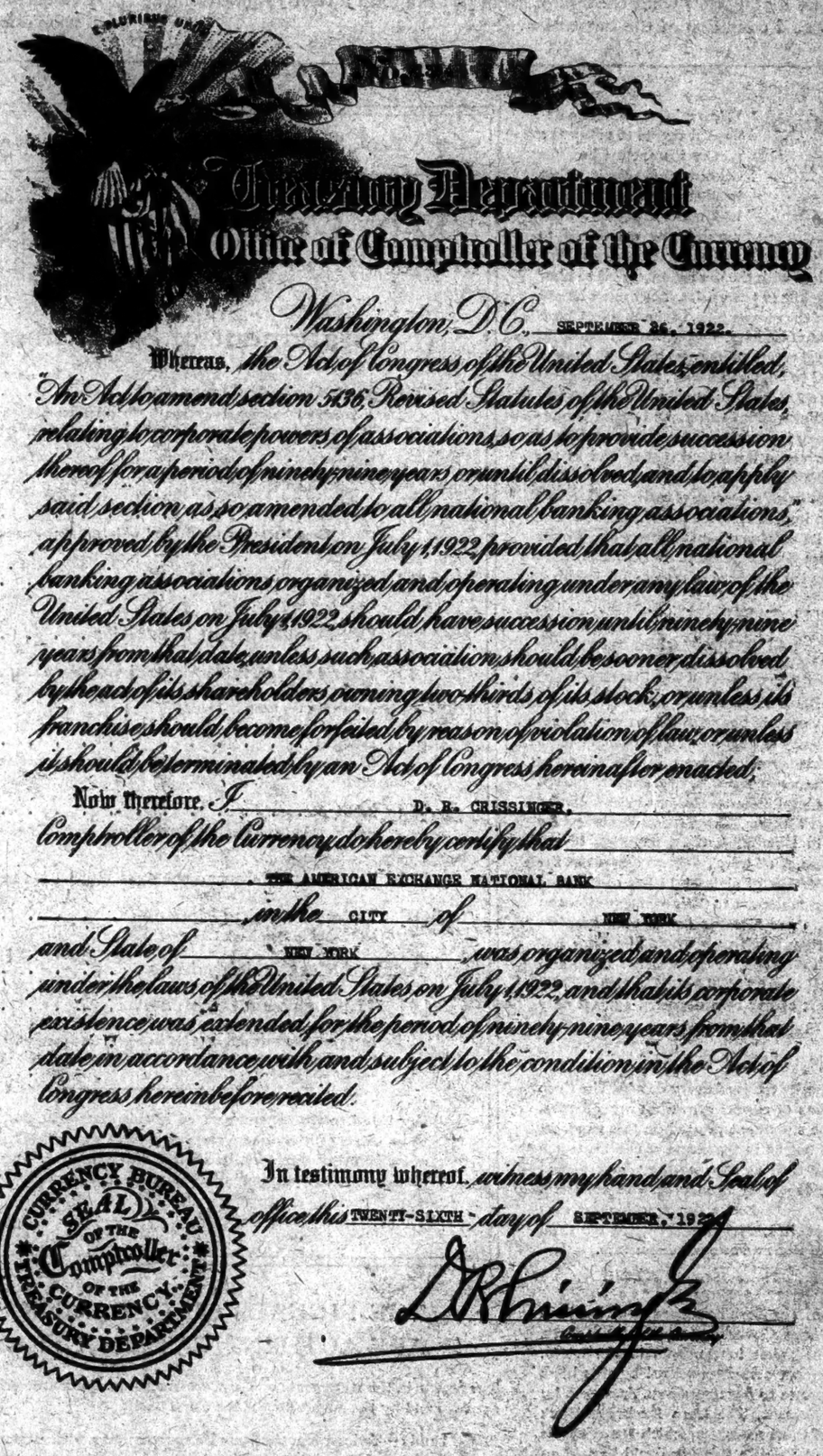

Treasury Department
Office of Comptroller of the Currency

Washington, D.C., SEPTEMBER 26, 1922.

Whereas, the Act of Congress of the United States entitled, "An Act to amend section 5136, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to corporate powers of associations, so as to provide succession thereof for a period of ninety-nine years or until dissolved, and to apply said section as so amended to all national banking associations," approved by the President on July 1, 1922, provided that all national banking associations organized and operating under any law of the United States on July 1, 1922, should have succession until ninety-nine years from that date, unless such association should be sooner dissolved by the act of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless its franchise should become forfeited by reason of violation of law, or unless it should be terminated by an Act of Congress hereinafter enacted.

Now therefore, I, D. R. CRISSINGER, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK in the CITY of NEW YORK and State of NEW YORK was organized and is operating under the laws of the United States on July 1, 1922, and that its corporate existence was extended for the period of ninety-nine years from that date, in accordance with and subject to the condition in the Act of Congress hereinbefore recited.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office this TWENTY-SIXTH day of SEPTEMBER, 1922.

D. R. Crissinger
Comptroller of the Currency

It is important that you understand that this new legislation does not constitute forfeiture of any of the supervisory rights of the Federal Government over national banks. Heretofore some people were reluctant to appoint a national bank as executor, trustee, guardian, etc., on the theory that its charter might not be extended at expiration.

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THE ANNALIST

BANKERS' CONVENTION—The subjects to be discussed this week at the American Bankers' Convention in New York commented on by Carl H. Getz. They include the question of cancellation of allied debts, details of convention program and plans of entertainment to be given to delegates.

BANKING CO-OPERATION AGAINST FRAUD—Growth of the sale of fraudulent securities and other methods of financial swindling, and the evil consequences arising therefrom, treated by Jason Westerfield, secretary to Committee on Library, New York Stock Exchange, who calls attention to the fact that if the swindling is to be met successfully it can be done mainly through the co-operation of the banks throughout the country.

BRANCH BANKING—Among the subjects to be discussed at the convention is that of the establishment of branch banks. Ray B. Westerfield deals with this problem and points out that national banks in the home city cannot meet the competition of the State banks with branches.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE—The shopmen's strike, the first actual nation-wide railroad strike in the United States, is criticised by Benjamin Baker as a desperate attempt by the Federation of Labor to perpetuate national labor monopoly created by the railroad administration.

SHIP SUBSIDIES—First of a series of articles by S. G. Rigg dealing with Government aid to shipping in foreign countries. This article discusses the grants made to shipping by Great Britain, beginning with the subsidies given by the Parliament to the King when he was in financial distress.

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CHARGES DAUGHERTY HAS VIOLATED LAW

Washington Central Labor Union Joins Demand for Attorney General's Removal.

COMPERS CALLS FOR ACTION

Declares There Will Be "No Back-down" in Organized Labor's Fight for Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Resolutions demanding the removal of Attorney General Daugherty were adopted today by the Central Labor Union at a meeting at which Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, charged the Attorney General with violating the law in seeking an injunction against striking railway workers.

Support also was pledged in the resolutions to the effort to bring about the impeachment of Mr. Daugherty, "that the Department of Justice may be purged and purified of an influence which has besmirched it and degraded it in the eyes of right-thinking men and women who know the facts."

Mr. Gompers declared that since 1913 the appropriation bill for the Department of Justice had carried each year a provision that none of the money appropriated by Congress should be used by the Attorney General "to prosecute working people in their effort to better conditions." The transportation act also purposely avoided legislation, he said, which would compel men to work against their will, adding that President Harding in his address to Congress had called attention to this fact.

Mr. Gompers discussed the injunction proceedings, declaring Mr. Daugherty had "wantonly violated" the provision in the appropriation bill for his department when he sought the writ from Judge Wilkerson, "whose mind he knew."

"If two men can violate the law," he said, "we will in reality have a Government of two men who could control the destiny of millions, set up a Government of their own, and deny to the people the right of trial by jury."

There will be "no back-down" by organized labor in its fight for the impeachment of Mr. Daugherty, said Mr. Gompers, who told the workers that similar meetings had been called for today by the Executive Council of the Federation in every city of the country. Mr. Gompers announced that he would "carry his fight" against the Attorney General before a mass meeting of working people in New York Oct. 5.

PANAMA HONORS PORRAS.

Celebrates Second Anniversary of His Election as President.

PANAMA, Oct. 1.—President Porras was the object of an immense popular demonstration held tonight on the occasion of the second anniversary of his present Administration and the reunion of the liberal elements.

The Chinese colony is preparing a reception in honor of the first Chinese Minister to the Republic of Panama, Dr. Foilh K. C. Tyau, who is expected to arrive from Cuba Oct. 3.

The Chief of the Fire Department, who has just returned from a convention held in San Francisco, declared himself in favor of American fire-fighting equipment exclusively.

Luncheon for Rhodes Scholars.

Thirty-one Rhodes scholars picked from American colleges to spend the next three years at Oxford, England, were the guests yesterday of President Aydelotte of Swarthmore at luncheon held at the Harvard Club. The luncheon was informal.

AMERICANS THANKED BY BREMEN EXCHANGE

'Giving Us Foundation for Our Mutual Business in Cotton,' Its President Says.

BREMEN, Oct. 1.—Gratitude for the confidence placed in the Bremen Cotton Exchange by American business men was expressed by A. W. Cramer, President of the exchange, yesterday, the occasion being the Bourse's jubilee celebration.

"The United States," he declared, "is giving us the foundation for our mutual business in cotton."

He added that formerly one-third of the entire American harvest went through Bremen, but of late years this was true of only one-fourth of the American yield. It is estimated in cotton circles here that 80 per cent. of the foreign cotton handled on the Bremen Exchange comes from America, the other 20 per cent. having its origin in the East Indies.

Herr Cramer emphasized the importance to buyer and seller of having an absolutely unbiased, competent institution in Germany for passing judgment on the quality of the various lots imported. He believed the success of the Bremen Bourse had proved it capable of fulfilling this function in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

Figures published in connection with its golden anniversary indicate that the Bourse rapidly is regaining its pre-war volume of business. In 1921 the importations from America alone reached 1,526,150 bales. The highest point in the history of the Bourse was reached in 1912, when 2,787,024 bales were imported. This figure was decreased by 190,604 bales in 1913, while a total of only 1,252,530 bales were imported in 1914. The war blockade in 1916 brought a complete stoppage.

The Bremen Exchange has more than 650 members and serves not only German but Austrian and Czech industries.

MOSCOW GETS A SENSATION.

British Trade Envoy Fails to Attend Persian Dinner in His Honor.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Sept. 30.—A sensation has been caused in diplomatic circles in Moscow, native and foreign alike, by what might almost be called an Anglo-Persian incident.

The Persian Ambassador, as dean of the foreign diplomatic corps, conceived the idea of giving a dinner tomorrow in honor of Mr. Hodson, head of the British trade delegation, who will shortly leave Moscow for London. The latter and the Persian Ambassador are on terms of cordial personal friendship, so the Ambassador wished to have a real party and invited not only the heads of the foreign missions—Italians, Germans, Poles, Afghans, Finns, Scandinavians and Baltic States—but acting Foreign Minister Karahan and other personalities of the Foreign Office as well as a number of prominent Russians.

To his horror, Mr. Hodgson replied that he was unable to be present. The dinner, of course, will take place, but comment is running free and wide.

The probable reason of the Englishman's refusal—the somewhat delicate situation between his country and Persia, which lately has been harboring and supporting anti-British elements from Mesopotamia—literally does not suffice for the active Russian imagination and rumors run from a new British expeditionary army for the Persian Gulf to a British declaration of war—heaven knows why—against Russia.

UPRISINGS BLOCKED IN MEXICAN CENTRES

Conspirators Arrested in Chihuahua City and Guadalajara at Time of Juarez Outbreak.

OTHERS STOPPED AT BORDER

Mexico City Plans to Shift Garrisons Frequently to Guard Against Disloyal Propaganda.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1.—In consequences of yesterday's revolt at Juarez, which is now regarded as completely put down, the War Office has determined to adopt a policy of changing garrisons at all border cities every three months, as a precautionary measure against further uprisings. This has been decided upon as it is believed the troops stationed at border cities are subjected to extremely insidious propaganda directed from the North American side of the border.

Secretary of War Serrano today expressed surprise at the defection of any portion of the forty-third battalion, as it has an enviable fighting record.

Dispatches received here today say the rebels have been scattered, several scores were prisoners and numerous others surrendered their arms and asked clemency.

Newspapers here, without exception, treat the uprising in Juarez as an isolated movement, although El Universal's Juarez correspondent reports a simultaneous uprising yesterday at Chihuahua City, which was promptly suppressed.

Revolutionary activities throughout the republic have been few of late, although reports have been received here from time to time of uprisings in Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas and Jalisco.

El Democrat asserts that a conspiracy, aiming at a general revolution, was discovered yesterday in Guadalajara, but that due to the activity of General Enrique Estrada, commanding the area, the leaders were arrested.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 1.—Federal authorities on both sides of the border tonight are searching for Captain Felicians Valverde, leader of the revolt of the 43d Mexican Regiment in Juarez Saturday morning, which was smashed by General J. J. Mendez, Garrison Commander.

Belief that the revolting leader had escaped to El Paso, where it is said he has friends and relatives, was strengthened when three horses taken from the regimental stable by Captain Valverde were found at 11 o'clock this morning. One of the horses was identified as that ridden by the Captain during the battle.

Fifty-nine soldier prisoners will be taken to Chihuahua City for trial by a military court, General Eugenio Martinez, Commander of the northern military zone announced.

Revolutionists on the American side of the border had planned to send an expedition into Chihuahua, southeast of Juarez, early this morning, Mexican Federal authorities said. The plans were known. The insurrectionists, well equipped, were to have crossed at 4 A. M., but the revolt of 150 men of the Forty-third Regiment in Juarez prompted United States agents to move swiftly to round up the alleged plotters in El Paso.

Mexican Federal authorities declared they believed the garrison revolt and the plans of the El Paso revolutionists had no connection.

Three alleged "Rateros" were executed on Saturday.

"The situation is quiet, and I probably will leave for the south soon," General Martinez said tonight. "Troops which I brought to Juarez with me will remain here until further arrangements are made."

Italians Leave California for Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1.—One hundred and eighty Italian families are expected to arrive in a few days from Los Angeles and take up permanent residence here, according to information received by the Department of Agriculture.

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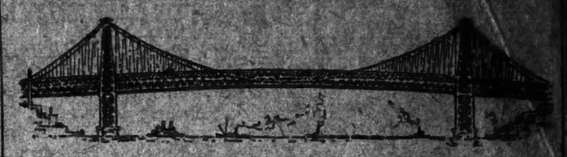

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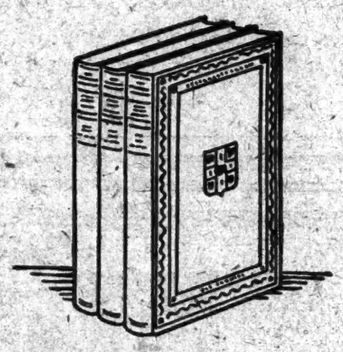
The World revised— and your business



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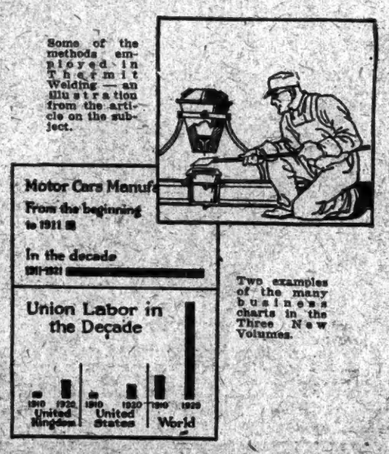

Some of the methods employed in Electric Welding — an illustration from the article on the subject.

Two examples of the many business charts in the Three New Volumes.

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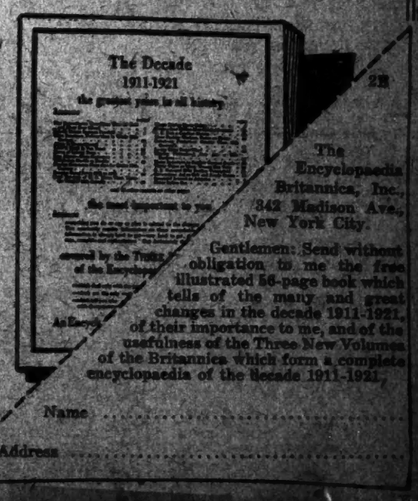

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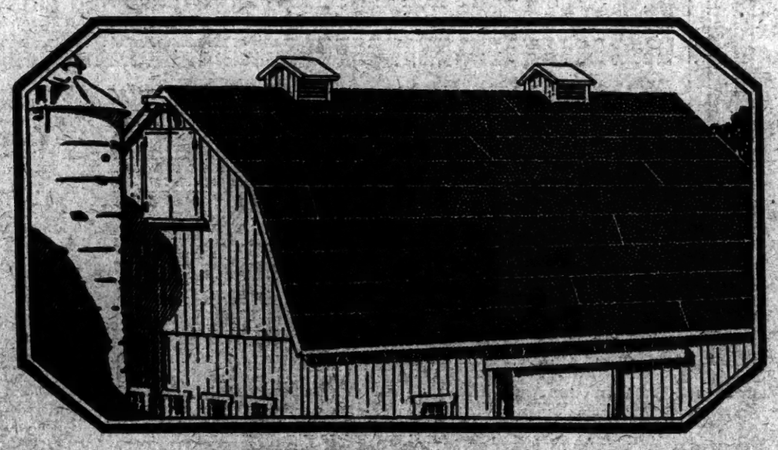

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GIRL KILLED BY AUTO IN MOTHER'S SIGHT

Sea Cliff Child Stepped From Behind Another Machine, Says College Boy Driver.

CHAUFFEUR HELD FOR DEATH

Unidentified Man Runs Into Fender of Taxi and Is Thrown Against Curb.

Anne Boehm, 9-year-old daughter of Harold D. Boehm of Lee Avenue, Jamaica Estates, Queens, was crushed to death in sight of her mothr yesterday morning in Sea Cliff, L. I., when she was struck by a limousine driven by Montague Lamport, 19, a college student of 1 West Ninety-third Street, Manhattan. The boy, who was driving a car belonging to his father, a cotton goods broker, said the child stepped from behind another car. Justice of the Peace Oscar Schultz paroled him on a charge of reckless driving pending an inquest by Coroner Phillip Huntington.

Charged with having caused the death of an unidentified man who ran into the fender of the taxicab he was driving at Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, Peter Hooney, 31, a chauffeur of 113 West Sixty-second Street, was held yesterday by Magistrate Jesse Silberman in the Jefferson Market Court in $2,000 bail for examination Oct. 6.

Hooney, after the victim had fractured his head against the curb, to which he was thrown by the car, lifted him into the cab and took him to New York Hospital, where he died. No marks of identification were found on his clothes. He was dressed as a laborer and wore no coat at the time he was struck. The man was about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighing 165 pounds, clean-shaven and with brown hair.

Stepping from behind an elevated pillar while crossing First Avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, Angelo Olizelo, 12 years old, a school boy, of 353 First Avenue, was struck by an automobile driven by Fred Hasse of 250 Avenue B. The boy was taken to Bellevue Hospital in the Hasse car suffering from internal injuries.

While crossing the roadway at Westchester and Wales Avenues, the Bronx, last night, Freda Ledine, 60 years old, of 755 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, was struck by an automobile driven by Robert Brennon of 1,017 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx.

Mrs. Ledine was taken to Lebanon Hospital in Brennon's car, where Dr. Greenstein said she was suffering from a fractured skull. Her condition was said to be serious.

CRASH ENDANGERS EIGHT.

Ditch Saves Passengers When Car Is Overturned in Collision.

KATONAH, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The lives of eight persons were endangered late this afternoon when an automobile in which they were riding, was thrown to one side of the roadway and overturned. The fortunate circumstance that the machine landed directly over a ditch is generally believed to have saved the passengers from serious injury, as the ditch prevented the machine from crushing those who had been thrown from it.

Two of the passengers, however, needed medical attention when taken from under the automobile. They were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Heaton, of 317 West Seventy-ninth Street, New York City. Mrs. Heaton had a dislocated left elbow and her left arm was badly cut and her husband sustained severe bruises and cuts.

The big automobile was traveling on the main highway between Golden's Bridge and Bedford, near the Cross River Dam, when another car came out of a side road and collided with it. The impact threw the big car across the road, where it skidded and overturned.

ARREST TWO UP-STATE FOR WIDE AUTO THEFTS

One Confesses Making Business of Stealing Cars for 15 Years—Says Police Aided Him.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The arrest of Frank Eccles and Harry N. Steinets by Sheriff Pickard of Oneida County is believed to have revealed the existence of a ring of automobile thieves whose activities covered a wide range in Central New York, and will lead to a Grand Jury investigation of Eccles's assertions that he was afforded police protection.

As the result of the arrest seventeen cars have been recovered by Sheriff Pickard and he has obtained information concerning the whereabouts of ten others. It is believed that Eccles and his confederates were responsible for hundreds of other thefts in various parts of the country, for he admits carrying on a business of stealing automobiles for the last fifteen years, the authorities say.

Ford farms," where the cars were hidden, were maintained in several places in Oneida County, according to Eccles's statement, and owners of that make were the only victims of the gang's recent depredations. The ring is said to have included a police official among others. Eccles posed as a prosperous business man.

Deputy Sheriffs made a search of the bottom of Skaneateles Lake, near Syracuse, Saturday and discovered four pairs of automobile license plates. Other parts of missing cars and articles that were in them have been retrieved.

A Grand Jury has been summoned to investigate the charges made by Eccles and will sit tomorrow.

The authorities declare Eccles is wanted for Federal and State offenses in many parts of the country. In North Carolina a large number of warrants are said to be pending for his apprehension.

245 KILLED IN STATE BY AUTOS LAST MONTH

National Highways Protective Head Blames Failure to Enforce Laws.

The National Highways Protective Society announced yesterday that 245 persons were killed by automobiles and motor trucks in New York State, including New York City, in September. In New York City, automobiles and trucks caused the death of seventy-nine persons, trolleys killed four and wagons one.

Colonel Edward S. Cornell, President of the society, said that in the first nine months of this year 1,370 persons met their deaths in New York State, including New York City, by motor trucks and automobiles. In the city 619 persons were killed.

"Lack of adequate laws, and lack of proper enforcement of those on the statute books," according to Colonel Cornell, "are the principal reasons for the continued high number of accidents.

"Children playing on streets and highways cannot be made to keep the need of avoiding danger uppermost in their minds. It therefore becomes necessary for the police to see that those regulations we have on the statute books are most strictly enforced.

"The State of Massachusetts, although it has adequate laws for the protection of life and limb against motor vehicles, recorded seventy-two deaths of children for the months of June, July and August, an unusually high number for a State of that size. The motor vehicle registrar of that State declares that lack of enforcement by the police of that State is the case of this great mortality."

The report of the National Society further shows that seventy children were among those killed in New York during the month of September and twelve persons in automobiles met their deaths at highway railroad grade crossings in spite of the warning campaign carried on throughout the State for the past three months.

'AUTOMOBILE FOOT' A NEW AFFLICTION

It Is Caused by Driver Holding the Foot for Prolonged Periods on the Accelerator.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Dr. Charles Cross of San Francisco, in Chicago attending the fifth annual convention of physical therapeutists, announced today a brand new affliction—"automobile foot."

Automobile foot is caused, declared Dr. Cross, by the driver holding the foot for prolonged periods on the accelerator button. The lesion thus formed is usually located at the second toe. The motorist may feel distress in his foot long before he knows what is the matter with him. Sensations of pain occur across the ball of the foot, alternately increasing and decreasing, until they attract alarm.

"Wearing pointed shoes," declared the physician, "causes the bones in the foot to fold over each other. In this weakened condition a sudden, forceful pushing of the clutch pedal with the left, or a similar application of the right to the foot brake, may be the first cause of 'automobile foot.'"

QUITS PULPIT TO ENTER AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS

The Rev. Harry Knight Miller, Friend of Theatre, Resigns From Ministry.

The Rev. Harry Knight Miller, for the last five years pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, announced his retirement from the ministry at the service last night. Mr. Miller tendered his resignation from the ministry to the Rev. Dr. A. S. Kavanagh, District Superintendent, last Friday, and will enter business as President of the Lighthouse Rim Corporation, a new company formed to manufacture and distribute a demountable automobile tire rim.

Mr. Miller, who has been a clergyman of liberal tendencies, took the side of the theatre during a controversy with the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton and invited an actor to speak from the pulpit of the Hanson Place Church. Mr. Miller had favored lifting the ban on dancing and had incurred the disapproval of conservative members of his congregation by holding dances for the choir in the church.

Mr. Miller in his address expressed regret at leaving. He denied that friction with members of his congregation had caused his retirement.

BURNED TO DEATH IN CAR.

William Hessian of Boston Killed—Seven Hurt in Baltimore Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—One man was killed and seven were injured early today, when an automobile carrying eight passengers crashed into another machine that had stopped on the Reisterstown Road, near Clark's Lane.

The dead man is William Hessian of Boston, Mass. He was burned to death when flaming gasoline splashed over him. One of the injured was L. M. Loard of Plainfield, N. J., who was bruised and shaken up.

William Rosenberger of 909 North Castle Street had pulled his machine to the side of the road, it is said, and had the hood open, making repairs. He did not notice the approach of the other car until its lights flashed on him. Then he jumped out of the way.

After the collision Rosenberger went to the assistance of those in the other car. All were dragged out except Hessian, who was frantically trying to get his coat over his face in protection against flames from the burning gasoline. He was pinned behind the wheel by the wreckage.

Loard, who was riding on the rear seat, escaped by breaking a small window at the back of the machine and crawling through.

FOUR 1920 INCOMES EXCEEDED $5,000,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

total reported by the United States and the tax was 23.69 per cent. of the total paid by the United States.

The total net income reported by Pennsylvania was $5,182,769,813, of which $2,212,173,029 was from personal returns and $971,581,844 from corporation returns. Pennsylvania reported 10.05 per cent. of the total income reported for the United States and the tax paid was 12.13 per cent. of the total paid.

The total net income reported by Illinois was $2,574,137,210, of which $1,836,306,042 was personal and $677,180,274 was corporation. Illinois reported 7.94 per cent. of the total net income of the United States, and the tax paid was 6.56 per cent. of the total.

The number of returns filed by nonresident aliens, resident aliens, and foreign corporations in business or holding investments in the United States was 12,432, showing a total net income of $146,449,196, on which the Federal tax was $21,065,882.

The number of returns of American citizens and domestic corporations reporting foreign incomes was 49,256, the income amounting to $127,474,765.

$58,280,000,000 Factory Capital.

Data compiled from the capital stock tax returns for 1922 are contained in the report. The law provides that the capital stock tax shall be measured by the fair average value of the capital stock of a corporation as of the year immediately preceding the taxable period in the returns used. In this compilation, the fair value is reported for the year from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921.

The report shows that out of approximately 345,000 capital stock tax returns 325,100 were tabulated, showing a fair value of $76,403,625,174. Of this aggregate fair value the manufacturing group reported approximately $30,500,000,000, or 40 per cent. The next highest are finance, banking, insurance, &c., with $13,700,000,000, or 18 per cent.; transportation and other public utilities representing $11,400,000,000, or 15 per cent.; mining and quarrying, $6,700,000,000, or 9 per cent. The agricultural group reported $1,000,000,000, or 1 1-3 per cent.

Under the heading of "Federal Estate Tax Returns" the report shows that there were filed 48,230 returns on residents' decedents from Sept. 8, 1916, to Jan. 15, 1922. The total of net taxable estates shown by these returns was $5,407,873,531, on which the tax was $351,158,322. Twenty-three estate tax returns were filed showing net estate in excess of $10,000,000. The number of estate tax returns on non-resident decedents filed was 2,896. The total net estate shown by such returns was $161,948,718 and the tax was $5,377,928. One return showed a net estate of over $10,000,000.

The number of individuals who filed income tax returns for the calendar year 1920 was 7,259,944. The aggregate net income reported by these returns was $21,733,895,183 and the tax (normal and surtax) amounted to $1,076,053,856. As compared with 1919 these figures show a growth of 1,327,124 in the number of returns filed and an increase in the total net income reported amounting to $2,876,197,785, but a decrease of $194,376,418 in the total tax.

$1000 Slogan Contest

The Electric Motor Truck Association will pay $1000 for advertising slogans, together with reasons, which briefly and accurately describe the service rendered by electric trucks in city hauling. No slogan shall exceed ten words

Contestants must submit reasons for the use of the slogan offered

The first award of $500 will be made to the person submitting the best slogan with reason why it is applicable to the Electric Truck

The second award of $200 will be paid to the person submitting the second best slogan with reason. The third award of $100 will be paid to the person submitting the third best slogan with reason. There will be forty other awards of $5 each for the next forty best slogans with reasons

The choice of the judges will be final. The Association reserves the right to the use of the slogan whether or not it receives an award. In case the winning slogan is submitted by more than one person the full amount of the prize will be paid to each

The Contest closes October 21. The names of the successful contestants will be announced in the newspapers on October 28. No limit is placed on the number of answers submitted by any author but each slogan with reason must be on a separate sheet

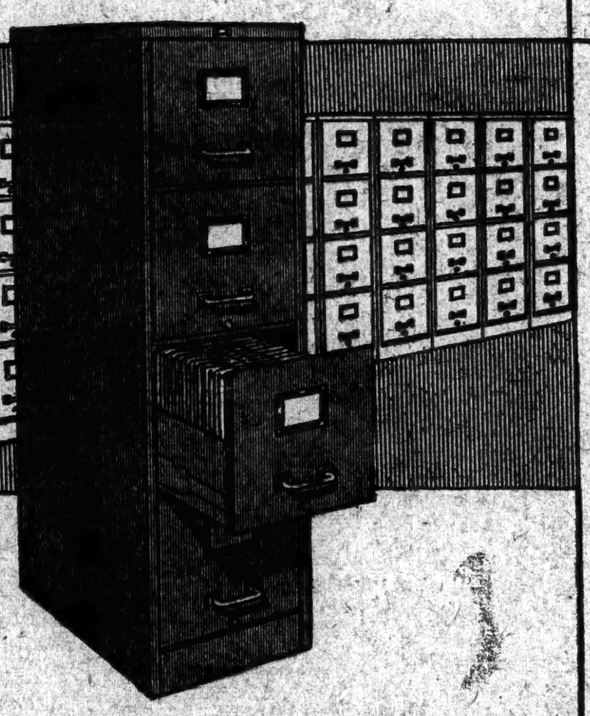
A booklet describing more fully the use of Electric Motor Trucks has been prepared. It will be sent to anyone on request or it may be obtained at the Electrical and Industrial Exposition

The Association assumes no responsibility other than to pay awards as determined. All suggestions are made and received upon the foregoing conditions

Send replies to

Electric Motor Truck Association

62nd Street and Central Park West New York City



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At practically open car price, the Coach gives you closed car comforts for all seasons.

That is the basis of its wonderful popularity.

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HUDSON

YANKS ARE FAVORED TO CAPTURE SERIES

Superior Pitching Strength Is Likely to Turn Tide Against McGraw's Team.

ARE STRONGER THIS YEAR

Hugmen More Powerful Than in 1921 Classic—Giants Excel In Hitting.

This is the last of a series of six articles in which the comparative strong and weak points of the world's series contenders have been discussed.

No team without a reasonably strong pitching staff has ever been favored to win a world's series, and the Giants of 1922 are no exception to the rule. They are anything but favorites to win the series with the Yankees, which begins on Wednesday. The speculators say it is a 7 to 5 proposition, and the critics, while not necessarily confirming the size of the odds, agree that the Yankees ought to win.

Not that the cause of the Giants is hopeless. The Athletics of 1914, on paper, "ought" to have beaten the Boston Braves. Several of McGraw's unsuccessful world's series teams "ought" to have won. Many people said last year, on the eve of the big series, that the Yankees "ought" to win. But they didn't, and neither did the 1914 Athletics nor some of McGraw's past teams.

Nothing is more uncertain than a series of games in baseball, whether it be merely a crucial series during the season or the world's series in October. There have been more form reverses, more unexpected happenings, more obscure players suddenly become heroes, in world's series annals than in almost any other branch of athletics. Skill, nerve and luck—these are the winning factors, and oftentimes the last-mentioned is the most potent.

All of this by way of a background for the prediction that the Yankees will win the 1922 series. There are many good reasons, certainly, why Huggins' team should win. They were as close to victory last October as a defeated team could be, and in the time intervening the forces of Ruppert, Huston, Barrow, Huggins et al. have been strengthened considerably more than have the Giants. In fact, it is a question whether the McGrawmen are as strong this year as last.

Shawkey at Top Form.

But there is no doubt at all in the case of the Yankees. Joe Bush is a magnificent addition to the pitching staff. Bob Shawkey of late has been showing the best form of any of the pitchers; old-timers say his 2-1 victory over Urban Shocker in St. Louis recently was the best performance of Shawkey's whole career. Waite Hoyt, the Giant sphinx, has been coming along nicely. Joe Dugan, the costly third baseman, is a better player than Mike McNally. Whitey Witt excels Elmer Miller, who was in centre field last October. Babe Ruth will not be forced out of the series again, at least. Yankee partisans hope he will not. Schang has had his best year since 1911. Pipp has taken on a new lease of life.

The Giants have Stengel in the outfield instead of Burns; Groh is in the infield instead of Rawlings. The gain in offensive strength is slight; the loss defensively is considerable. Shufflin' Phil Douglas, who won two games from the Yanks, has been shuffled out of the pack. Nehf and Jess Barnes remain. Nehf may win one game or possibly two, but will Barnes's lightning strike twice in the same place? Is Long Jess going to be a hero two years in succession?

Probably not even John J. McGraw can answer that question. If he could and wanted to make his findings public, we would know now whether the Giants are "in" or whether they are hopelessly "out." McGraw has the potential pitching strength. He has pitchers who conceivably can hold the Yankees down. Any one of his four regulars—Nehf, Barnes, McQuillan and Scott—could turn the trick if they are "right." It will be McGraw's tidy task to see that they are "right."

The Giants' prospects are not so dismal as they were a week ago. Nehf, McQuillan and Scott have apparently struck an even gait, as shown in games of the last week. Barnes is taking a long rest, as he did just before the fighting with the Yanks in the third game last October. Don't be surprised if the Giant pitching is better than it was on the average during the season. World's series pitchers have a habit of tightening up when the big test comes.

Giants Better Runmakers.

That brings the comparison down to hitting and fielding. The Giants are the better hitters and the better runmakers; even against the strong Yankee pitching staff McGraw's batters ought to outhit their rivals. They also have the edge in fielding; only a slight edge in the infield, but a wider margin in the outfield. The Yankees have in Schang a better catcher than either Snyder or Smith. The Giants are not much speedier afoot than the Yankees, but they may use their swiftness to greater advantage.

It will be Giant hitting against Yankee pitching—a clean-cut issue for the series to decide. The two, of course, go hand in glove. If Bush, Hoyt and Shawkey are at the top of their form, the Giant hitting is likely to be fragile. The Giants will be good hitters only because the Yankees are bad pitchers. On the other hand, the McGraw pitchers are weaker, but are the Huggins batters?

As pointed out in the previous article, the fielding of the Yankees will be put to a hard test against the Giants' right-field hitting. If one were to pick out the two weakest fielding links in the Yanks' machine, one would be Aaron Ward, and a prominent outfielder for the Giants would be Babe Ruth, who doesn't get around as sprily as he used to. And Ward and Ruth will be in the direct line of fire of the Giants' right-field barrage. The Yanks face the same danger that engulfed them last October—that of breaks in the defense at critical moments.

We know where McGraw's team is likely to direct its hits, but the tactics which will be used form a nice problem for the critic. Unless the Yanks' pitching is extremely air-tight, the Giants will use the sacrifice bunt sparingly. Normally they are a great team for the hit-and-run, but it is probable that McGraw will be forced to use a different form of this attack, with a batter behind the runner instead of with him. The latter is too much of a risk in a world's series, which leans to conservatism.

The Giants are likely to play a smarter, more resourceful game, using their speed to greater advantage and seizing the breaks of the game with a swiftness characteristic of a McGraw team. But in most of the general qualities that emerge in the makeup of great nines the two teams are equal. No single one of them is likely to decide the series; perhaps all of them combined will not avail against superior pitching, the factor which has decided most world's series of the past.

McGraw Unsuccessful Before.

McGraw is a greater manager than Huggins, but great managers do not always win the October classics. John J. himself has captured only two out of six even when his prospects have been better than they are this year. Good generalship, fine strategy, keen direction—all these, of course, are important, but Miller Huggins is a splendid tactician himself, and he has a wealth of manpower and playing talent with which to back up his decisions.

In short, it is likely to be pitching and hitting and fielding which will decide this second all-Manhattan series, just as they decide the common, ordinary games of mid-season. The Yanks not only have the pitching, but they have the confidence which goes with this possession. For the Giants this is not so important; they are accustomed to clubbing their way into a lead behind pitching which is brittle. Even in a world's series they can get along without good slab work better than any other team, probably, in baseball. But the Yanks will play better behind strong pitching. They give Bush and Shawkey and Hoyt the best of fielding support and enough timely hitting. Behind Jones and Mays there is a lack of confidence, and the Yanks are a team easily affected by such a feeling.

The Yankees, therefore, go into the coming battle knowing that they have won every important series into which they have been plunged this season. They have a psychological ace in Bush and Hoyt and Shawkey, and better reserve slab men in Mays and Sam Jones. The Giants will have to feel their way at first, and they will have to hit harder than the Yanks.

We may expect to see the Giants taking the aggressive and pushing the fight. The Yanks, with a great system of pitching to rest on, can afford to be on the defensive. The Giants may play the most spectacular baseball. They may take the eye of the crowd more considerably, and they will always be dangerous. But the Yankees ought to win.

'POP BOTTLE MYSTERY' SOLVER IS LUCKY FAN

St. Louis Salesman Gets Railroad Ticket, Series Seat, and $100 From Ban Johnson.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—James P. Hon, a salesman of St. Louis, is the luckiest baseball fan in the world tonight. While thousands are scrambling for world's series tickets, Hon has been given a complete set by Ban B. Johnson, President of the American League, accompanied by a personal check for $100 and round-trip transportation between St. Louis and New York. Hon's employers have given him leave of absence at full pay to attend the games.

And all because he solved the "pop bottle mystery," the result of Fielder Whitey Witt of the Yankees being struck on the head by a pop bottle during a crucial series in St. Louis recently. Witt was so badly injured that he had to be carried off the field, and great indignation was expressed over the incident in all sections of the country. Several rewards were offered for the identification of the supposed thrower of the bottle.

Hon, who happened to have a seat near the spot where Witt was injured, solved the mystery when, in a letter to Mr. Johnson, he explained just how the accident occurred. The letter said Witt, while running, stepped on the neck of a bottle, causing it to bounce up and strike him on the head. Mr. Johnson was so well pleased with Hon's explanation that he sent him the reward, railway and baseball tickets.

HAS PILOTED EIGHT TEAMS TO PENNANT

McGraw Has Missed First or Second Place Only Four Times in Twenty Years With Giants.

John J. McGraw, who for the seventh time since he assumed the management of the local National League club in 1902, will lead the Giants into a world's series this week, can boast of a managerial career second to none in the annals of baseball. Beginning with 1903, his first full season as pilot of the Giants, McGraw's team has been a pennant contender almost every year. The Giants finished in first place in eight of the twenty years since McGraw assumed command, they finished in second place in eight other campaigns, they were third once and fourth twice. Only once did they finish in the second division, and that was in 1915, when they ended their campaign in the cellar. That meant that in all but four of the twenty years during which McGraw has been at the helm the Giants finished the various pennant races in either first or second place.

McGraw has been in professional baseball for thirty-two years. He started his career with the Oleon club of the New York State League in 1890, when seventeen years of age. In the following season he joined the Grand Rapids club, where his brilliant playing at shortstop soon attracted the attention of big league scouts. In August, 1891, he joined the Baltimore team, the tail-end club in a twelve-team circuit. During the remainder of that season he was kept on the bench, but in the following year Ned Hanlon, the Orioles' new manager, gave him a trial at second base, soon shifting him to third.

It was at third base that McGraw developed into a brilliant player. In fact, he is still considered one of the greatest third baseman of all time. He was a consistent .350 hitter, and was exceptionally fast on the bases. His great playing was one of the most potent factors in the success of the old Orioles.

In 1900 McGraw, together with Wilbert Robinson, now manager of the Brooklyn Robins, was sold to the St. Louis Club for $18,000. Both players were dissatisfied with their transfer, and when the American League was formed, McGraw joined Ban Johnson's new circuit. He returned to Baltimore and organized a team that became one of the most popular in the history of the game. In 1902 McGraw and Johnson had a squabble, and the former deserted the American League. A short time later he was signed by the late Andrew Freedman as manager of the Giants. The position he has held ever since.

Under the leadership of McGraw the Giants developed into one of the most popular as well as the greatest money-making teams in baseball. McGraw has seen the seating capacity of the Polo Grounds increase from 12,000 to 38,000. Several years ago, when a corporation headed by Charles A. Stoneham purchased the club, McGraw became Vice President of the organization.

The positions held by the Giants under the leadership of McGraw are as follows:

Year.	Pos.	Year.	Pos.
1903	2	1913	2
1904	1	1914	1
1905	1	1915	8
1906	2	1916	4
1907	4	1917	2
1908	3	1919	2
1909	2	1920	1
1910	2	1921	1
1911	1	1922	1
1912	1		

CLOSEST RACE IN 1908.

Three Teams Neck and Neck for National League Flag That Year.

The closest and probably the most remarkable pennant race in the history of baseball was that of the National League in 1908. The Giants, Cubs and Pirates battled the final week of that campaign racing neck and neck for the championship. On Oct. 3 the Pirates were in first place and the Giants in the third position. The Cubs then beat the Pirates and went into the lead. The Giants still had three games to play and by winning all of these contests the Giants finished the season in a tie with the Cubs. The Chicago club won the play-off of the tie and thus captured the pennant.

CLUBS ARE MAILING TICKETS FOR SERIES

Small Supply of Reserved Seats Is Still Left for Big Games Despite Heavy Demand.

The task of distributing the tickets for the impending world's series was begun yesterday by the officials of both the Giants and Yankees. A large force of clerks was on hand at the offices of the two local clubs and the work of putting the tickets for reserved seats and boxes in the mails progressed rapidly. The work will be continued today and the pasteboards will be in the hands of the fans in plenty of time for the opening contest which will be played on Wednesday.

Although there has been a heavy demand for reserved seats for the series, both clubs still have a small supply of these seats on hand, but it is expected that these will be exhausted by tonight or tomorrow morning. Box seats for the first, third and fifth games as well as those for the second, fourth and sixth contests are no longer available. By tomorrow night both clubs will have distributed tickets for 15,000 reserved seats, all of which are in the lower tier of the grandstand, and 1,200 box seats.

In discussing the distribution of tickets yesterday, Jim Tierney, Secretary of the Giants, declared that a total of more than 20,000 tickets will be put on sale at the Polo Grounds each day of the series. The gates will be opened at 10 o'clock each morning and the sale of these tickets for unreserved seats will be begun at that time. Only one ticket will be sold to a person and the purchasers will be required to enter the grounds immediately. There will be approximately 10,000 tickets sold daily for seats in the upper tier of the grandstand and about 12,000 for the bleachers.

Tickets for the upper tier of the stand will cost $3.30 each and will be sold both at the Speedway entrance and the Eighth Avenue elevated entrance. Tickets for the bleachers will cost $1.10 each and will be put on sale only at the regular Eighth Avenue entrance. Holders of tickets for field boxes or reserved seats may enter the grounds either at the Speedway entrance or the Eighth Avenue gates. Holders of tickets for boxes in the upper tier of the grandstand must enter the grounds at the Speedway.

The construction of the press stand to accommodate the army of newspaper correspondents who will send the stories of the games to all sections of the country, and the installation of the many extra telegraph wires, will be started today.

All arrangements for the series have now been practically completed with the notable exception of the selection of the four umpires. It is expected that the arbiters for the annual classic will be named today. Last year Ollie Chill and George Moriarty of the American League and Ernest Quigley and Charley Rigler of the National League officiated.

The Yankees, who finished their season by losing to the Senators in Washington yesterday, will arrive in New York this morning. The American League champions, as well as the Giants, will go through a brief workout at the Polo Grounds today.

HUGGINS'S REGIME A PROSPEROUS ONE

Yankees' Manager Has Led His Team to Two Pennants in Five Seasons.

Miller J. Huggins, who has just led the Yankees to their second successive championship and also to their second pennant since joining the American League in 1903, is just completing his fifth season as manager of the local club. The end of this season also marks for Huggins the completion of a decade of major league management, as he was the leader of the St. Louis Cardinals for five successive years before coming to New York.

Huggins, who is a native of Cincinnati and still makes his home there, is forty-three years of age. It was in 1908 that he began his baseball career with a semi-professional team in Cincinnati. In the following career he made his debut as a professional with the Mansfield, Ohio, club of the Interstate League. The season of 1900 found him playing second base and shortstop for the Catskill Mountain club. His splendid playing with that team earned him a contract with the St. Paul Club of the American Association in the following year. He developed into one of the best minor league second basemen in the country while with St. Paul and three years later he was signed by the Cincinnati Reds. Ever since he joined the Reds Huggins has been in the major leagues.

Huggins played second base for the Reds for six successive seasons and was recognised as one of the smartest players in the game. Because of his short stature he was difficult to pitch to and thus was an ideal lead-off man. Although prevented from lack of strength from becoming a heavy slugger, he was a keen student of opposing pitchers and became one of the most scientific batters in baseball.

Several months after the close of the season of 1900 he was traded by Garry Herrmann, owner of the Reds, to the St. Louis Cardinals for Pitcher Beebe and Infielder Storke. During the seasons of 1910, 1911 and 1912 he was the regular second baseman of the Cardinals, who then were under the management of Roger Bresnahan. During the Winter of 1912-13 he was appointed manager of the St. Louis club to succeed Bresnahan. In the following Winter he made a trade with the Pirates involving seven players and thus strengthened his club to such an extent that in 1914 the Cardinals finished in third place, the highest position reached by the St. Louis National League club since 1876. In 1915 and 1916 the Cardinals fell back into the second division, but Huggins made further changes in his line-up and brought the Cards up to third place again at the close of the 1917 campaign.

Because of his success as manager of the St. Louis club, Ban Johnson, President of the American League, recommended Huggins to Jacob Ruppert, President of the Yankees, when the New York club was looking for a new manager to succeed Bill Donovan in the Winter of 1917-18.

Huggins has made many changes in the line-up of the Yankees since he took the reins five years ago. Only three members of the 1922 club, Shawkey, Ward and Pipp, were with the Yankees when Huggins first came to New York. Most of his important trades have been with the Boston Red Sox, the team from which he has obtained Ruth, Scott, Schang, Dugan, Bush, Jones, Mays, Hoyt, McNally and Elmer Smith.

During his first season as manager of the Yankees, in 1918, he brought the team home in fourth place. His club finished third in both 1919 and 1920 and for the last two years led the league. Scott.

JENNINGS LONG A MANAGER.

McGraw's Assistant Has Had 16 Years of Consecutive Service.

Hughey Jennings, assistant manager and coach of the Giants, is just completing his sixteenth consecutive season as a major league team leader. In 1907 he was appointed manager of the Detroit Tigers and held that post until two years ago, when he resigned to sign with the Giants. While in Detroit Jennings led the Tigers to the American League championship in 1907, 1908 and 1909. Jennings is a former teammate of the manager of the Giants, and, like McGraw, was an infielder. In his active days Jennings played with the Baltimore, Brooklyn and Philadelphia clubs.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston 5, New York 0.
(First game).
New York 3, Boston 0.
(7 innings, darkness; 2d game).
Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 0.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 4.
(First game).
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 1.
(Second game).
St. Louis 7, Chicago 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington 6, New York 1.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 5.
Other clubs not scheduled.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	93	61	.604
Cincinnati	86	68	.558
Pittsburgh	85	69	.552
St. Louis	85	69	.552
Chicago	80	74	.519
Brooklyn	76	78	.494
Philadelphia	57	96	.373
Boston	53	100	.346

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	94	60	.610
St. Louis	93	61	.604
Detroit	79	75	.513
Cleveland	78	76	.506
Chicago	77	77	.500
Washington	69	85	.448
Philadelphia	65	89	.422
Boston	61	93	.396

REDS WIN TWO AND GAIN SECOND PLACE

Cincinnati Trounces Pirates by 5 to 4 and 5 to 1 as the League Season Ends.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—Cincinnati won both games of a doubleheader from Pittsburgh today and took second place in the championship race. The scores were 5 to 4 and 5 to 1.

Due to the cracking of the infield in the last inning of the first game, the Reds were enabled to snatch victory out of defeat after two men had been retired.

In the second game, Rixey, although crippled with a fractured hand, pitched remarkable ball and would have shut out his opponents but for an error behind him.

Glazner was knocked out of the box. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Burns, rf	5	0	2	3	0	0
Daubert, 1b	4	0	1	10	1	0
Duncan, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Roush, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Fonseca, 2b	3	1	1	4	3	0
Hargrave, c	4	0	1	4	0	0
Pinelli, 3b	4	2	1	1	3	0
Bohne, ss	4	1	1	0	3	0
Luque, p	1	0	0	1	0	0
Couch, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
a Bressler	1	0	0	0	0	0
Markle, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
bKimmick	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	36	5	8	27	10	0

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Mar'ville, ss	4	0	0	5	3	0
Carey, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Bigbee, lf	4	1	0	4	0	0
Russell, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Tierney, 2b	4	1	1	1	2	0
Traynor, 3b	4	1	2	1	3	0
Grimm, 1b	4	1	1	7	0	0
Schmidt, c	4	0	1	4	1	0
Cooper, p	3	0	2	0	1	0
Total	35	4	8	*26	9	0

a Batted for Couch in seventh.
b Batted for Markle in ninth.
*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Maranville, Tierney, Traynor, Pinelli.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	—5
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Burns, Fonseca, Russell. Three-base hit—Traynor. Double play—Pinelli, Fonseca and Daubert. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 7. Bases on balls—Off Cooper 2. Struck out—By Cooper 4, Couch 1, Markle 1. Hits—Off Luque 4 in 5 1-3 innings, Couch 2 in 2-3, Markle none in 2. Winning pitcher—Markle. Umpires—Hart and Quigley. Time of game—1:54.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Burns, rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Daubert, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	0
Duncan, lf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Roush, cf	4	1	0	4	0	0
Fonseca, 2b	4	1	2	5	6	0
Pinelli, 3b	2	1	1	1	1	0
Bohne, ss	2	1	2	0	3	0
Wingo, c	3	0	0	5	1	0
Rixey, p	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	27	5	12	27	12	0

PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Mar'ville, ss	4	0	0	3	4	0
Carey, cf	4	1	2	4	2	0
Bigbee, lf	4	0	0	3	1	0
Barnhart, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Tierney, 2b	3	0	0	1	0	0
Traynor, 3b	2	0	0	2	0	2
Grimm, 1b	3	0	1	7	1	1
Kelly, c	3	0	1	7	1	0
Glazner, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Adams, p	1	0	0	0	0	2
aEns	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yde'horse, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	4	24	14	5

a Batted for Adams in eighth.
Error—Fonseca; Wingo.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Duncan, Pinelli, Grimm, Schmidt. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifices—Burns, Pinelli, Rixey 2. Double plays—Fonseca and Daubert; Bohne, Fonseca and Daubert. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 8. Bases on balls—Off Rixey 2. Struck out—By Rixey 2. Hits—Off Glazner 7 in 4 1-3 innings, Adams 5 in 3 1-3, Yellowhorse 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Adams (Bohne). Losing pitcher—Glazner. Umpires—Quigley and Hart. Time of game—1:30.

ST. PAUL FINISHES AT TOP OF LEAGUE

Minneapolis Is Second and Kansas City Third in American Association.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The American Association season ended today with St. Paul winner of the championship by virtue of a record of 107 games won and 60 lost for the year. Minneapolis, Kansas City and Indianapolis came next in line in the order named. Louisville, winner of the 1921 pennant, was sixth in the league this year.

St. Paul, by winning the 1922 championship, has the honor of winning three championships in four years, having also taken the pennant in 1919 and 1920. The leaders took the lead in the middle of the season, and were never in danger of losing the honors after piling up a substantial lead at that time. The champions, in charge of Manager Mike Kelly, left tonight for Baltimore, where they will meet the winner of the International League pennant in a series starting Wednesday for the Class AA championship of the country.

President Hickey of the American Association announced tonight that Kansas City had set a new attendance record with more than 300,000 persons witnessing games there during the season.

"The 1922 season," President Hickey said, "has been an unqualified success and all the clubs are pleased. While St. Paul had the championship clinched long before the season closed, the race for minor honors held the interest of the fans until the last game was played."

LALLY BREAKS CLUB RECORD

Lowers Quarter-Mile Mark for St. Anselm's A. C. at Macomb's Park.

Vince Lally, national 600-yard indoor champion, occupied the limelight yesterday in the members' handicap games of the St. Anselm's A. C., held at Macomb's Dam Park. Lally, competing from scratch, scored victories in the 150-yard and 440-yard handicap events. In the quarter-mile test Lally's time of 52 1-5 seconds eclipsed the club's best previous record. Another club mark was made by Charlie Reagan, who won the half-mile handicap from scratch in 2:00 2-5.

GIANTS AND BRAVES DIVIDE TWO GAMES

McNamara Blanks Champions With Two Hits in First Contest —Both Scores Are 3-0.

Under ideal weather conditions 12,000 fans saw the curtain rung down on the National League baseball season at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon with a well-played double-header, in which the Giants split even with the Boston Braves. Each game was won by the same score of 3 to 0, a home run by Southworth helping the Braves to win the first, and a circuit clout by recruit Higbee aiding the Giants to take the second, one man being on base upon each occasion.

With their victory in the second game the McGrawmen ended the season seven games ahead of the Reds, who displaced the Pirates from second place through their two victories over the Buccaneers yesterday. The Braves' defeat in the second game was their hundredth of the season.

With the regular line-up the Giants, notwithstanding that they put up a faultless fielding defense in the first encounter, lost through their inability to hit the ball. In the second struggle Manager McGraw rearranged his line-up, sending in some of his rookies behind Art Nehf. The rookies cavorted around the field in fine style. Nehf pitched three innings, Jack Scott three and Hugh McQuillan one, hostilities being called by agreement at the end of the seventh inning.

McNamara in Fine Form.

Tim McNamara held the Giants at bay in the first half of the doubleheader. Tim is a former Fordham boy. The way the ruddy-faced lad baffled the McGraw batsmen caused surprise among the fans. Tim showed a splendid change of pace, and held the Giants in check throughout the game.

All that the Giants were able to do with McNamara's delivery simmered down to one solid hit, for one base, made by Meusel in the first inning, and a scratch infield single made by Snyder, pinch hitting for Johnson in the eighth. Tim showed no consideration for his fellow team-mate at Fordham, Frank Frisch, not allowing the Flash a single hit. Frisch, by the way, tried to score from first on Meusel's single, and was an easy out at the plate. In the second McNamara fanned both Kelly and Cunningham, and in the fifth he made a hit and scored the Braves' third run.

The Braves won the first game in the opening inning. After Powell had been struck out by Fred Johnson, Southworth lifted the ball into the upper tier of the grand stand. The Braves scored their third run in the fifth on singles by McNamara and Powell, a sacrifice by Kopf and a long sacrifice fly by Southworth. Fielding features in this game were stops by Kelly and Boeckel and a one-handed circus catch by Powell. Rosey Ryan went in to pitch in the ninth following the withdrawal of Johnson in the eight.

Rookies in Second Game.

In the second contest Groh, Frisch, Young and Kelly were missing from the line-up of the Giants, and Bancroft retired after he had made a single in the first inning. Rawlings went to third base, Maguire to second, Higbee to right field, with Gaston behind the bat. In the Braves' line-up were Christenbury in place of Powell, Barbare in place of Kopf, while Nixon replaced Southworth, and Gallagher took Ford's position, with young Yeargain from Little Rock on the pitcher's box.

In the first inning Bancroft singled to left and stole second. Rawlings walked. McGuire forced Bancroft, Henry to Boeckel. Gowdy caught Rawlings off second. Meusel singled to right and went all the way to third when Christenbury let the ball get past him, Maguire scoring.

The Giants scored their other runs in the sixth on Gallagher's fumble of Maguire's grounder and Higbee's home run to right centre.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Powell, cf	4	0	1	5	1	0
Kopf, ss	3	0	0	2	0	3
Southw'th, rf	3	1	2	5	0	0
Cruise, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Boeckel, 3b	4	0	1	0	3	1
Henry, 1b	4	0	1	10	0	0
Ford, as	4	0	0	2	0	1
O'Neil, c	4	0	0	5	0	0
McNamara, p	3	1	1	0	0	0
Total	33	3	9	27	9	0

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Bancroft, ss	1	0	1	0	0	2
Grah, 2b	0	0	0	2	0	3
Frisch, 2b	3	0	0	2	0	0
Young, rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Meusel, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Kelly, 1b	3	0	0	10	0	0
Cunningham, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	3	1	0
Ryan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
aSnyder	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	32	0	3	24	1	5

a Batted for Johnson in eighth.
Error—Kopp.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Meusel. Home run—Southworth. Left on bases—Boston 3, New York 4. Bases on balls—Off McNamara 2. Struck out—By McNamara 4, Johnson 6. Umpires—Sullivan and Westervelt. Time of game—1:35.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Bancroft, ss	3	0	0	0	2	3
Jackson, as	3	0	0	2	2	0
Rawlings, 3b	2	0	0	1	1	0
Maguire, 2b	3	0	1	2	3	0
Meusel, lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Higbee, rf	3	1	1	0	0	0
King, 1b	3	0	0	9	0	0
Cunningham, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gaston, c	3	0	0	8	1	0
Nehf, p	1	0	0	0	3	0
Scott, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
McQuillan, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	1	3	21	10	0

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Christ'b'y, rf	3	0	0	4	0	0
Barbare, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	0
Nixon, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Powell, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Boeckel, 3b	2	0	2	1	2	2
Henry, 1b	3	0	1	9	1	0
Gallagher, ss	3	0	0	1	3	0
Gowdy, c	3	0	0	3	1	0
Yeargin, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Total	25	0	5	21	9	2

Errors—Christenbury, Gallagher, Maguire.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

(Game called in seventh; darkness.)

Two-base hits—Henry, King. Three-base hit—Boeckel. Home run—Higbee. Stolen base—Boeckel, Bancroft, Cunningham. Left on bases—Boston 7, New York 7. Sacrifice—Nehf 2, Scott 3, McQuillan 3, Yeargin 2. Bases on balls—Off Nehf 1, McQuillan 1, Yeargin 2. Hits—Off Nehf 2 in 3 innings, Scott 2 in 3, McQuillan 1 in 1. Winning pitcher—Nehf. Umpires—Westervelt and O'Sullivan. Time of game—1:13.

INDIANS TAKE FINAL.

Doubles by Evans and Guisto in Ninth Beat Tigers, 6 to 5.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—Cleveland closed the season by defeating Detroit, 6 to 5, here today. Cleveland scored the winning run in the ninth on successive doubles by Evans and Guisto. Uhle was hit harder than Johnson, but the Indians bunched their hits off the Detroit hurler. Veach led the Tigers' attack with three hits. Cobb was forced to retire in the first inning because of his injured leg. The score:

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
McNulty, cf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Wamb'g'ss, 2b	5	1	2	1	3	0
Summa, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	5
J.Sewell, ss	4	0	0	1	3	0
Evans, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Guisto, 1b	4	1	2	12	1	0
L.Sewell, c	3	0	0	4	1	0
Uhle, p	3	0	1	1	1	0
Total	34	4	7	25	10	5

DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Blue, lb	4	0	0	4	0	0
Jones, 2b	4	1	1	3	0	0
Cobb, cf	1	1	1	3	0	0
Fingstead, cf	2	1	1	1	0	0
Veach, lf	4	1	3	4	0	0
Fothergill, rf	4	1	0	3	0	0
Outshaw, 2b	4	0	2	5	4	0
Bigney, ss	3	0	0	1	1	0
Ehmke, p	4	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson, p	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	34	5	9	*24	6	0

*None out in ninth.
Error—L. Sewell.

Cleveland	0

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ABE MITCHELL WINS THE SOUTHERN OPEN

English Golfer Finally Beats Leo Diegel After Great Match at Belle Meade.

EXTRA HOLES NECESSARY

Tied on Home Green in Play-Off, British Star Ultimately Triumphs by 3 Strokes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—Abe Mitchell of England won the open championship of the Southern Golf Association over the Belle Meade Country Club course here today in a play-off with Leo Diegel of New Orleans, with whom he was tied yesterday after seventy-two holes of play.

Today's struggle went thirty-nine holes, when Diegel again tied the score on the home green with a birdie four to Mitchell's par five, and it was decided to play three more holes in an effort to decide the contest.

The final score stood:

Mitchell	70—72	72—144	21—165	
Diegel	74—72	74—146	19—165	

Repeating his performance of yesterday, Diegel tied Mitchell's score, 146 for 36 holes, on the home green by shooting a birdie four after going to the afternoon round four strokes down, and at one time—on the third hole of the outward nine—being six strokes behind.

The struggle virtually ended on the thirty-eighth green, where Diegel, for the third time during the day, hooked his ball into the rough, this time having a lie that was practically unplayable with his ball in a difficult position close to a tree at the edge of the green.

In addition to the Southern open championship title, Mitchell was given a cash prize of $1,500. Diegel received $1,000 for second place.

The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Mitchell—										
Out	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4—36	
In	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—37	73
Diegel—										
Out	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—37	
In	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36	73

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Mitchell—										
Out	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—37	
In	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—35	72—70—142
Diegel—										
Out	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—39	
In	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—35	74—73—147

SCORE FOR THREE EXTRA HOLES.

Mitchell	4	4—12	146—165
Diegel	4	4—12	147—165

Thousands of spectators who followed the pair on the afternoon round were given a thrill of a lifetime on the home stretch play, in which the match hung in the balance by the slender margin of but a single stroke. Diegel's battle for a win led him to sensational play following the afternoon turn and the twelfth hole found him one stroke behind.

The dog-leg thirteenth was halved in fours, both players missing putts for threes by four inches. Diegel ran into trouble on the next hole when he hooked his second badly, sending it into the rough, had a short cut and took two putts for five, Mitchell missing a chance to go three strokes up by fossiling a three-foot putt for an eagle three.

With a perfect iron shot from the tee on the 125-yard "island" hole, Diegel went down for two to Mitchell's three. They halved the seventeenth, and went to the eighteenth tee with Diegel still one stroke behind.

Mitchell's drive for home went to the rough on the right, and he placed his second in the rough to the left of the green. Diegel, sending his second to the green, 20 feet from the cup, putted a foot from the cup and went down for a four. Mitchell, ever-shot the flag on his third, but made a fine try for a four and win, rolling the ball straight toward the cup. But it stopped four inches short, leaving another putt for a tie.

Diegel fell off on the second hole of the play-off, after halving the first, and the match went to the Britisher by virtue of a half on the 20th.

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WALKER WINS BY 3 AND 2.

Defeats Fowler in Final for Richmond County Club Title.

A. L. Walker Jr. was successful yesterday in the defense of the Richmond County Country Club golf championship, when he defeated E. W. Fowler in the final thirty-six-hole match over the Staten Island club's course by 3 and 2. The event was divided into morning and afternoon sessions of eighteen holes each. In the morning round Walker finished 3 and 2, and he maintained this advantage through the matinee play. In the beaten eight final, Fred G. Huber defeated Pennington Miller-Jones 2 up.

QUALIFYING ROUND TODAY.

Newspaper Club to Compete for Cooper Cup at Van Cortlandt Park.

The qualifying round for the George L. Cooper Cup, the most valuable trophy of the New York Newspaper Golf Club, will be held today at Van Cortlandt Park. The sixteen players turning in the lowest net scores will be eligible to compete for the cup during the remainder of the month. The second sixteen will continue in match play in the October handicap.

ELI OARSMEN OUT TODAY.

Fall Crew Practice to Start at Yale Under Ed Leader.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—Fall crew practice at Yale University will start tomorrow when Coach Ed Leader will take fifty candidates for the varsity to Derby, where the crews will start work on the Housatonic River. Freshman crew practice will start tomorrow but will be held on the harbor.

This will be Coach Leader's first day of active work since his appointment as head coach at Yale and will afford an opportunity for racing enthusiasts to observe the system that put Leader's crews at Washington last year in the foremost of the Western universities.

ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

T. F. Wilcox had a big day at the Knollwood Country Club yesterday. In the final round for the King Memorial Cup he defeated W. B. MacLean, 5 and 4. He also won the Nineteenth Hole Cup with a score of 77—36. Not content with these two victories, Wilcox won both the morning and afternoon sweepstakes. In Class B Dr. Charles Graef captured the title by defeating W. B. MacLean, 3 up. Ralph Day and Jerry Travers were the winners over Oakley Wood and Gerald Kirkby in an exhibition match by 1 up in both the morning and afternoon rounds.

In the Sweepstakes at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday E. T. Billstedt was the victor in Class A, with a score of 83—12—71. In Class B E. J. Skidmore won by 87—15—80.

Fekete Wins From Scratch.

Mike Fekete scored a victory from scratch yesterday in the five-mile handicap walk of the American Walkers' Association held at Macombs Dam Park. Fekete crossed the finish line the victor in 41:38. Bill Wagner, who had a start of 2 minutes 30 seconds, finished second and A. Jacobs, who received the limit handicap allowance of 3 minutes, was third.

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Cooper to Pitch in Marion; Hopes President Will Attend

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1.—Wilbur Cooper, star southpaw of the Pittsburgh Nationals, is personally responsible for at least one of several exhibition games which are to be played in Ohio cities during the next two weeks by the harnessorming Pirates. He will pitch against Marion on Sunday, Oct. 15. The occasion will be Wilbur Cooper Day.

"I broke in over in Marion twelve seasons ago and I have some pretty good friends there," explained the twirler. "One of the stockholders of the club was a newspaper publisher. Incidentally, he was a whale of a fan. He saw to it that his sports editor gave me a lot of boosts, and possibly he had something to do with the deal that sent me to Columbus. I sure would like to see him—sitting in the seat he used to occupy—even though he should root for his home boys to chase me to the clubhouse. Maybe he'll take a day off and come to the game. The White House ought to keep, over Sunday."

GOULLET AND PIANI LEAD CYCLE TEAMS

Win 100-Kilometer Race at Newark With 128 Points—Walker and Hill Second With 69.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1.—Alfred Goullet, paired with Orlando Piani, easily romped off with the 100-kilometer team race run at the Velodrome here this afternoon. Goullet and Piani scored 128 points, almost twice as many as their nearest rivals, Cecil Walker, the Australian, and Fred Hill of Boston, who finished second with 69 points. Reggie McNamara and Alex McBeath took third place with 64 points.

Eddie Maddeh and Willie Hanley were fourth with 29 points. There was a tie for fifth honors between the teams of Bobby Walthour Jr. and Charley Jaeger and Percy Lawrence and Lloyd Thomas, each team accounting for 22 points. Fred Taylor and Charley Osterritter tied for sixth place with Willie Spencer, the American champion, and Hans Ohert, these teams getting 21 points.

The race was the third long team affair that Goullet and Piani have won in eight days. Goullet scored more points single-handed than any two riders in the race. He accounted for 94 points while Piani scored 34. Goullet won ten sprints, including the last, which scored 25 points. He also finished second twice. Piani won four sprints, took a second and three thirds.

Cecil Walker led in the number of firsts scored for his team. He won three sprints, got two seconds, five thirds and a fourth. Hill did not win any sprints, but took three seconds, seven thirds and three fourths. He finished second in the final sprint which was won by Goullet, beating out McNamara and Hanley.

McNamara was the biggest point scorer for his team. He won five sprints and took a third. McBeath won one sprint, took five thirds and two fourths. Alfred Grondo did not ride today as he injured his ankle in an automobile accident.

The summaries:

100-Kilometer (Professional), Team Race, 62½ Miles—Won by Alfred Goullet, Newark, and Orlando Piani, Italy, 128 points; Cecil Walker, Australia, and Fred Hill, Boston, 69 points, second; Reggie McNamara, New York, and Alex McBeath, Australia, 64 points, third; Eddie Madden, Newark, and William Hanley, San Francisco, 29 points, fourth; Bobby Walthour Jr. and Charles Jaeger, Newark, and Lloyd Thomas and Percy Lawrence, San Francisco, 22 points, tied for fifth; Charles Osterritter, Newark, and Fred Taylor, Newark, and William Spencer, Newark, and Hans Ohert, San Francisco, 21 points, tied for seventh. Time—2:30:07 3-5.

FRANK TITTERTON WINS ROAD RACE

Glencoe A. C. Distancer Leads Kennedy by Ten Yards in 10-Mile Event.

Frank Titterton, young distance runner of the Glencoe A. C., showed the way yesterday to the large field of runners which participated in the invitation road race held under the auspices of the Greek-American A. C., over a course of about ten miles. The Harlem club star, holding a forward position practically from the start of the chase, finished with an advantage of about ten yards over Bill Kennedy, veteran Cygnet A. C. distancer, who won a race over a similar distance last week. Albert Michelsen, Cygnet A. C., was third, W. Stokeley, St. Christopher Club, finished fourth. The victor's time was 1 hour 6 minutes 3 seconds.

For the greater part of the race Titterton and Kennedy were engaged in a duel for premier honors. The struggle continued right up to within about fifty yards of the finish line, when, rounding Eighth Avenue for the short run to the Greek-American A. C. clubhouse in West Fifty-third Street, Kennedy was cut off by a passing automobile after Titterton had made the turn. The interruption threw Kennedy out of his stride and cost the runner about five yards. Kennedy's chances of victory disappeared there and then.

A field of thirty harriers started in the chase, which led over Eighth Avenue to Fifty-sixth Street to Broadway, to 155th Street, across the Viaduct to Seventh Avenue, to 110th Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-third Street and then to the clubhouse. Stokeley was one of the early pacemakers. He showed in front as the field was passing Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway, followed by Michelsen, Titterton and Kennedy, with the remainder of the field well strung out.

The pace alternated between the quartet until half the journey had been traversed, when Titterton and Kennedy broke from the lead pack in a struggle of their own. The pair raced abreast at times, and then would alternate in the lead. Several times Titterton sought to shake off his veteran rival, but Kennedy held enough in reserve to match strides with the Glencoe runner, and held his own until rounding Eighth Avenue into Fifty-third Street when the traffic incident separated the two runners and Titterton continued to victory.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Time
1—F.	Titterton, Glencoe A. C.	1:06:03
2—W.	Kennedy, Cygnet A. C.	1:06:07
3—A.	Michelsen, Cygnet A. C.	1:06:49
4—W.	Stokeley, St. Christopher Club	1:07:37
5—O.	Blasko, Millrose A. A.	1:07:47
6—F.	Frick, Glencoe A. C.	1:11:05
7—F.	Gourkos, Greek-American A. C.	1:11:16
8—P.	Parthenon, unattached	1:11:30
9—J.	Goff, St. Christopher Club	1:12:40
10—C.	Rapp, Mohawk A. C.	1:14:10
11—J.	Cohen, Pastime A. C.	1:14:30
12—J.	Branchini, West Side Y.M.C.A.	1:14:42
13—H.	Hall, Salem Crescent A. C.	1:15:13
14—A.	Gallo, West Side Y. M. C. A.	1:16:43
15—E.	McCready, unattached	1:20:08
16—J.	Puglia, Olympic A. C.	1:20:50
17—F.	Pavlopoulos, Greek-Am. A. C.	1:21:30
18—C.	Marsaico, Unions Sportiva Italiana	1:21:37
19—G.	Thompson, Olympic Club	1:21:49
20—H.	Rosefelt, Greek-Am. A. C.	1:22:28

Victoria Sport Club Loses.

Playing a second division game in the New York State League series against the Victoria Sport Club at Ulmer Park, yesterday, the Brooklyn St. George soccer team opened its account with 3 points, after a victory by 5 goals to 1.

MADONNA OUTRIDES CARMAN ON BIKE

Sets New 20-Mile Motor-Paced Track Record at N.Y. Velodrome —Court Summonses Served.

Vincent Madonna, sterling Italian pace follower, yesterday added another to his list of successes at the New York Velodrome, when he showed the way to three rivals in the twenty-mile motor-paced race which featured the fourth Sunday cycling card at the Kingsbridge track. Madonna, in addition to carrying off the premier prize, hung up a new record for the track at this distance. He covered the twenty miles in 27 minutes 46 3-5 seconds.

In his victory Madonna thrilled a crowd of about 6,000. The Italian rider, following the pace of Jean Antennucci, a countryman, without serious interruption from start to finish, completed the twenty-mile journey with an advantage of about half a lap over Clarence Carman of Jamaica, who finished second. George Chapman of Newark, American champion, was third, after a disappointing race. George Wiley, Syracuse veteran, was fourth.

Madonna set the pace after the first five miles. Off to a good start he jockeyed with his rivals for the leadership in the early stages, but once in front he settled to the serious business of retaining his position in front of the field. At five miles Madonna was leading by about half a lap, with Chapman and Carman in hot pursuit. The Italian remained in front until entering the final five miles, when the riders increased their pace. For a moment it appeared that Madonna would go off Antennucci's pace, but the Italian pair held together.

Chapman Loses Pace Three Times.

Three times in the closing five miles Chapman made spirited attempts to overhaul Madonna, but as many times Chapman lost his pace. The loss of pace in the end cost Chapman whatever chance he had of winning the race, and also cost the titleholder second place.

The heavy hand of the law fell upon the race management prior to the start of the program, but did not interfere with the races. Summonses were distributed among three employes and two riders when the Velodrome was opened. Detectives of Captain Routh's staff served the court orders requesting the appearance of the quintet in the Twelfth District Court this morning for violation of the Penal Code against Sabbath sports where an admission fee is charged. It was the second time summonses have been served on the Velodrome officials for Sunday racing.

Frank Corry, Australian rider, made an unsuccessful attempt to overcome handicaps in a twenty-five-mile handicap motor-paced event, which was another attraction. Corry, starting from scratch, had to be content with third honors. Frank Keenan, Boston rider, who was allowed a start of four laps, won by the margin of half a lap in 36:05 1-5. Brasak Anderson, Denmark, who started with a handicap of two laps, was second, closely followed by Corry. Larry Gaffney was fourth and Vincent Markey fifth.

Seargent Wins in Straight Heats.

In a two-thirds of a mile match race Pierre Seargent, French sprint star, defeated Frank Cavanagh of Newark in straight heats. Another straight-heats match-race victory was registered when Philip (Socks) Gries, a local amateur, defeated Harris Barnaby of the Acme Wheelmen.

Edward C. Bendt, Unione Sportiva Italiana star, occupied the limelight among the amateur riders. He captured premier prize from scratch in a two-mile handicap event, and finished second in a two-thirds of a mile race.

The summaries:

Two-thirds of a Mile Open Race; Amateur—Won by Louis Benesatti, Unione Sportiva Italiana; second, Edward C. Bendt, Unione Sportiva Italiana, second; Earl Adams, unattached, New York, third; Al Valenti, Unione Sportiva Italiana, fourth. Time—1:31 flat. (Adams disqualified for fouling.)

Two-thirds of a Mile Match Race; Amateur—Philip Gries, unattached, New York, vs. Harris Barnaby, Acme Wheelmen. Won by Gries. First Heat—Won by Gries; Barnaby, second. Time—1:53. Last eighth mile, 0:13 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Gries; Barnaby, second. Time—1:56 1-5. Last eighth mile, 0:13 4-5.

Two-thirds of a Mile Match Race; Professional—Pierre Seargent, France, vs. Frank Cavanagh, Newark. Won by Seargent. First Heat—Won by Seargent; Cavanagh, second. Time—1:37. Last eighth mile—0:12 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Seargent; Cavanagh, second. Time—1:55 3-5. Last eighth mile—0:13 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap Race; Amateur—Won by Edward C. Bendt, Unione Sportiva Italiana (scratch); George Cameron, Jr., Acme Wheelmen (250 yards), second; Otto Bilsele, Unione Sportiva Italiana (100 yards), third; Louis Benesatti, Unione Sportiva Italiana (scratch), fourth. Time—4:06 3-5.

Twenty-five Mile Motor-Paced Race; Professional—Handicap won by Frank Keenan, Boston, Mass., paced by Eddie Root, Boston, Mass., (4 laps); Brasak Anderson, Denmark, paced by Charles Stein, Boston, (3 laps), second; Frank Corry, Australia, paced by Jean Antennucci, Italy, (scratch), third; Lawrence Gaffney, Brooklyn, paced by John Schles, Newark, (1 lap), fourth; Vincent Markey, Passaic, N. J., paced by Otto Miller, Brooklyn, (2 laps), fifth. Time—26:05 1-5.

Twenty-Mile Motor Paced Race; Professional—Won by Vincent Madonna, Italy, paced by Jean Antennucci, Italy; Clarence Carman, Jamaica, L. I., paced by Eddie Root, Boston, second; George Chapman, Newark, N. J., paced by Otto Miller, Brooklyn, third; George Wiley, Syracuse, paced by Charles Stein, Boston, fourth. Time—27:46 3-5.

MORE ENTRIES RECEIVED.

Cragmore and Sun Ray to Compete in Horse Endurance Ride.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 1.—Announcement was made today by the Board of Sponsors of the 1922 Horse Endurance Ride that several more entries have been received.

W. R. Brown of Berlin, N. H., has officially entered Cragmore, the big thoroughbred that went through the last ride like a whirlwind with practically no training. Major C. P. George of Washington, D. C., who formerly owned Cragmore, will ride him this year.

One more Boston horse has also been entered in Sun Ray, a Kentucky saddle-bred mare, owned by J. Howard Leaman. Two more of the thoroughbreds that were in the money last year are to compete again. Major C. L. Scott of Washington, D. C., will enter Pathfinder, and Major Beard will enter Vagrant.

The ride begins here on Monday morning, Oct. 16, and ends here on Friday evening, Oct. 21. The ride this year will be entirely within the State of Vermont.

SKATING RACES TONIGHT.

Indoor Season to Open With Three Events at 181st Street Rink.

The indoor ice skating season will be ushered in this evening at the 181st Street Ice Skating Palace, where a series of three races is scheduled. The events are a one-half mile Class A handicap and one-half mile Class B handicap for men and a one-half mile event for women. Wesley Becker, metropolitan professional champion, will start from scratch against a formidable field in the Class A race. The honor man in the Class B test will be Carl Shroer. Miss Elsie Mueller, local woman champion, is scheduled to start from the back mark in the women's event.

Red Sox Trim New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 1.—The Boston Americans defeated New Haven, Eastern League champions, in a free-hitting exhibition game here this afternoon, piling up the winning runs in their half of the ninth inning. The Red Sox used two pitchers and New Haven three.

Final Standing of Leading Batsmen in Major Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player. Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	1922 PC.	1921 PC.
Hornsby, St. L.	154	623	141	250	.401	.397
Miller, Chi.	122	466	81	184	.353	....
Bigbee, Pitts.	150	612	112	215	.3513	.328
Grimes, Chi.	139	513	101	180	.3511	.321
Tierney, Pitts.	122	441	87	152	.345	.396

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player. Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	1922 PC.	1921 PC.
Sisler, St. L.	142	586	102	246	.416	.371
Cobb, Detroit.	131	527	99	210	.398	.389
Speaker, Cleve.	151	626	85	161	.373	.362
Hellmann, Det.	118	455	92	163	.362	.394
Miller, Phila.	148	536	90	170	.84	.328

'BIG FOUR' TO MEET FLAMINGO TODAY

U. S. Cup Team Will Play First Polo Game for Over a Year at Meadow Brook.

LINE-UP FOR TODAY'S POLO GAME AT MEADOW BROOK.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Oct. 1.—The first game in the second week of the international polo tournament will be played on International Field tomorrow at 3 o'clock, when the Meadow Brook "Big Four" will line up in an exhibition match against Flamingo in the following order:

MEADOW BROOK.
No. 1—Louis E. Stoddard.
No. 2—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
No. 3—J. Watson Webb.
Back—Devereux Milburn.

FLAMINGO.
No. 1—James C. Cooley.
No. 2—Harry East.
No. 3—Malcolm Stevenson.
Back—Frederick H. Prince Jr.

Time of Game—Eight periods of 7½ minutes each.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Oct. 1.—As a curtain-raiser for the two international matches of Wednesday and Saturday between the United States International Cup team and the four representing the Argentine Polo Federation, the American "Big Four" will play an exhibition match on International Field, at the Meadow Brook Club, tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. The internationalists will cross mallets with the fast and scrappy Flamingo team in a full game of eight periods, and tickets marked "fourth game" will be required.

This will mark the first appearance on the famous American four since they brought back the International Polo Challenge Cup, in June, 1921, after defeating the best team that England could put in the field at the Hurlingham Club. It is also the first time that Messrs. Stoddard, Hitchcock, Webb and Milburn have been together as a team since that memorable series at polo headquarters in London. They will line up in that order tomorrow and against the South Americans.

It was because of their lack of practice as a team that tomorrow's match was arranged. The individual players have been in the game all Summer, Stoddard and Webb for the Rumson, Philadelphia and Meadow Brook tournaments, having made up the backbone of the Shelburne four, while Hitchcock and Milburn have been on the Meadow Brook team. Just how much this lack of practice will militate against the chances of the "Big Four," against the South Americans, noted for their combination play, is a question. Probably it will not be as great as it may seem at first thought.

Hitchcock a Youngster.

Stoddard and Milburn are veterans of long international experience, while Webb, as well, is a veteran of many arduous campaigns on the polo field. Hitchcock, the youngest of the lot and the greatest player of his years in any country, had his baptism of international competition at Hurlingham, and came through with flying colors. Once they get shaken together, there is no reason why they should not be nearly as strong a scoring aggregation as they were in London a little over a year ago.

The Argentines, however, undoubtedly will be in better form as a team and better mounted than at any time since their arrival in this country. With David Miles back in the line-up they will have their full playing strength and the difference his presence makes in power and team combination was much in evidence in the impromptu match against the Irish players on Friday. While his leg is not as sound as it might be, it is probable that he will be in tip-top shape on Wednesday. With Miles at No. 3, the team works far more smoothly that in any other combination. He is an rapport with Lacey and interchanges quickly with the team's captain when the latter goes up through the game in one of his dashing sorties.

This line-up puts John Miles up at No. 1, where he will be expected to take care of Devereux Milburn and where he is the most effective man of the four, outside of Lacey, in shooting accurately for goal when the ball is fed up to him by any one of the three men behind him. Their combination is elastic, their play dashing and chance-taking and of much the same type as that developed by the American players.

The Argentine ponies, with the rest they have had since the Philadelphia tournament, should be in the best condition that they have shown since arriving in the United States. In training and in play almost constantly for the better part of a year, they have shown the results of the hard campaigns through which they have galloped in their homeland, in Chile, in England and in the United States. In the last few days, however, they have been eating well and have been improving rapidly in general condition, so that they should have all their accustomed speed and dash against the mounts of the "Big Four."

Argentines Need Mounts.

But the Argentines have only a couple of dozen of mounts, having disposed of a considerable number before leaving England. The American players, on the other hand, have an almost unlimited supply for their international championship battle and they will be able to draw on the stables of the other American players who finished the polo season yesterday with the final game for the Waterbury trophy. If the result of the games on Wednesday and Saturday comes down to a question of ponies, in the last analysis, the American players will have the advantage.

On their merits as players of polo the "Big Four" make up a stronger team by a set least half a dozen goals. They stand at the head of the list of the greatest polo players in the game, each being rated at ten goals under the American and Hurlingham Club ranking, making their team rank as forty-goal combination. The Argentines are rated at about ten goals less under the Hurlingham ranking, but at their best and with their best mounts are worthy of much higher consideration. The Big Four undoubtedly could not allow them ten goals and be certain of beating them with any degree of regularity. Both teams will play on level terms in the two matches and the Americans should be the favorites to win both games.

As far as tomorrow's game is concerned, the Flamingo players should be able to give the internationalists a hard practice session. They have been greatly strengthened by the addition of Malcolm Stevenson, a nine-goal man at No. 3, and well mounted, ought to be strong enough to keep the "Big Four" working all the afternoon.

All of the games this week will begin at 3 o'clock.

WEST HARLEM TRIUMPHS.

Trims Overseas Wanderers, 5-3, in State Football League Game.

The West Harlem Football Club opened its season most auspiciously at West Harlem Oval yesterday by defeating the Overseas Wanderers by 5 goals to 3 in the New York State Football League. The Wanderers made a good start and led at half time by 2 to 1, which advantage they increased to 3 to 1 soon after the restart. Then West Harlem took a wonderful brace, scoring three goals in succession. Smolian scored first for West Harlem, after which Frost put through two for the Wanderers. Frost again scored in the second period, when the tide turned and Winkelman shot three in rapid succession. Boyle added the fifth goal from a penalty.

LEXINGTON COUNCIL WINS.

Overcomes Bay Ridge Soccer Team, 2-1, at Hawthorne Field.

The Lexington Council soccer team made a good start in the New York State League yesterday by winning against the veteran eleven of the Bay Ridge Football Club by 2 goals to 1 at Hawthorne Field in Brooklyn. Campion scored from a penalty for Lexington Council in the first half. After the restart, Harrington placed the council two points ahead. From a corner, by N. Agar, Fitzpatrick notched the only goal for Bay Ridge ten minutes from the end.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—$1,400; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. *Ruby 103 pounds, *Green Gold 103, *Treasurer 104, Bojul 104, Rurgies 104, Bobbie Shea 104, *Courtship 104, *Flame Black Sheep 104, James B. Brown 107, Rapid Stride 108, Royal Dick 109, Seawell Coombs 110. Also eligible: Blue Paradise 103, *Promising Tom 104, Lady Mother 108, Stonewall 111.

SECOND RACE—$1,400; claiming; two-year-olds; fillies; five and a half furlongs. *Stone Age 110 pounds, *Gay Deceiver 110, Sweet Lady 113, Untried 113, Leaky Rim 113, Gay Work 113, Estnefe 113, C. A. Reinhart 113, White Rock 113, Kinsman 116, Gupton 116, Stump Jr. 116. Also eligible: Silky Bird 113, *Proceeds 110, Chaplet 112, Maxmeen 112, Dinah Dean 113, Marjoret 107.

THIRD RACE—$1,400; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Grace Daugherty 101 pounds, Trooper 104, Harvest King 104, Little Patsy 108, Marquette 111, Lieut. Coe 98, *Spyrithmah 99, *Mattuag 102 99, *Winkford 99, *Lord Wrack 99, *Pirate Modoc 99, *Evergood 99. Also eligible: Harlock 107, Sway 104, *Sun God 104, Carsea 114, *Walnut Hall 108, *British Emer 108.

FOURTH RACE—$1,400; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. *Lord Island 96 pounds, Winding Through 101, *Don G 98, Reed 101, *Orline 103, *Lenaro 103, *Ed Garrison 108, *Richelieu 104, *Archie Alexander 104, *May Eagine 107, Salamander 108, Fusee 108, Embry 108, Uncle Bert 110. Also eligible: Wayne 100, Mom 103, Lotte Lorraine 102, Carrure 108.

FIFTH RACE—$1,600; allowance; "The Hotel Gibson"; three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Cap Rock 97 pounds, Yankton 104, Diane 102, Billstedt 108, Pindar Fee 106, Blanche Mac 106, Cherry Tree 108, Zealous 109, Gangway 112, Gay 114, Untied Verde 114.

SIXTH RACE—$1,600; claiming; two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Vyne Knows 104 pounds, Fighting Cock 104, Bonnylaw 104, *Green Spring 103, Long Boat 105, Olive 106, Old Top 106, Daley 106, Lichen Fox and Tails 106, *Tom Bee 111, Queen of Romar 111. Also eligible: Pennant 111, Enstem 104, Hughes Graham 104, Outside 112, *Pirate Gordo 99, Lily M. 106.

SEVENTH RACE—$1,800; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Brilliant Star 103 pounds, *Ireland 103, *Light Rose 106, *Uncle Vale 108, *Jewell 100, *Sunspot 107, Adonis 108, Brotherly Love 110.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

UNITED LADIES F. C. BEATEN AT SOCCER

Loses Second Game in America, Centro-Hispano Men Winning at New York Oval by 7-5.

Just to show them that they could not clean up America as they had Europe, a second defeat, by the score of 7 goals to 5, was administered to the Newcastle United Ladies Football Club upon their first appearance in New York City yesterday for the third game of their American tour. New York Oval, at 150th Street and River Avenue, where the New Yorks will open against the Philadelphia in the American League, next Sunday, was crowded to capacity, fully 7,000 persons paying admission to witness the unusual sight of women players, in full soccer regalia, meeting a male team on even terms.

Defeated the fair invaders were, but by no means humiliated, for, with only twenty-four hours' interval after the match in Pawtucket, they displayed remarkable speed and staying powers against the Centro-Hispano eleven, runners-up in the Metropolitan Football League. In the matter of pace, however, the Spanish-Americans had the better of their feminine opponents, but for all that the former were perspiring profusely when half time was reached with the women leading by 3 goals to 2.

What the girls lacked in fast foot work they made up in combination and their clever passing repeatedly brought them salvos of applause. The big crowd, in fact, was with them from start to finish and they never lacked encouragement.

Target for the Cameramen.

Clad in black-and-white sweaters and blue running trunks, the Englishwomen trotted out on the field shortly before 4 o'clock, at the conclusion of the first game of the double-header. They immediately became targets for a dozen cameramen. Then they ran for cover until the field was cleared of spectators, after which they limbered up.

A large bouquet of flowers from the State League was presented to Miss Frances Redford, acting as temporary captain in place of Miss Alice Kell, and a brass band played the American and British national anthems. The referee was C. E. Creighton, who officiated at the first game the visitors lost at Paterson.

The first casualty of the game befell Right Fullback Nelson of the Centro-Hispanos, who keeled over as the Amazons charged down the field. They soon lost the ball, however, and Rosabal, the Spanish-Americans' inside left, rose to the occasion and shot the first goal. The ball whizzed into the net so fast that it fairly took away the breath of Mlle. Carmen Pomies, a French girl guarding goal for the British team. But it was not long before Mlle. Pomies found herself, and thereafter was equal to every emergency when it was not downright impossible. Urizar, off a pass by Blanco, made it 2 to 0 five minutes later.

Then the girls took a hand in earnest. After a stiff bombardment of the latter team's goal, in which Miss Travis figured conspicuously, Miss Graham, at inside left, had the distinction of landing the ball first in the Centro-Hispano net. For twenty minutes honors were even, and then Captain Redford, placing the ball six inch within the left upright, tied the score.

Amid the wildest sort of cheering, Miss Jennie Harris then romped through the defending backs and scored a 3 to 2 lead for the girls from Merrie England.

Miss Lee Is Injured.

Miss Lottie Lee, the left fullback, came into collision with Rosabal and went down for the count. When it was seen she was unable to rise her teammates rushed to her assistance and soon, with the aid of the woman trainer, had her on her feet again. Generous applause greeted the resumption of play by Miss Lee, who was the only one in any way hurt throughout the game.

The Centro-Hispanos lost no time in equalizing, Urizar reaching the goal two minutes after the restart. Rosabal soon made it 4-3 for the Spanish-Americans and another tally by Urizar gave them a 5-3 lead. A triple pass by the British forwards gave Miss Parr a chance to shoot their fourth goal. Pinto next scored for Centro-Hispano, after which Miss Redford made it 6-4, despite Nelson's heroic efforts to intervene. Urizar shot the last goal of the game, making the score 7-5 in favor of Centro-Hispano.

The line-up:

CENTRO-HISP. (7).	NEW CASTLE U. (5).
Caravaello ..... G.	Carmen Pomies
Nelson ..... R. B.	Daisy Harper
Mosstes ..... L. B.	L. Lee
Gonsales ..... R. H.	M. Walker
Pinto ..... C. H.	Alice Woods
Blanco ..... L. H.	Jessie Walmsley
Solano ..... O. R.	W. Hanlon
Portilla ..... C. F.	Jennie Harris
Urizar ..... O. L.	Francis Redford
Rosabal ..... I. L.	H. Graham
Orozco ..... O. R.	Lillie Parr

Goals—Urizar (4), Rosabal (2), Pinto, Redford (3), Graham, Harris, Parr. Time of halves—45 minutes.

Referee—C. E. Creighton. Linesmen—Campbell and Stanley.

N. Y. FOOTBALL CLUB WINS.

Trounces Calpe-Americans, 7 Goals to 2, at New York Oval.

The New York Football Club, which will open its American League season at the New York Oval with Philadelphia next Sunday, defeated the Calpe-Americans yesterday by the score of 7 goals to 2. The New Yorkers had it all their own way in the first half, making the change with a lead of 5-0. A. Stark, McAuslin, Coleman and Hardy in the order named tallied for the home team. In the second half A. Stark and Coleman each added another point. Menna and Fletcher scored for the Calpe-Americans.

The line-up:

NEW YORK (7).	CALPE-AMER. (2).
Gaudert ..... G

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FOOTBALL STARTS WITHOUT UPSETS

None of the Leading Eastern Teams Meets Defeat in Season's Inaugurals.

MANY ROUGH SPOTS STILL

Big Three Elevens Among Those Which Show Lack of Team Work on Attack and Defense.

None of the leading football teams of the East met with a reversal in Saturday's games, but in most instances enough flaws in the play were unveiled to give the coaches plenty of food for thought and material for action in the week starting today. No defeats were chalked up against the topnotch combinations, but there were no performances sensational enough to warrant any overconfidence at this early stage of development.

Harvard and Princeton swung into action a week after Yale had shown the way. As long as Harvard had its veteran backfield in the game, during the first period the Middlebury defense was readily pierced. Harvard used many substitutes after this period and that, in part, accounted for the low score of 20 to 0. But weakness in the line stood out glaringly, especially in the second half, when Middlebury shoved the Crimson forwards all over the field. Nor was the Crimson punting anything to boast about. Naturally, Harvard attempted to uncover little in the way of open football and it is not to be expected that much cohesion in attack or defense could be in evidence in its first game of the year. It was in the individual play of the backs, especially George Owen, that there was greatest encouragement for Crimson supporters.

Roper's new shift formations at Princeton did not operate with much impressiveness against Johns Hopkins, but the work of the team as a whole was all that might have been expected. Especially encouraging to the coaches must have been the quarterback play of Pagenkopf, who lent power and drive to the Tiger attack and did some pretty forward passing. Mourners for Don Lourie's departure perked up considerably when they noted Pagenkopf's heady work. He was certainly the best of the field generals in Princeton's camp on Saturday.

Yale Not Impressive.

Yale was fortunate to get away with any sort of a victory over Carnegie Tech. If it had not been for Tech fumbling, it is easily conceivable that the Elis might have been held to a scoreless tie by their lighter opponents. Muffed punts gave the Elis their scoring chances. Yale's attack lacked the punch. It is enough to recall that Yale lost the ball three times on downs and was clearly outplayed in the second half. There was little team development. O'Hearn's fifty-two-yard drop kick was the bright individual achievement of the game.

Among local teams, Columbia's showing against Ursinus was distinctly promising. O'Neill has a far different looking aggregation from that of a year ago. Of course, the backfield play, with Koppisch as the leading luminary, stood out, but the lineamen did their full shares. In the matter of interference, the team showed resources unknown to the eleven of 1921. Without this excellent interference, Koppisch might never have had a chance to get started on his spectacular runs. Columbia used the placement kick for its scores after touchdown.

Fordham took things easy against Canisius, and it was impossible to gauge the power of the team by Saturday's game. Only straight football was played. Captain Tommy Myers, as usual, carried away the individual honors on the attack. Gargan will doubtless give the team a strenuous week in preparing for Saturday's game with Rutgers. Sanford's men played with a good deal in reserve in trimming Pennsylvania Military Institute, 13 to 0, and there was as little means of estimating the true worth of the team as there was in the case of Fordham. New York University, in opening its season against the New York Aggies, also underwent a test of little significance except to show that the team is being well grounded in the fundamentals.

Although there were no upsets Saturday, there were surprises. One was the low score made by Penn State against William and Mary—28 to 7. Another was Gettysburg's achievement in holding Lehigh to a scoreless tie. Penn had its troubles in vanquishing Franklin and Marshall by 14 to 0. Penalties checked many of Penn's advances. It is an old fault of Penn elevens to incur damaging penalties at critical times. Guarding against penalties is an important element in a team's development and apparently it needs emphasis inside the new Philadelphia stadium.

Cornell beat St. Bonaventure by close to the same score rolled up the preceding week by Penn State. The latter won, 66 to 0, and Cornell, 55 to 6. The Ithacans' machine is not yet operating smoothly but there were occasional revelations of power in their opening contest, indicating that Dobie has a good deal up his sleeve. Syracuse also played its first game of the season and placed a good scoring machine on the field against Muhlenberg.

Army Eleven Uncertain.

The Army eleven's double-header with Springfield and Lebanon Valley was chiefly useful in pointing out the need of stressing greater certainty in handling the ball by the cadet candidates. Fumbling was all too prevalent, even for the first games of the season. The Army tried forward passing to a considerable extent, and in that department also there is need of much hard drilling.

Reports come from Hanover that Coach Cannell and his associates are far from pleased at Dartmouth's initial showing in the Norwich game. Dartmouth won, 20 to 0, but unexpected weaknesses were disclosed in the line and the backs played unevenly. The line was better defensively than offensively. The backs were slow in starting. Several brilliant runs were made, but too often the man with the ball was halted in his tracks. The general feeling at Hanover is that the team will have to improve considerably to assure a successful showing in the important games on the schedule. Dartmouth lost a valuable guard, Hurd, who broke his ankle. The team is well fortified in guard material, but will feel Hurd's loss just the same.

Of the other leading Eastern elevens, Colgate opened with a 50 to 6 victory over Clarkson, Wesleyan scored handily over Union, Williams won with equal ease from another New York State institution, Hamilton; Brown, with many veterans in its line-up, beat Rhode Island, and Holy Cross, in its second game of the season, defeated Providence College without difficulty. Pittsburgh, Lafayette, Bucknell and Washington and Jefferson were other winners by decisive scores.

In the South, Centre and West Virginia figured successfully in one-sided games, and in the West, Notre Dame started auspiciously against Kalamazoo with a victory by 46 to 0.

PALM'S INJURY SERIOUS.

Penn State Quarterback May Be Out for Most of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Oct. 1.—The Penn State victory over William and Mary College yesterday was a costly one, Ross Hufford, veteran end who was forced to leave the game in the third period, has a badly sprained ankle that will keep him out of the line-up for at least three weeks.

Mike Palm, Bezdek's new quarterback star who was injured on the final play of the game, will also be out for no less than two weeks. X-Ray has been taken of his ankle, and it is feared that a bone is broken, in which case he will be out for the most of the season.

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

BASEBALL

For the second time in two successive years New York's two great major league teams will clash at the Polo Grounds to settle the supremacy of the diamond. Doubt as to whether the coming world's series would attract as much interest as that of last season seems to have been dispelled by the widespread demand for tickets. According to officials of the two clubs, more applications for reserved seats have been received this Fall than in 1921. Because of the fact that this year's series cannot go beyond seven games, except in the case of a tie contest, it is certain that the combined attendance will not exceed that of last year, but present indications point to a capacity crowd for the entire series of 1922.

Contrary to the case last year, the Yankees will probably enter the impending series as decided favorites over their National League rivals. This situation has been brought about because of the weak pitching shown by the Giants almost throughout the season. McGraw's present team, in view of the poor work shown by the pitchers, is considered weaker than the one with which he won the world's championship of 1921, whereas the Yankees are generally regarded as stronger than they were a year ago. If pitching alone is to decide the outcome, the Yankees seem to have a decided advantage, although many followers of the Giants have unbounded confidence in the ability of McGraw to whip his pitchers into shape for the coming battles. If the Giants' pitchers are able to hold the Yankees in check, the greater batting strength of the National Leaguers may carry them through to victory. At any rate, the coming series promises to be fully as interesting and exciting as the series of a year ago. The Giants will enter the battle with the psychological advantage of having beaten the American League entry last year. Whether this will make any difference in the outcome remains to be seen. Both teams will fight tooth and nail from start to finish, with no quarter asked and no quarter given.

Whether a private New York world's series—and particularly the second one in succession—is good for baseball in general is a question that has been raised by many followers of baseball. It has been contended that such a state of affairs will lessen the interest in major league baseball in other cities of the circuit. At any rate, New York can well be proud of the teams that have just repeated their pennant triumphs of last season. Neither the Giants nor the Yankees won their latest laurels without a struggle. Both encountered strenuous opposition at various stages of the campaigns, and both proved themselves equal to almost every emergency. The two pennant races were among the most keenly fought and interesting in the history of the game. The retaining of the two pennants by New York teams is a feat unique in the annals of baseball history. Giants and Yankees will enter the coming series with hosts of followers cheering for their respective favorite's victory, but the sentiment of many New York fans will be: May the better team win!

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TENNIS

Since the conclusion of the lawn tennis season many heated discussions have been engaged in by followers of the game with regard to the umpiring and lining of matches in the principal tournaments. Certain decisions at Philadelphia in the national championship aroused criticism, and there was much unjustified comment with regard to the conduct of the East-West match at Forest Hills between Tilden and Johnston.

Let it be said at once that the work of the officials in all the more important matches of the season now concluded has been of a higher degree of efficiency than ever before. Nothing but gratitude belongs to these unselfish workers in a good cause, who gain nothing in the world for their efforts excepting the satisfaction of performing a highly necessary service well, and who, to do that, take upon themselves the risk of stirring the ire of gallery and critics by a possible slip in judgment. The wonder is that, where their only chance of calling attention to themselves is by a wrong decision and the blame that goes with it, so many capably wrong decision; they seem to anxious to sacrifice themselves. Devotion to tennis could not be more practically or more usefully conveyed than it is by these admirable sportsmen of the National Umpires' Association.

At the same time these officials, and especially the men on the lines, ought to know that, from the very nature of their jobs, they cannot be immune from criticism. Some of them resent it when attention is publicly called to a palpably wrong decision; they seem to think that the fact that they are merely unrewarded volunteers is a worthy cause ought to excuse them. In that they are wrong. For the time being, they are acting in a public capacity. It is the duty of those who report tennis to tell an accurate story of the matches. Such a story naturally centres about what are called the "breaks" of the match. If one of those breaks is based upon a wrongful decision which affects the final result, it is the obvious duty of the reviewer of the proceedings to chronicle the facts. No tennis reporter will criticise a decision unless he has definite evidence of his own eyes to back him up, unless he has been placed in a position to get a satisfactory view of the play in question and unless his own evidence is supported by that of others he knows to be competent. Where there is a possible doubt, the benefit of it will always be given to the official.

But there was a certain outstanding instance in the last season where no doubt was possible. The one particularly influential decision that went wrong had been rendered by another equally prominent though not so mostly. The official in question increased the evidence of his incompetence by not facing his line squarely, but sitting sidewise toward it with his body turned toward the opposite court. His failure to call a ball out, when plainly it was, constituted an important break of the match. Not to report it was to fall short of a faithful account of the match. It was necessary to single out the particular official to protect the other linesmen from suspicion of blame.

In an instance of this nature, it is for the good of the game to be specific. No repetition of an incident of that sort, at least from that particular official, should be made possible.

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BOXING

A new ring monarch appeared and a particularly colorful figure was removed, when Battling Siki knocked out Georges Carpentier. The result of this combat was a surprise to flatic followers the world over. The manner in which this latest sensational ring exploit was accomplished left no room for excuses on behalf of the thoroughly beaten Carpentier. To Siki belongs the place previously occupied by Carpentier in the list of probable opponents for Jack Dempsey.

American followers of boxing are eager to see this new fighter in action. Tex Rickard has announced plans for a bout between Siki and Kid Norfolk, a Baltimore negro. The match will be held on Nov. 30 unless plans fail. In this match American followers of boxing are promised a sterling competitive tryout of Siki, who will have to be all that his victory indicates to vanquish Norfolk. The latter is accepted as about the best medium for an American introduction of Siki. Fast, clever, agile, resourceful and a hard and accurate hitter, Norfolk should extend Siki to the latter's best.

A plan was considered, immediately following Carpentier's death, to arrange a match between Siki and Harry Wills. Another plan was to put Siki against Dempsey without further trial. Both plans, very properly, have been discarded, at least for the present. This is as it should be. Intimate knowledge of Siki's ability is lacking. He may be a world beater, as his victory over Carpentier would indicate. Or, as William Muldoon, head of the State Athletic Commission, puts it, Siki may be only a ring accident. It is necessary, therefore, first to determine Siki's qualifications before attempting to arrange matches for him against either Wills or Dempsey. Just now it would seem that each of these boxers is too big for the light-heavyweight champion. Norfolk will serve the purpose of demonstrating just how much consideration Siki is entitled to as a prospective ring rival for either Wills of Dempsey. If Siki impresses with his showing against Norfolk, then the Senegalese will be afforded an opportunity next June to box Dempsey for the ring's highest honors.

In advance of Siki's arrival here it is difficult to get an analytical picture of the boxer's ability. From reports which have reached this country the successor to the world's light-heavyweight title is just a crude, erratic boxer whose great natural strength is his chief recommendation. He can both withstand and give punishment. He exhibited these traits in his victory over Carpentier. He is said to possess more of the primitive instinct than any other modern boxer. His reported excesses and remarkable strength have led some of the Continental critics to declare that they detected traces of jungle characteristics in Siki. He promises to be a unique figure in the world's boxing annals. Americans, however, must withhold their judgment of the man until after he has done with Norfolk—or is done for.

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TURF

Kai-Sang has now a formidable rival for the three-year-old honors of the year. Lucky Hour, the Lexington Stable's bay colt, by Ferole or Hourless, out of Lucky Catch, has proved by his recent successes that no final disposition of the so-called championship of the division can be made until he meets the Rancocas Stable star.

Lucky Hour defeated a bang-up field in the Edgemere Handicap over the mile and an eighth route at Aqueduct on Saturday. He displayed great gameness in standing off the challenge of Mad Hatter in the stretch. It is true that Mad Hatter bore out badly in the last sixteenth, but this flier bore out because he was a tired horse, and Mad Hatter has shown the same tendency to bear out in some other races in which he has been beaten. Lucky Hour won on his merits. Back of him, too, was the fleet Sennings Park, which beat Mad Hatter in the Spring and again has rounded into fine condition after a long period of rest.

The defeat of Bunting by Lucky Hour at Havre de Grace, over the mile and a sixteenth distance in the Potomac Handicap a week ago last Saturday, was the other convincing proof that in this colt the Lexington Stable has one of the finest three-year-olds of the year, if not the best of the lot. He will have further opportunity to show his quality in the Montague and Interborough Handicaps during the meeting at Jamaica, which opens today.

The suggestion has been made that a special race be arranged for the Jamaica meeting between Lucky Hour and Kai-Sang. If this could come to pass, the race would be one which would draw the keenest interest from turf followers everywhere and the battle where the laurels for the year should rest among the three-year-olds.

GOLF

Never before in the game's history has the triumph of youth on the golf links been quite so complete as it has this year. When Miss Glenna Collett, of Providence, R. I., swept through the field in the women's national championship at the Green Brier Links, White Sulphur Springs, and defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin of England in the final, she kept the remarkable average of youth at 1,000 per cent.

The four major American championships are now held by three golfers whose combined age is about three score. Gene Sarazen, holder of the open and P. G. A. crowns, is just about voting age. Jesse Sweetser, the men's national amateur champion, is twenty. Miss Collett is nineteen. Walter Hagen, British open champion, is on the under side of thirty. So general is enthusiasm for the game becoming, so keen and strenuous the competition, that, just as in other forms of sport, to win nowadays the attributes of youth, strength and keen vision are needed.

The final for the women's title was a trifle disappointing. The golf for the most part was drab. However, two things stand out. One was Miss Collett's remarkable golf on the incoming nine holes of the morning round when, playing superbly, she built up a lead that practically settled the championship question. The other was Mrs. Gavin's struggle against overwhelming odds in the afternoon. Six down at the end of the first half of a match is a terrifying disadvantage. Many predicted she would be beaten by a humbling score. But she made a grim fight of it in the afternoon and at one stage succeeded in bringing things to a point where one or two shots, had they gone differently, might have carried the match even beyond the thirty-second hole, where it ended.

Miss Collett is evidently destined to become one of the greatest women golfers that the world has ever seen. Her great achievements indicate that. The winning of three major titles in one year is a remarkable record for a girl who has been playing the game for only four years. Her game lacks the smoothness of Miss Stirling's in some of its phases, but with her wonderful ability to drive a ball—she is the longest and straightest hitter of any and she has a fine putting touch—the Providence girl will doubtless continue to win championships for many years to come.

So far as the tournament itself is concerned, the placing of the event in the picture spot located among the ranges of the Alleghanies has aroused a new thought. There is a decided sentiment in favor of holding the event at White Sulphur next year and perhaps for years to come. The Green Brier property is admirably situated geographically, the course is of championship attributes, the arrangements could not have been better. The weather was perfect—everything combined to make the 1922 event a success.

Golf championships in the final analysis are coming to be liabilities rather than assets to private clubs. The expense entailed in holding a championship on a private course is in most cases out of proportion to the gain. Furthermore it is getting to be more and more difficult to get adequate accommodations such as are already in readiness on courses like the Green Brier. The very isolation of the place is an argument favoring it for the reason that it means a week devoted to golf solely and in a spirit of mutual understanding, which in itself is highly desirable.

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FOOTBALL

Just what will become of the shift play under the new restriction governing it this season will be one of the interesting things to watch as the colleges enter upon the more difficult parts of their football schedules. It is not likely that it will be abandoned. Dartmouth last season used a shift formation that came to a full stop before resuming its movement and its execution was in accord with the new rule. It was pretty to look at but not particularly effective. It was too constantly employed and hence was easily diagnosed and halted. Apparently the surprise element must enter into its use. That is likely to be the case in the operation of the shift under the new legislation. Princeton's new shift formations, used Saturday, gained little ground. Yet, the manoeuvre is spectacular when a team is well drilled in it and it would be too bad to see it disappear.

One possible result of the new legislation is that greater emphasis may be placed upon line play in a tendency to revert to the old-style game. With the Notre Dame application of the shift now illegal, straight football will need greater attention than ever. Even the smaller college elevens find heavy material for the line available nowadays, and hence will not have to depend upon highly venturesome open plays so much as formerly. Yet, though its employment may increase, the shift play will still be valuable, if as nothing more than a threat, and there is not the slightest indication that the forward pass will fall from grace, whether as a threat or as a frequently used weapon. The general public likes these plays that open up the game and heighten the spectacular element, and in the long run will probably be treated to as many thrills in this respect as ever in the past, even with the new restrictions taken into consideration.

The season will take on a more serious aspect next Saturday and the various changes in rules will come in for a more complete exposition. There should be close battles on many gridirons, with the Pittsburgh-Lafayette game having especial importance. Harvard will encounter a determined foe in Holy Cross and there is evidence that many other teams will have to uncover some of their best strategy to keep their slates clean.

N. Y. TENNIS CLUB IN SEMI-FINALS

Advances in Interclub Title Tourney by Beating Crescent A. C., 7 to 2.

The New York Tennis Club advanced to the semi-finals of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis Association's interclub championship tournament yesterday afternoon by defeating the Crescent Athletic Club on the N. Y. T. C. courts, seven matches to two. Vincent Richards played No. 1 for the winners and defeated Charles M. Bull Jr. by scores of 6—1, 6—2. Bull, a veteran of the game, has played little tournament tennis this season, though he had the distinction of extending William M. Johnston through a hard match in the Newport tournament. He played well against Richards and made many of the rallies interesting, but the latter was always able to garner the points when he went after them seriously. In the doubles, Richards, paired with Jerome Lang of Columbia, defeated Lincoln Reimer and Vanderbilt B. Ward by 6—4, 6—4.

Ward scored one of Crescent's two points by beating William M. Fischer in three sets, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4. Fischer played excellent tennis and extended Ward even more than he was epected to. The other point for Crescent was won in the doubles by Bull and Murray Vernon over Ingo F. Hartmann and Walter J. Toussaint. This was another three-set affair and the scores were 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Lang, Dr. William Rosenbaum, Leon Croley and Henry H. Beasford won for the New York A. C. in the singles.

The New York T. C.'s opponent in the semi-finals next Saturday afternoon will be the Montclair Athletic Club, which yesterday defeated the Terrace-Kings County Club of Brooklyn by 5 matches to 4.

The summaries:

Singles—Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Charles M. Bull Jr., Crescent, 6—1, 6—3; Vanderbilt B. Ward, Crescent, defeated William M. Fischer, New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Jerome Lang, New York, defeated Charles Chambers, Crescent, 6—2, 6—0; Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated A. Bennett, Crescent, 6—2, 8—10, 6—3; Leon Croley, New York, defeated Henry Mollenhauer, Crescent, 6—0, 6—1; Henry H. Beasford, New York, defeated Murray Vernon, Crescent, 6—2, 6—0.

Doubles—Richards and Lang, New York, defeated Lincoln Reimer and V. B. Ward, Crescent, 6—3, 6—4; Bull and Vernon, Crescent, defeated Ingo F. Hartmann and Walter J. Toussaint, New York, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; Rosenbaum and Charles A. Anderson, New York, defeated Bennett and Valentine, Crescent, 10—8, 6—1.

LOSE TWICE IN DOUBLES.

Tilden-Weiner Are Beaten by Hardy-Fischer and Johnson-Hardy.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 1.—National singles champion William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia and his youthful partner, Sammy Weiner of Philadelphia, last two exhibition doubles matches at the Northampton Country Club here this afternoon. Tilden and Weiner were defeated by Sam Hardy and Carl Fischer, 7—5, 6—4, and by Wallace F. Johnson and Hardy, 6—2, 6—1.

Tilden was more fortunate in singles, defeating Wallace F. Johnson in straight sets, 6—1, 7—5. With the titleholder leading 5—1 in the second set, Johnson rallied and evened the count at 5—all. He could not continue the pace, however, and Tilden took the next two games.

Nunamaker to Manage Chattanooga.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Leslie Nunamaker, veteran American League catcher, today was unconditionally released by the Cleveland Indians to become manager of the Chattanooga team of the Southern Association next year.

CONTI ARRIVES HERE FOR CUE TOURNEY

Comes From France to Play for World's 18.2 Title—Maurice Daly Returns Home.

All the probable contestants in the 18.2 balkline tournament for the championship of the world are now in the United States. Roger Conti, the 22-year-old champion of France, arrived yesterday on the steamship Paris, which left Havre last Monday morning and encountered unusually heavy seas.

"I have no plans excepting to practice for the tournament to begin Nov. 13, at the Hotel Pennsylvania," said Conti. "I spent the Summer in Pau, my home, and in Paris. When I left France I was in good stroke. In a game of 4,000 points with Gibiein, I ran 432 and averaged 28, which is better than any other player has ever done. We played with 2⅝ balls, the size used in tournaments and matches here. I used to play with 2 7-16 balls, but no more, because I must be accustomed to what is the standard in America."

Another passenger on the Paris was Maurice Daly, for more than forty years internationally identified with billiards as a champion and roomkeeper. He went abroad two months ago intending to be back in a month, but having failed to make arrangements for a return trip, had to await an opportunity to get back on a first class boat.

Speaking of his experience, the veteran related that he had been in France, Switzerland and Vienna, but did not visit Germany. "Paris," he said, "is dead—they are all broke. Everywhere I went I found similar conditions. From what I saw and heard it seems that all of Continental Europe is broke. Prices are high, excepting in Vienna. That's the cheapest place in the world so far as living is concerned."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1922.

INNOCENTS IN POLITICS.

It dawned—though a trifle late—upon the Hearst lieutenants at Syracuse that there had been a good deal of play-acting at their expense. The chief legal adviser of the candidate whom MURPHY, with a fine tragical air, rejected at the last moment, declared that he had reason to believe that the anti-Hearst decision had really been reached long before the convention, though "we had been kept in the dark." And the Hon. "FINDY" CONNERS told the reporters that he was convinced that the whole affair at Syracuse, with the apparent earnest weighing of the availability of candidates, had been only an elaborate bit of "vaudeville entertainment."

It is no reproach to Mr. HEARST and Mayor HYLAN that they were so confiding as to be easy victims of skilled and veteran political manipulators. Neither the Mayor nor the publisher was paying any attention to the intricacies and perils of the game of politics, upon which they were incautiously venturing. They were so absorbed, as their delightful letters to each other showed, in the welfare of the poor that they had no time to polish their political wits. Hence they were blind to the plain signs all along that a snare was being spread before their unwary feet. Feeling themselves thrice armed in the justice and purity of their cause, they went ahead in the happy assurance that Mr. MURPHY would value them as highly as they valued each other. And when the clearing up of the little drama came, when the villain instead of the hero walked off with the heroine, they could only look at each other in mournful surprise—as men too innocent for such wiles.

Not for them the subtle and wicked plottings of politicians. Hereafter they will doubtless resolve to keep away from such bad and disappointing company and devote themselves to the well-being of the common people, without thought of reward and without fear of being again fooled to the top of their bent and then cast aside.

THE LEAGUE AT WORK.

The ancient Greek leagues of nations, or tribes, took their name "amphictyonic" from a word which meant "neighbors." The present League of Nations, whose Third Assembly has just adjourned, is quite the most neighborly institution that we have now upon the earth, with the possible exception of certain religious bodies which are gathered about creeds as the ancient amphictyones were gathered around their temples. As the President of this Third Assembly, ANGUSTIN EDWARDS of Chile, said in his closing address, while there are a very few neighbors who have not yet come in, there is no waiting list. "Every country that has wanted to join is now a member." President EDWARDS seemingly made no specific reference to America's absence (the galleries filled with American women did), but he spoke of the joy with which the League would welcome Mexico. Nearly the whole civilized world has become neighborly through this new amphictyonic magic, while we still ask, as did a certain young lawyer of the Scriptures, "willing to justify himself": "And who is my neighbor?"

The achievement of the Third Assembly is not perhaps imposing, but it is substantial. It has pointed out the way to disarmament when the nations are ready to move; it is believed to have somewhat modified the attitude of the French in the matter of reparations and interallied debts, and it has produced a plan by which it is hoped Austria can be saved, not only from utter destruction but from bringing ruin upon others. And this has been done, as Lord BALFOUR emphatically said, with entire unselfishness and disinterestedness, unless, indeed, it be selfish for these world neighbors to refuse to tolerate "derelict States" in their midst, or to help put out a fire in a neighbor's house which threatens all the neighborhood.

President EDWARDS's closing words seem to borrow something from his fervent hope for the League. But that is justified by the fact that the Powers, in the face of new problems in the Near East, proposed as a last resort to turn over to the League the control of the Straits—just as they referred Austria to the League in her extremity. While there is such a League there is hope.

A WAR UNNECESSARY.

War has sometimes come when nobody wanted it, and when great national interests were against it, but if there is to be war in the Near East it will be despite every conceivable motive on the side of preventing it. World weariness with war was never so extreme as today. Not one of the supposed combatants in the new conflict has anything to gain by it—the Turks least of all. Their leaders must know that it would be madness to engage in war with Great Britain. Not only would they lose all that they can now win without firing a shot, but they would certainly lose a vast deal more. Some unhappy accident, some chance collision, may loose the guns at Chanak or on the British warships, but the desire, as well as the obvious advantage, of both sides is to avoid fighting.

Allied diplomacy will suffer a fresh reproach if it does not succeed in keeping the peace in the Near East. On the main question, France and Italy stand with England. The Straits must be neutralized and kept open to navigation in war as well as in peace. To this fundamental the Turks have in general agreed. The rest ought to be susceptible of friendly settlement.

WEBB AND EDGE LAW EXPERIMENTS.

The Webb and Edge laws were designed to promote foreign trade by giving exporters facilities and exemptions refused them in domestic trade. Under the Edge law national banks were authorized to subscribe capital for other banks engaged in foreign trade. Only two such banks were organized, for modest sums, and their success has not been great. The Webb law was designed to give exemptions from the Sherman and Clayton laws, as though there were, or should be, separate standards of merchant law for domestic and foreign trade. There have been more than fifty organizations under this dispensation from restrictions which domestic traders resent, but several of them have found that something more was necessary than a statute of authorization.

The strongest of these bodies has just given up business. It was composed of eleven corporations in what would have been called a conspiracy in restraint of trade but for the Webb law. The idea was that our unorganized individual producers were at a disadvantage in business with such foreign consolidations as acted under single control, especially in Germany. In support of the act there were published diagrams of interlocking directorates of German buyers and sellers which would have done no discredit to Senator LA FOLLETTE's dreams or the disclosures of the Pujo committee. But neither this particular combination nor several others found that their exemptions gave them immunity from trade conditions, and several of them have been in difficulties.

In the aggregate these Webb combinations did $221,000,000 of business when other figures were so much larger that it was hardly worth while to mention the smaller totals. Some of their salaries ran up to $50,000, only the highest-cost premises satisfied their ambitions, and there were jealousies among those combining their resources for individual profit more than for the general good. The purpose of these combinations was not economies by the integration of industry or efficiency in production, but only trade advantages in merchandising. Experience has shown that domestic competition was a more serious problem than exploitation by foreign trade combinations. The Webb law concerns had no advantage over our large single producers that were able to undersell them abroad by their economies and efficiency in production. And exemption from prosecution did not give exemption from the disabilities imposed by our tariff restrictions on foreign trade.

Loose combinations of this sort are put together and fall apart so easily that the dissolution of even the best of them does not signify that the Webb law is as unsuccessful as the Edge act. If there should be a trade revival, there may be expected successors of those now retiring. The question suggested by these misadventures is whether our lawmakers would not benefit business more by letting it alone than by alternately restricting and favoring it in experimental ways. Business asks no favors, but would be pleased by fair play and the enactment of only such laws as did not need exemption clauses to make them either popular or endurable.

WHO WON THE STRIKE?

The Railway Shopmen's Bulletin No. 11 professes satisfaction with the result of the triangular debate participated in by them, the railways and the Labor Board. According to this authority, the public is wrong in thinking that the strikers lost their demand for a "national" settlement and that work has been resumed according to agreements with individual railways. The settlement was really with a "group of railroads," which the Bulletin says will include 90 per cent. of all. For the relief of the inconsiderable fraction of strikers still out of employment, those going to work are assessed two days' pay per month "until all roads will have seen the light and acquiesced in the terms of settlement." Besides, we are informed that it was not a strike against a reduction of wages, but a lockout by the railways with intent to deprive the strikers of their seniority.

In fact, the strike began a month earlier than the "lockout" caused by the railways' declaration that the men could return at the rate of pay fixed by the Labor Board. That is the pay which the roads are giving and the men are accepting. If any road interprets the agreement in a manner satisfactory to the strikers regarding seniority, it is because the issue did not arise under the conditions of that particular road. The railways report that 372,000 shopmen are on their jobs once more and that traffic conditions are better than in 1920.

Although the strikers claim that they won the strike, they can scarcely claim that they overthrew the Labor Board. It is still doing business at the old stand, and is now hearing classes of railway labor making the same arguments as were rejected in the shopmen's case. The leaders of these unions resisted pressure to call a strike. Their followers accordingly have received their wages during the months of the strike and their case will come to a decision under conditions favorable to them. Also, these several classes now arguing before the Labor Board are in better standing with the railways than the national union which has been displaced by employes' organizations on many railways. The strike was a famous victory, according to Bulletin No. 11, but Mr. JEWELL's leadership could hardly survive another of the same sort.

THE BELATED AUTOPSIES.

The State of New Jersey has often been commended for bringing persons suspected of crime to trial, convicting them upon evidence presented by the public prosecutor, and imposing sentences adequate to the offense. What Jersey justice signifies everybody knows. It is a protection to society that is an example to other States where criminals too often go free because the codes of those States are defective, their prosecutors inefficient, or because their Judges are swayed by political and social influences. New Jersey has been highly honored for the competence and integrity of its prosecutors and Judges. Criminals prefer to be tried elsewhere. Jersey justice may be frustrated, however, by the inertia, laxness or neglect of officers whose duty it is to obtain available evidence of a crime for presentation to the Grand Jury.

A case in point was the failure of the authorities of Somerset County to hold autopsies promptly upon the bodies of the Rev. EDWARD W. HALL and Mrs. ELEANOR R. MILLS, who were murdered on the bank of the Raritan River near New Brunswick on the night of Sept. 14. The County Physician's examination went no further than to establish the fact that the man and woman had been killed. It was so superficial as to be practically of no use to police officers engaged in detective work on the case. The fact that the County Physician of the adjoining county of Middlesex, which did not have jurisdiction, disagreed, after seeing the woman's body, with his colleague of Somerset about the wounds that had caused her death, led to exhumation fourteen days after the crime, so that an autopsy could be held.

It was then discovered that the woman had been shot three times in the head and that her throat had been cut with a sharp instrument. The new evidence indicated that the bullets found fitted an automatic pistol, and not the type of revolver with which it was suspected the crime had been committed. The mutilation of the throat would alone have caused death. For more than two weeks the authorities of Somerset had made no progress in clearing up the mystery. They had not been able even to disprove a theory that robbery of the Rev. Dr. HALL might have been the motive of the murderer and his accomplices, if he had any. After more than two weeks of delay in beginning the investigation right, the authorities know that they will have to look for a knife or other sharp instrument as well as a revolver as the weapons employed, and they believe that they have what the French term a crime of passion to deal with. Much valuable time has been lost by the police, and the difficulty of finding clues has been greatly increased. The responsibility should be placed where it belongs. With the aid of the detective staff of the State Constabulary, which Governor EDWARDS has placed at the service of the Somerset prosecutor, the evidence needed to warrant indictments may yet be forthcoming.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

From ancient but ageless times the Rainy Day Club of America descends to a generation loyal to it and utters truths worthy of all generations. Conservative-progressives, "forward-looking" men and women, and those who look backward, too, and upward, to the extent and reminiscence of the pineal gland, at once approve and criticise the latest mist of the Rainy Day Club. In Victorian, in mid-Victorian, in pre-Victorian delicacy of speech, in the dulcet euphuism of Mrs. TROLLOPE, the club bids all women fight and labor for "perfect freedom of the limbs." JONAS HANWAY, forgotten but inestimable inventor of the umbrella, ought to be recovered from his long sleep, to match those "limbs." Better if not more beautiful things, hansom cabs, for instance, have faded while perfect emancipation was going on.

The whole business or pleasure is none of brutal man's, of course. The architecture, the married comeliness, the perfect consonancy of the props and pillars of feminism, exist as an ideal. The ideal is probably more beautiful and perfect the less it is ostensibly realized and vulgarly exhibited. That, however, has little to do with the case. Neither, apparently, has the rude race of men. These are surprised by a sudden transition. Seeing externals drop suddenly from knee or mid-leg to below ankle, with mysterious, ungainly streamers floating or hanging, what is man, petty man, to think? Probably, as usual, nothing. And yet the most savage opponent of woman suffrage would have been glad to grant that women are artists. No doubt they are. If they are, why don't they make their own "styles" and give up their cowardly—the word will out—their cowardly copying of styles made for them by man, miserable man, man tailors?

THE HUMOR OF TWELVE.

Through its Psychology Section, the British Association is receiving enlightenment with regard to the sense of humor in children. The mentality of nine to twelve does not rejoice in the comic spirit so lovingly analyzed and so highly praised by GEORGE MEREDITH. Satire is seldom affectionate or derision sympathetic. The antiseptic of laughter is not sprayed upon the laugher's own ego. The "vigilant comic" is vigilant only for absurdity in beings remote from the shrines of self and the nearer loves. Very rarely do children laugh at their mothers and only less rarely at their fathers. But from the age of nine domestic animals bulk large in the comic calendar—the cat, the dog, the parrot. In this category, it appears, are included also uncles and aunts.

The emotion complex most often involved is that of superiority. Thus when Aunty is instructed to buy subway tickets of the slot-machine and, approaching it, says respectfully, "Three, if you please," there are paroxysms. To make a similar hit, Father has to go into the kitchen in Mother's absence, don her apron, and try to make patticakes—boggle the recipe, burn the apron, and finally throw the charred leaden cakes at his offspring. Lamentably few fathers oblige to this extent. At the age of twelve or thereabout, which is the "period of most rapid growth" in the sense of humor, great changes occur. The vigilance of the comic extends beyond the world of uncles and parrots to the mundane panorama. The menagerie of the colored supplement gives way to Metropolitan Movies. A boy of twelve reports this little drama:

> One evening my mother and I were in a District Railway train which was rather crowded. When the train stopped at a station a woman entered the train. A gentleman rose, and the lady said: "It is quite all right, keep your seat, for I am going to get out soon." With that she pushed him back into his seat. Again the man rose, and again the lady pushed him back. The man, after being pushed back three times, said: "When you've finished, I want to get out."

The noteworthy thing about the humor of twelve, and indeed about the humor of nine, is that it comprises so large a part of all humor as one finds it in comic supplements and moving pictures, and even in the drama of Broadway. The Psychology Section gives a plausible explanation. After the brief period at which "the curve of growth" is steep, it "flattens out." The sense of humor of humanity remains "statistically," as scientists say, approximately twelve years old. The dominant mental complex is still that of superiority. The genius of the clown consists in making the delighted observer conscious as never before of intellectual grasp upon the problems of living, and psychologers of the drama state that the first requisite of success is to make the audience feel always an Olympian superiority to the struggling dramatic personae.

Where, then, shall we look for the true Meredithian humorist, the humorist of antiseptic self-satire, of affectionate raillery and morally tonic laughter? The Psychology Section gives only one faint hope. A boy of fourteen, "quite an intelligent boy," deposed that he had never laughed at anything, for the good and sufficient reason that he had never seen anything that was funny. When the other boys went to the movies he went, too, but even under the influence of the upward curve of twelve he had found the custard pie as mirthless as ever the cats and aunts, uncles and parrots of nine. At fourteen, conceivably, GEORGE MEREDITH was likewise quite an intelligent boy.

THRACE.

By accident rather than design the French policy in the Near Eastern question now stands for the support of the fundamental moralities. The Allies promised to give a large slice of Eastern Thrace, including Adrianople, to the Turks if they would stop fighting. Then came the Greek revolution, largely inspired by the determination to defend Thrace, and VENIZELOS applied his great skill and prestige to the effort to get the Allies to make better terms for his people. The French argue that, having promised to give Thrace to the Turks, the Allies ought to make good, regardless of what may have happened since the promise was made.

It may be suspected that this is due rather to France's consistent preference for the Turks than to disinterested love of virtue at the Quai d'Orsay. Nevertheless, it can be argued that it is desirable for practical as well as ethical reasons not to furnish the Near East with another example of the duplicity which the great Powers can practice when it suits their interest. The Greek revolution seems to have been spontaneous, but the Turks will have some excuse for the suspicion that it was part of a British plot to undo the promise made a few days before it happened. And KEMAL has been inclined from the first to insist that he must have Thrace now and debate about its sovereignty afterward.

If he gets it, there will probably be a good deal of bloodshed and violence, with or without the connivance of the higher Turkish authorities. If he does not get it, there will also be bloodshed and violence; the Turkish population, suspected of planning revolts, will be harshly treated by the Greeks. Thrace is in for a hard time whatever happens; but the wider question of a possible extension of the war depends not so much on the fact, if it is to be a fact, of the transfer of Thrace to the Turks as its manner. If the Turks come in with a dash and have to do some fighting, there is no telling where it will stop. If they can come in peaceably after a conference and treaty, the danger of the war spreading northward is much less. It remains to be seen, however, if the Allies will be able or willing to drive the Greeks out. If they do not, and KEMAL is left to drive them out, the disturbances may spread through all the Balkans.

So there can be no doubt of the fundamental soundness of the British policy which aims to hold the Turks in Asia until the question of Thrace is settled by a conference. British public sentiment, quite reasonably alarmed by the prospect of a new war, ought to take into consideration the fact that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is trying to fight that war on the Dardanelles if it has to be fought at all. If he fails, it may have to be fought a good deal nearer home.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Who They Are and What They Do.

For reasons regrettable, but not at all mysterious, it is necessary, at periods sufficiently defined by calling them "every once in a while," to get after the anti-vivisectionists—to tell what they are about and to answer their arguments. The answering is easy enough, as it can be done by disproving the truth of practically all of their statements, but unfortunately they thus only can be reduced to temporary silence. Victims of what the psychologists call a compulsive neurosis, within a few weeks or months they make the same statements over again to new corps of the credulous and soon they are conducting a new campaign against what they, delight to call vivisection, though, characteristically, that word, nowadays, is applicable to very little of the animal experimentation which they desire wholly to stop, and will stop—with a contemporaneous stopping of medical progress—if they can persuade a sufficient number of legislators that animal experimentation and cruelty to animals are identical.

Whether or not the anti-vivisectionists consciously and deliberately falsify facts, misquote some authorities and invent others, and calumniate men of irreproachable lives to whom the world is deeply indebted—those are questions not hastily to be answered affirmatively. That they do all these things and do them habitually is indisputable by anybody who has made any real study of the subject. To acquit some of them of the charges is difficult, but there always remains the charitable explanation that the majority of the people enrolled in the anti-vivisection societies are there only because they have been deceived into thinking that the object of such bodies is to protect animals from torture, while the minority, utilising a "mechanism" familiar to modern psychology, are trying to conceal from themselves their own deep-lying propensity toward indulgence in the very forms of cruelty which they denounce so vehemently.

Preparing for the Battle.

Anti-vivisection cannot be ignored just now because its exponents are making in several States, and notably in California and Colorado, new and strenuous efforts to cause the passage of laws prohibiting animal experimentation, or, failing that, to impose on it restrictions that amount to prohibition. In Pennsylvania, too, they are showing renewed signs of activity.

In all these States, fortunately, sensible people are awake to the danger thus caused, and in all of them are preparing to confront lies with truth, fiction with facts. In Colorado, the State Association for the Protection of Public Health has taken the well-advised action of summoning to its assistance HERBERT HARMON HAVENS, who last Summer contributed to The Woman's Home Companion an article that worried the "antis" more than anything else ever written against them except possibly some attacks by their veteran foe, Dr. W. W. KEEN of Philadelphia.

Nobody has studied the subject more carefully than Mr. HAVENS, and his veracity and accuracy are established beyond question. As an opponent to him the "antis" are trusting largely, at present, to one HADWEN, whom they introduce as an eminent British physician, though he has as yet escaped any fame at all in England, and not long ago, when examined in Washington by a Congressional committee, succeeded only in hurting an already sufficiently bad case by the absurdity of his contentions and the irritating peculiarities of his manner.

Dr. HADWEN has been campaigning in Canada of late, but he is coming to "the States" to preach his bad cause this Winter. Nobody is better qualified to answer him and his kind than Mr. HAVENS, who, though a "layman," has had the approval and encouragement of the medical profession and is authorized to speak in its name.

Negligence Will Be Penalized.

If all who could do so—who had the necessary money, that is — had heeded the warning that everybody received last March and in preparation for a coming scarcity then plainly in sight had bought and stored the anthracite coal needed for carrying them through this Winter, there now would be next to none of the existing anxiety as to the supply of fuel in that form.

All the retail dealers then were well supplied, and could have filled all the orders they received. Prices were high, however, and only a few people, more than ordinarily wise or more than ordinarily timid, did what they were asked to do. Now they have their reward, happy and more than a little proud that they made betimes an investment which their bolder neighbors, confident that somehow or other the coal problem would be solved, refused to make.

The folk who then were deaf to good advice are getting some more of like kind today—and again they are not acting on it. Their negligence is scolded properly by the State Fuel Administrator. He complains that his exhortation betimes to get and learn to use one or another of the various substitutes for anthracite is receiving far from as much attention as it should, and that the consequence is sure to be a lot of unnecessary suffering before the Winter is over. For it is not true, he says, that "there will be coal enough"—not true, that is, as regards hard coal. With the best of luck as to weather, the supply of anthracite will be 40 per cent. below normal, and those who cannot burn something else—or haven't something else to burn—will go cold.

Mr. WOODIN is a serious man and he speaks seriously. He knows the facts of the situation, and he does not exaggerate them in either direction. Those who do not heed his warning will deserve little sympathy when they begin to shiver.

Wall Street Not Fond of Fiction.

A very unkind Judge ascribes the present scarcity of good fiction in its accustomed forms to what he says is the fact that all competent writers of it are at work preparing prospectuses for "Wall Street."

Now, good novels are not less, but more, than usually abundant just now—if the reviewers are to be trusted, to say nothing of what the publishers print on the "jackets" of their new books—and it was cruel for the Judge to make "Wall Street" responsible for the sort of fiction he had in mind. That famous thoroughfare is no more virtuous than it should be, but the "literature" which it would recognise as its own is prepared with a fair degree of honesty and a good deal of caution.

The appeals of swindlers should have the name of some other street affixed to them, for Wall Street gives them no countenance at all and not infrequently takes an effective hand in bringing them to justice.

Pay of Policemen and Firemen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The patrolmen and firemen of New York City are making application to the Board of Estimate for an increase in salary in the amount of $330 a year, a uniform salary of $2,500 per year for policemen five years and over and for firemen three years and over in the service of the city. A comparison of wages paid in the various trades with that of wages paid to the rank and file of the Police and Fire Departments indicates that the men in these departments are woefully underpaid. The city has reason to be proud of the vigilance, courage and capacity for self-sacrifice of the rank and file of the Police and Fire Departments. They receive no extra compensation for overtime nor for the ever-present physical risks.

This appeal should not be denied upon the grounds of so-called economy. From the standpoint of public policy, as well as substantial justice, this increase should be granted. In my judgment, no step could be taken by the City of New York which would meet with greater popular approval and be of greater benefit to the citizenship at large than to do this act of simple justice.

LOUIS D. GIBBS,
County Judge, Bronx County.
New York, Sept. 28, 1922.

AT MARY-JO'S.

At Mary-Jo's I seem to be
A, more or less, nonentity.
At least, although my present weight
Is (stripped) a hundred eighty-eight,
Père Plum can't see me, he declares,
Not even when he stares and stares,
At Mary-Jo's.

At Mary-Jo's I constantly
Am quizzed about my family tree.
An F. F. V. and D. A. R.,
Mère Plum finds me a mile from par.
I never feel so grossly new
Nor illiputian as I do
At Mary-Jo's.

At Mary-Jo's no matter what
I say is so. Ned says it's not—
Ned being just a brother that
Has chiefly hair inside his hat!
And while at times he may be right,
Some day there's going to be a fight
At Mary-Jo's.

At Mary-Jo's anon I learn
That also ice may sear and burn.
Exposed to Sister Celia's scorn,
I shiver fearful and forlorn.
Sometimes it's colder than the Pole
(What it must cost Père Plum for coal!)
At Mary-Jo's.

At Mary-Jo's her other kin—
I loathe the whole array like sin!—
Just love to bait me, but in spite
Of jeer and gibe I'm there each night.
No more delightful place I know,
For there is always Mary-Jo
At Mary-Jo's.

EDWARD W. BARNARD.

THE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

This Government's Adherence to the Doctrine of Territorial Waters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The traditions of American diplomacy have been in complete harmony with the limitation of the marginal sea or territorial of adjacent waters to the marine league and the principles for which date back definitely more than two centuries. It is a commonplace in international law to quote the maxim, "Terræ dominium finitur ubi finitur armorum vis." This doctrine has been recognized in American State papers ever since Jefferson stated it explicitly in an identic note to the British and French Ministers in 1793. Four reference to the agreement between the United States and Mexico is the kind of information that is needed at a time when millions of readers are in a state of "international-mindedness."

When other powers have claimed a wider marginal sea than three marine miles the United States Government was a leader in opposition thereto. Secretary of State Seward, in a communication to the Spanish Minister in 1862, states that "the United States are not prepared to admit that Spain, without a formal concurrence of other nations, can exercise exclusive sovereignty upon the open sea beyond a line of three miles from the coast." In the same communication Mr. Seward refers to a similar stand taken by Secretary of State Marcy. Spain claimed sovereign jurisdiction for six miles from the coast of Cuba because of the difficulties experienced in preventing the landing of arms on that island. The United States protested against the destruction of American ships beyond the three-mile zone and within a six-mile zone. As an indication of the strength of the position of the United States and this entrenched maritime maxim, President Lincoln expressed his willingness to refer the dispute to Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Russia, Prussia, Denmark or Italy—practically all of the maritime powers. Spain was not disposed to submit the matter for arbitration, and for obvious reasons. Later, in 1881, Secretary of State Evarts advised the Spanish Minister that "this Government must adhere to the three-mile rule in the jurisdictional limit." In the famous battle between the Kearsarge and the Alabama off Cherbourg Secretary of State Seward advised the American Minister in France that "the United States do not admit a right of France to interfere with their ships of war at any distance exceeding three miles."

To be sure, there have been propositions to extend the three-mile limit, but no change has been adopted. In 1894 the Institute of International Law resolved that territorial waters should extend six marine miles, but, like its more recent resolutions concerning aerial jurisdiction, they remained only resolutions as far as the practice of nations is concerned. The revenue act to which your editorial refers may have confused some readers until the clarifying statement in today's issue distinguished it from the international doctrine of marginal sea.

To board a suspected "loitering" ship within the twelve-mile limit and to seize it beyond the three-mile limit are two quite separate acts. One is legal, the other is not. Reservations to the territorial waters doctrine in case of pirates, practicing with long range artillery, or hostilities between ships of other powers off the American coast do not affect the acceptance of the maxim and its recognition by the United States. To effect an extension of the three-mile limit it would be necessary, as Mr. Seward stated, that "it should receive in some manner, by treaty or otherwise, reciprocal and obligatory acknowledgments from the principal maritime powers." As recently as 1896 Secretary of State Olney informed the Dutch Minister that "this Government would not be indisposed to extend the territorial jurisdiction of a State on the high seas, should a sufficient number of maritime powers concur in the proposition."

The United States cannot make international law. President Harding's decision was the logical one and it was the one that was expected.

R. A. CASSIDY.
New York, Sept. 29, 1922.

The Library Appropriation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While appreciating the value of the support given by your recent editorial and such letters as that of Mr. Charles Stelzle to our plea for adequate maintenance for the Circulating Department of the New York Public Library, I should like to point out that it is scarcely fair to place the blame for inadequate support unqualifiedly on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Due consideration should be given to the really difficult position in which the board is placed by reason of the multiplicity of demands made upon it by the various departments of the City Government, which have to be considered impartially, and the limits imposed by mandatory legislation and the rather inelastic debt limit. It was with this fully in mind that we endeavored at the public hearing accorded us to have the board realize, first, the contractual relationship between the city and the Library that contemplates adequate maintenance; second, the futility of supporting an expensive plan such as ours when insufficient appropriations make it impossible to function properly and thus justify the original expenditure as well as its upkeep; third, the short-sightedness of allowing our buildings and equipment to deteriorate when at a comparatively moderate outlay now they could be kept in serviceable condition; fourth, the want of true administrative efficiency in permitting political grievances or purely imaginary abuses to blind responsible officials to the plain facts in the case.

We took occasion to express our sympathy for the difficult position in which the board was placed, while at the same time asking that a way be found to do justice to the needs of the Library whose efficient working we were supposed to direct. We have no doubt that if the members of that board could dissociate us from any "malicious political propaganda," and consider our claim in the atmosphere in which it was prepared and delivered they would be equally sympathetic with our position and find a way to meet our expectations.

W. H. McMAHON,
Member of the Committee on Circulation
New York Public Library.
New York, Sept. 29, 1922.

Respect for the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of the Boy Scouts of Troop 27, Brooklyn, in behalf of the Boy Scouts of the Borough of Brooklyn, I wish to protest the picture of children standing and sitting on the American flag which was published in your Sunday Pictorial Supplement. In the Boy Scout organization and in the Girl Scout organization we are trying to teach the boys and girls respect for the flag. We do not teach them to use it as a doormat or cushion upon which to sit.

WILLIAM McKIGNEY,
Assistant Scoutmaster, Troop 27.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1922.

A Correction.

A typographical error in Section 8 of THE SUNDAY TIMES credited to "Samuel Hayden Church" the article on "Trade Unionism and Crime." It was written by Samuel Harden Church, president of the Carnegie Institute.

THE FAME OF KEARNY.

His Memorials in New Jersey, Nebraska, Kansas and California.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kearny, N. J., is the town in which was located the country estate of General Philip Kearny, purchased by him in 1832, and on which he erected a brick structure, with a tall steeple, readily seen from all trains traversing the Newark Meadows, and patterned after the castle at Saumur, France, in which he resided when studying cavalry tactics for the Federal Government in the latter 30s. He never resided in the castle, but upon his death at Chantilly, in 1862, his body was brought there and lay in state for several days, and was taken to the Kearny family vault in old Trinity Church Yard, New York City.

During the latter 80s and the early part of the 90s General John Watts Kearny, General Philip Kearny's only son, Inspector General of New Jersey on General Greene's staff, resided there, and still maintains his domicile there and keeps the property intact, although the city has built up all around the fifty acres which contain the old castle. Right across the river was the old Kearny homestead, recently purchased by the City of Newark, where General Stephen Watts Kearny was born in 1794. He was an uncle of General Philip Kearny and was the first Governor of New Mexico and of California, and both General Philip and Stephen were descendants of Michael Kearny, 1715, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New Jersey under Governor Lewis Morris and whose daughter he married.

The spelling of the name has always been without the "e" in the final syllable, Michael Kearny having spelled his name in that way, as I have seen in the handwritten deeds in my possession signed by him as Secretary of the Colony and in letters of General Philip Kearny, as well as in a letter I have of Admiral, or rather Commodore, Lawrence Kearny, as the office was then called, which he addressed to Commodore Porter, with whom he co-operated in subduing the gulf pirates. In like manner, in the action of Carey against Cuthbert in the House of Lords, the genealogy of the Kearny family is annexed to the case on appeal and the name is spelled without the final "e" from Edmund Kearny, 1566, until General Philip Kearny, 1862, and since this is a sworn record involving real property rights claimed by Commodore Kearny's son, Lawrence Kearny, in Ireland, it acts as a strong claim for authenticity. So that Kearney County and City, Neb., and Kearney County, Kan., and Kearney Street, San Francisco, named after Stephen Kearny, are misspelled, but the spelling was corrected when the Federal Government designated the Camp near San Diego, Cal., named after General Stephen Kearny, as Camp Kearny.

General Philip Kearny, as your correspondent rightly avers, was a New Yorker. He was born there and upon his return from the Mexican War, where he lost an arm, he resided in New York, near the place where the St. Denis Hotel formerly was, near Grace Church on Broadway, and his associates at the Union Club presented him with a jeweled sword in 1848, which is now in the possession of his son. The house in which Philip Kearny was born was that of his grandfather, John Watts, whose statue now stands in old Trinity Church Yard, at the head of Wall Street.

THOMAS KEARNY.
New York, Sept. 29, 1922.

A Police Hold-Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the strike in the region of Scranton motorists on the Lackawanna Trail, south and north of Scranton, approaching by either direction, were held up by men in policemen's uniform and asked to contribute to the fund for the relief of the families of the strikers. The motorists usually decided to ante up.

Riding with a friend down from Rye yesterday, two very nice policemen, who looked the real thing, stopped the car and insisted upon the purchase of certain red tickets for the "Police Field Days" for the relief of the families of policemen dying during the past year. They would not take no for an answer, and two tickets were purchased at a dollar each and we were allowed to proceed. If these men were members of the force, Mr. Enright must be aware of their being detached from serving the public for this particular purpose, but it seems to me that citizens being advised of the need of their public servants, and of their survivors' widows and orphans, could either provide through the police pension fund or by some other fund, to be administered through the appropriate agencies of the city rather than by being held up to pay what is really an enforced contribution. To be stopped for nearly ten minutes when you are hurrying home has a hold-up atmosphere about it that is very disagreeable.

The New York police force is probably as fine as any in the world. People brag about it and respect it, and come in a while shoot it with an affectionate vigor, but they would not to resort to any such device to secure money to help the widows of officers killed in the discharge of their duty. OMNIBUS.
New York, Sept. 28, 1922.

As to Anti-French Demonstrations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received information from French official sources that the news published during the month of August by certain New York newspapers relative to the repeated anti-French manifestations which were supposed to have taken place at that time in Syria and Lebanon are absolutely false. The cities of Beirut, Damas, Homs, Cattle, Mama and Alexandretta continue to do business with the greatest calm, and no agitation was recently manifested in Syria.

It is true that certain members of the society called "The Black Hand" have been arrested, among whom six have been executed, but no bomb was dropped on the residences of any of the French officials of the country and no member of the above named society fired on the Chief of Police of Damas. In the region of Djebel Druse, one of the individuals who fired on the High Commissioner of France, General Gourand, in June 1921, has been arrested; under pretext of hospitality Sultan El-Atrache and a small group of agitators wanted to prevent that arrest and a fight resulted in which a French Lieutenant and three French soldiers were killed.

General Gourand never asked from France, in case of urgency, any reinforcement, as was published. He is, on the contrary, trying to reduce the troops which are at his disposal. Finally the hostility shown by "Prince" Ibn Saud with regard to the French mandate is not a new event; in fact, he has always shown himself hostile to France.

GASTON LIEBERT,
French Consul General.
New York, Sept. 28, 1922.

Charges at Oberammergau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot understand the protests of travelers who declare that they have been overcharged, cheated or what not at Oberammergau. It is true that prices in many parts of Germany are higher for foreigners than for natives, but one should remember that thousands of Americans have gone to Germany with the avowed intention of "getting the most for their money" and gilligging the country through the pur

CHURCH CONVENTION PRAISED BY BISHOP

Episcopal Gathering Marked by Loyalty to the Faith, Says Dr. Manning.

REVIEWS WORK IN SERMON

Support Given to World Unity Movement — Prayer Book Changes Planned.

Praise for the work of the general convention of the Episcopal Church, held in Portland, Ore., was expressed yesterday by Bishop William T. Manning, who reoccupied the pulpit in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine after an absence of three months. Bishop Manning was a delegate to the convention from this Diocese, and a large congregation heard him call the convention the greatest the Episcopal faith ever has held.

"It would be idle," he said, "for me to try to give you a detailed account of what was done. I will put before you a picture of the work of the convention as a whole. For the details you must look to the Church papers and other sources of information. I should say that this was perhaps the most brotherly and generous in its spirit, the most vigorous and independent in its judgment, and the most fearless in its faith and religious convictions of any convention this Church ever has held."

Bishop Manning then dealt with the various proposals which had been construed by the delegates as efforts to change the fundamental faith of the Episcopal creed.

"The general convention," the Bishop said, "is the supreme legislative body of the Episcopal Church. The convention has, however, no power to change the faith of the Church. It has power to change the services and offices in which the faith is expressed for our worship and devotion, but not to change the faith as once for all revealed in our Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of the world. Nothing was more impressive in the convention than the fervent, whole-hearted loyalty of all to the faith and order of the Church as these have come down to us from apostolic days.

Church Itself Cannot Change.

"Any suggestions of change in the substance of the faith would be inconceivable. To do this would be to depart from belief in Christianity as a revelation from God, or as having a definite message for us. It is sometimes said that we have too much freedom of thought and expression in the Episcopal Church. The general convention is the evidence that loyalty to the faith flourishes in the atmosphere of freedom.

"Amid the restlessness, the change, the uncertainty of this present time, the Episcopal Church stands and bears witness to something which is not change, something upon which we can plant our feet with absolute certainty because in it we recognize the truth of God Himself, made known to us in Jesus Christ. However great may be the freedom of utterance allowed to individuals, what the Episcopal Church says, and what the general convention with its whole heart says, is that the faith of Christ does not and cannot change, but that it is we men and women who need to change in our fuller understanding of that faith, in our fuller and more intelligent belief in it, and in our fuller expression of it in our personal, social and industrial life.

"In general convention we see the truly democratic spirit of the Episcopal Church standing for constitutional government and authority as the means and the protection of true and ordered liberty. We see this expressed in the place held in our Supreme Council by the laity as well as by the Presbyters and the Bishops. No measure can be adopted by the general convention unless it has the assent of a majority of the laity. The Bishops and other clergy are the appointed leaders and teachers in the Church, but they must convince a majority of the lay deputies before any change can be made or any measure be adopted."

Four Outstanding Acts.

Discussing the work of the convention Bishop Manning said that four acts stood out in the proceedings. "First," he said, "was the establishing and further strengthening of the nationwide program of the Church's work under the presiding Bishop and Council, now to be known as the National Council. This great step forward in our organization has been most abundantly justified and has given new impetus to the whole life and work of the Church.

"The second was the constructive and definite action taken looking toward Christian unity. Under this head, I should mention the heart-whole support given by the convention to the plans for the proposed World Conference on Faith and Order, and the adoption of the proposal popularly known as the Concordat, which is a carefully, and, as we believe, wisely considered measure, opening the way without sacrifice of principle on either side for approach toward unity between the Congregationalists or other Christians, and our own communion.

"The third was the emphasis in meetings, sermons, reports and declarations laid upon the mission of the Church to call for a truer spirit of co-operation and fellowship in our national, social and industrial life, so that there may be established a sane and reasonable measure of democracy in industry, and that co-operation for the common service may be the paramount motive rather than mere competition for private advantage.

"The fourth was the progress made in the work of the Prayer Book revision. Whether we may approve them individually or not, the changes agreed to were adopted after mutual consideration and good-will and in the spirit of fullest loyalty to the Church's standards, and almost all of these changes will come up again for final consideration in action in 1925."

Other important acts of the convention, according to the Bishop, were the approval and recognition, under proper direction and supervision, of the exercises of the ministry of healing, the further strengthening of the law of the Church with regard to the marriage of divorced persons, declining to give Suffragan Bishops the right to vote in the House of Bishops.

Bishop Manning said the convention emphasized strongly the unique opportunity and responsibility of this Church for work among foreign-born citizens. It refused to change the present relation of the Church to the Federal Council of Churches; refused to accept the proposed new canon on deaconesses, and recommended a practical and well thought out schedule of daily Bible readings.

BACK EVANGELINE BOOTH.

Chicago Elks Protest Against Her Removal as Salvation Leader.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A resolution protesting against the contemplated removal of Evangeline Booth from leadership of the Salvation Army in America was adopted at a meeting today of District Executive, members of the Elks' Memorial Headquarters Committee, and about 200 members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks held here today.

The meeting, which was called by J. Milton Hamlin, Grand Exalted Ruler, endorsed the telegram sent by Mr. Masters to General Booth at London a few days ago in which it was asserted that the removal of Miss Booth will "direct-ly offend the intelligence of purchasers of the 300,000 Memorial Bells." It was then sure, every friend of the Salvation Army in the United States.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Col. H. Hersey Andrew and Mrs. Andrew, who came to town to attend the marriage of Col. Andrew's daughter, Mrs. M. F. A. Jones, and Russell MacGregor, Saturday left the Plaza yesterday for New Milford, Conn., and will not return to New York until some time in November.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ives Washburn have returned from the Rangeley Lakes, Me., and are at their town house, 7 East Sixty-third Street, for the late Autumn and Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fleischman have sent out announcements of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Dora R. Fleischman, to Edward L. Bernays on Sept. 16. Mr. Bernays is a nephew on his mother's side of Professor Sigmund Freud of Vienna.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holland Duell, who have been at the Ritz-Carlton, have just left there for the Hot Springs of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hawkins Jr., whose marriage took place on Sept. 16 at Pelham, N. Y., have returned from the Thousand Islands and are at Pell Court Place, Pelham.

Mrs. N. Winslow Williams and her daughter, Miss Anne W. Williams, of Baltimore are in town, at the Ritz-Carlton.

Newport.

Though there were no special tournaments on there were fully seventy-five playing golf on either the Newport Country Club Course or Ocean Links yesterday.

Mrs. William McCawley of Washington was a week-end guest at Hill Top Inn, which closes for the season today.

Grafton D. Cushing left for Boston last evening, closing his Newport season.

Mrs. Howard S. Cushman left for New York.

William S. Wells, William F. Whitehouse, C. Whitney Carpenter, Beverley Bogert, Stuart Duncan and Frazier Jelkie have returned to New York.

William H. Vanderbilt is the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Vanderbilt, at the Breakers. Mr. Puttock is also a guest there.

After making an inspection of his Newport estate Henry H. Ward has returned to New York.

Mrs. G. M. Huttan and family closed their Newport stay yesterday and left for Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Hammond left for New York last night.

Washington.

Mrs. Heber Votaw, a sister of President Harding, will be the guest in whose honor the College Women's Club will give a large reception this afternoon to open its Winter program. Mrs. Votaw has recently returned to Washington for the Winter.

The Minister from Norway and Mme. Bryn returned to their R Street residence yesterday from Skyland, Va., where Mrs. Bryn and her children passed the Summer.

Mrs. Edward Denby, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, arrived last evening from Detroit to join Mr. Denby at their home in R Street.

Colonel Morris E. Locke, U. S. A., and Mrs. Locke, will shortly take possession of the residence, 1,761 R Street, which they have purchased as a permanent Washington home.

Senator and Mrs. Howard Sutherland are giving up the residence 2,119 Connecticut Avenue, which they have occupied for six years. On their return to Washington from their home at Elkins, W. Va., they will occupy an apartment at the Wyoming.

Mrs. William R. Kelly, widow of the former Consul General at Rome, and her son, McClure Kelly, are at Wardman Park Inn for several weeks.

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles B. Wood, who passed the Summer in the Orient, have returned to their home in S Street.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remey and family, who passed the Summer at the Bay View, Jamestown, R. I., will remain there owing to the Autumn owing to the illness of Mrs. Remey.

Mrs. Rolfe, wife of Colonel R. H. Rolfe, U. S. A., will sail tomorrow from New York on the Reliance, to visit her daughter, wife of Lieutenant R. C. Worthington, U. S. A., at Cobienz, Germany. Mrs. Worthington has been critically ill, but is now convalescent.

Mrs. Philip H. Hichborn, who passed several weeks at Atlantic City en route from Jamestown, R. I., has returned to the Grafton for the Winter.

Miss Lonsia Hoar returned yesterday from several months absence in New England to join her mother, Mrs. Frederick H. Gillet, at the latter's home, 1,525 Eighteenth Street.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles Woodhull have returned to town for the Winter and pending the opening of their house in N Street are at the Grafton.

Hot Springs.

The Autumn tennis tournament in Hot Springs starts today on the Homestead courts. Saturday and today many arrived for the event and for the October period. The New York colony arrivals included Mr. and Mrs. E. Clarence Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. McIlvaine, Mr. and Mrs. George Batcheller, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shiverick, Mr. and Mrs. W. White Wright Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Root Stern, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Provost, Mr. and Mrs. Percy S. Vermilyea, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowers Mingle, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Beard, Mrs. James G. Shaw, Mrs. Martin Keogh with Miss Margaret Keogh and Hugh Keogh, Brinton Buckwalter and Samuel Merrihew.

Cedric A. Major, who won the cup last year, arrived with Mrs. Major from New York.

The Philadelphia colony has been increased by the arrivals of Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Legge, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Elliott, the Misses Mary F. and Matilda Mallon and Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Dixon.

Giovanni B. Ceccato, Commercial Adviser to the Italian Embassy, arrived from Washington also Mrs. Breckenridge Long, Mrs. Quinby McKeown and the Misses McKeown, and James W. Husted to join Mrs. Husted.

General William Lassiter of Washington gave a luncheon party yesterday at Fassifern Farm for Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston, Miss Alice C. Beadleston and James P. D. Lanier of New York and Mrs. Charles H. Farnum of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wallace of New York, here on their honeymoon, gave a dinner Saturday night in the Homestead for the Baron and Baroness Rosenkrantz, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn Jr. of New York and Harry H. Ward of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Waller, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. Schmidlapp, Henry C. Vanmeter and Clarence H. Dugan of New York have left for their homes. Mrs. Robert R. Hitt has closed Barton Lodge and has returned to Washington with her son, William F. R. Hitt.

PASSION PLAY ACTORS GET FACES SHAVED

Oberammergau Players Act to Make Futile the Offers of American Movie Men.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—There has been a record whisker harvest in Oberammergau. Immediately after the last performance of the Passion Play all the chief characters went to the barber and had their beards shaved off.

Their motive is extraordinary. These world famous village players have been pestered with applications from American motion picture companies to be allowed to film the Passion Play, and in one instance 14,000,000 marks were offered.

It is the traditional principle that no financial benefit must accrue to the players. In order to make futile any further film offers (perhaps also to avoid temptation) the players sacrificed their whiskers. A decade will elapse before the play will be repeated and the villagers have plenty of time to grow new beards.

DR. KELMAN URGES UNITY WITH BRITAIN

Differences Should Be Forgotten in These Critical Days, Says Pastor.

BOTH NATIONS ONE IN AIMS

Minister Makes Plea in First Sermon Since His Return From Visit to Scotland.

Differences between the United States and Great Britain caused by the shipping question and reparations should be more than outweighed by the common purposes of the two countries, and misunderstandings and prejudices should give way to the great opportunities before them, said Dr. John Kelman, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, yesterday, in his first sermon since his return from a four months' vacation in England and Scotland.

New in Europe can do justice to America, he said, because of the many complexities of the situation in this country, and the reluctance manifested here to be entangled and lost in "old quagmires." It is hard on the other hand for Americans to realize the motives back of an "impoverished and saddened" England. Dr. Kelman saw the war and its effect on England at first hand, for he served at the front as chaplain and is still suffering from the effects of shell shock.

Dr. Kelman spoke of his long sojourn in the mountains of Scotland and of the countryside of England, and of his opportunity there of seeing the world in perspective from the vantage point of isolation.

Result of Misunderstanding.

"In such a retreat one gets a perspective view of things and sees beyond the smaller differences and prejudices which beset one in the crowded highways of life," he said. "One thing, at least, is evident, and, indeed, obvious—that is, that in such a critical hour as the present there is nothing that can more deeply affect the welfare of man upon the earth than the friendship between two such nations as America and Great Britain.

"On neither side is there any real hatred except that imported by misunderstanding, and there is no cause for hatred; men who judge nations are really passing judgment on themselves, declaring to the world whether they are big or little men, responsible citizens or irresponsible and dangerous children. It sickens one to think at a time like this of two great nations quarreling on the edge of judgment day.

"Each of our two peoples has developed its own peculiar genius and its own individual temperament. It is open to every Briton and to every American either to realize how insignificant such differences are in comparison with the great bonds which unite us, or to allow himself to be misled into the provincialism which exaggerates minor points of difference and does infinite harm. Today it would be difficult to estimate too seriously the responsibility undertaken by any one who, by rash words or by deliberate words, makes or increases friction between the two lands. It is indeed a critical hour. The destiny of all nations seems to hang upon the finest balance. The dangers induced by the past war are not yet over, and new war is threatening with new dangers.

Saddened but Resolute.

"This great problem is far more complex than on the surface it appears to be. Who, in America, can understand just what is in the mind of British men and women who have been through all that has come to them during the last eight years? One in five of their sons is dead; they are facing the world in all its confusion and anxiety with a grim silence and lonely courage, which strikes every one who travels in that land. The land, in comparison with the old days in which I knew it, is impoverished and saddened. And yet it is resolute still. The promise of peace, for which they gave so much, has failed them, and yet they work on and count not any cost. The old traditions that have stood for the best things in British life through past centuries have cost us dear, but we are faithful to them still.

"On the other hand, who in Europe can do justice to the American situation? There they know simply the record of things done and things not done, but very few of them have had any opportunity of understanding the reasons which lay behind such facts. There is, to begin with, the vast size and scale of all things in the United States. There is the complex of nationalities and corresponding national temperaments which has no parallel in the British Islands. There is the confusing and baffling aspect which Europe presents to those who look upon her from the distance—a state of matters half reported and very mysterious.

"When we remember the European complex, and all that has been questionable in traditional diplomacy with its secret treaties and the rest, we need not wonder if a new land hesitates and pauses lest she lose herself in old quagmires. Finally, there is the inevitable and yet misleading power of party politics working both for good and evil so strongly in this land.

"Yet every one who knows America is aware how true at her heart, how sound and honorable is the depths. She still remains the nation of idealism, and in her own way she desires to follow the highest lights she sees. At such an hour as the present it is very necessary that one should have a discernment, a spirit that may enable one to distinguish leading from misleading lights, and in the confusion it is surely wise to investigate before rushing into everything that calls itself ideal.

"Of course there are on both sides of the Atlantic many things evil and dangerous; yet the more one sees of these two lands the more clearly one knows them to be one in their deepest purposes and aims. The best men in both countries are at one, and bad men in any land do not count in the long result. All this is so true and of such vast importance that I cannot but believe that it will outweigh any causes of difference as have arisen in regard, say, to the shipping war or reparations. In such matters appearances are against both parties if you look at one from the point of view of the other. There is serious danger in hasty judgments and hasty words if we are at once too near each other and too far apart, and members of the same family are apt to get on each other's nerves.

"Such points of dispute as those referred to are grave and serious questions, but they are utterly swallowed up in the larger question which means so much to the world. I cannot believe that any same man will allow these or any other matters to stand between us and our common high calling. I call you with all the urgency of my soul to the sacrifice of lesser feelings, prejudices, misunderstandings and resentments, in order that you may do justice to the vast opportunity of the hour.

"It is of the most unspeakable value today that we stand together until the present calamities shall have passed over, that we borrow all of each other's wisdom, and make allowance for all of each other's circumstances; and, with what quietness and calmness we can command, think out the situation together and seek to establish our thoughts in permanent arrangements and institutions."

BRITISH FEEL FRIENDLY TO AMERICANS, HE SAYS

Dr. Jefferson Refers to Attacks by Hearst Papers—English People Bewildered.

Speaking on "The Soul of Great Britain," last night, in the Broadway Tabernacle, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, the pastor, said that the average Englishman had the kindliest feelings toward America, but did not think this country entertained a friendly feeling toward England.

"The English regard the statements of our Congressmen as coming from Congressmen and therefore representative of the American people, and their sentiments and the expressions and resolutions, suggested by some of these Congressmen, about whom we only exclaim, 'Oh, that fellow!' as being typical of the heart of America," he said. "They regard the denunciations of certain Irish leaders and orators in America as expressing American sentiment toward England. What's more, the support which millions of our people seem to give to the publisher of certain New York papers puzzles and bewilders them.

"They seem to think that because this publisher has taken special pains never let an opportunity pass to gibe the English people, that Americans who read the paper have the same sentiments toward England.

"They cannot understand how thirty Republican Congressmen can sign a manifesto urging the American people to vote for Mr. Harding who will accomplish for the American people an association of nations, and at the same time find that not any of those thirty have influence or are able to make a dent upon the Harding Administration. They cannot understand how Mr. Harding would promise to work for an association of nations and yet do nothing toward accomplishing this association.

"They are bewildered that we, the richest and the most influential nation of the world, should hold aloof and not be interested in the rehabilitation of Europe.

"A London editor told me that never in all his life had it been so difficult to justify America in the eyes of the British as in the last two years. They feel that we are not doing what a great nation so rich and powerful should do. Yet they are not criticising.

"Ten years ago when I visited in London I chafed under the jibes that were given in the daily press to America. Now the papers are friendly but perplexed. Dr. Jowett of Oxford summed it well when he said: 'We must give America time.' They believe in us."

Dr. Jefferson paid a high tribute to the leadership of Lloyd George. He said that all over England sentiment was powerful for a League of Nations, and that "this faith in the league and determination to prevent new wars is done more to save the League of Nations than any other factor in the civilized world today."

LEARNS ESPERANTO QUICKLY.

Student Studies Rules and Converses in 7 Hours, Says Teacher.

As evidence of the simplicity of Esperanto as an international language, J. D. Sayers, in a statement, gave details of an unusual experiment which he said never before was made in America, though it has often been recorded in Europe.

He said:

"The extreme simplicity of the international language is proved by its being taught to a new student sufficiently within a few hours to enable the student to converse intelligibly with a foreign Esperantist with whom conversation is only possible in Esperanto. The student is Charles B. Foley of 2 Arnold Court, Bristol, Conn., member of the Old Colony Club of this city, beginning the study of the language at 1 o'clock. Mr. Foley was taught the sixteen grammatical rules and given a short rehearsal in the vocabulary and at 8 o'clock was introduced to Carlo Ramoe, a Portuguese Esperantist who is visiting the city.

"A slow but entirely intelligible conversation between the two was carried on for two or three hours. Mr. Foley expressed great astonishment at the ease with which he acquired conversational knowledge of the language."

Mr. Sayers announced that classes in Esperanto will soon be opened in the free night schools.

FIRES MENACE STATE PARK.

Three in Northern Minnesota Are Sweeping Toward Itasca Reservation

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 1.—Three forest fires were threatening Itasca State Park, in Northern Minnesota, tonight, according to word received at the State Forester's office, and W. T. Cox, State Forester, was expected to arrive at the park late tonight to take personal charge of the situation there.

The fires have not reached the park, it is said, but are burning in that direction, and a wind would menace millions of feet of State-owned timber.

Reports from Pequot are to the effect that the fires in that section are out of control, so far as confining them to the bogs are concerned, and are running in grass, headed for the highlands. The fire is not progressing in the direction of the town.

Many fires are reported in the vicinity of Brainerd, Pokin and Bemidji.

Every available man is on the fire line in each section, and weather conditions tonight are such that it is expected that much headway will be made in checking the flames.

STEEL MILLS TO CLOSE.

Eight at New Philadelphia, Ohio, Are Short of Sheet Bars.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Eight of the twelve mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company here will be shut down next week due to a shortage of sheet bars, it was stated tonight. Approximately 600 employes will be thrown out of work.

At Dover, two mills of the company are idle for the same reason.

Mines in this county situated along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have been working only two days a week for the last three weeks because of a shortage of coal cars, it was said. Eight hundred miners are affected.

MISS KENT IS ENGAGED.

Her Wedding to C. H. Erhart is Announced for Nov. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Kent of Jericho, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter Miss Katherine Kent to C. Huntington Erhart, son of William H. Erhart of 1,060 Fifth Avenue, and of Five Oaks, Cedarhurst, L. I. The wedding will take place on Nov. 6 at Jericho.

Miss Kent is a granddaughter of the late William F. Grace, at one time Mayor of New York, and is a cousin of the Countess of Donoughmore and Mrs. J. B. Phipps. Mr. Erhart, who left Yale to enter the American Ambulance Corps attached to the French Army during the war, afterward enlisted and served overseas in the 330th Battalion, Light Tanks, A. E. F. He is a brother of Mme. Andres G. C. di Vegliasco, wife of the First Secretary of the Italian Embassy. His mother, Mr. Erhart's first wife, was Miss Frances Lee Huntington of Brooklyn.

Miss Baird Weds T. E. Jackson.

Miss Audrey Baird and Thomas E. Jackson, both members of the cast of "Shore Leave," were married in City Hall at noon Saturday.

DR. GUTHRIE ASSAILS GRANT ON DIVORCE

Rector of St. Mark's Begins Series of Sermons on Subject of Marriage.

ASKS GREATER SANCTITY

Calls Brother Clergyman's Criticism of Church Canons for Inconsistency Childish.

In a sermon which he admitted was an answer to the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, who recently criticised the attitude of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the remarriage of divorced persons, the Rev. Dr. William Norman Guthrie, rector of St. Mark's in the Bouwerie yesterday assailed his brother rector's utterances and pleaded for greater sanctity of the marriage state. Intending to treat the whole question of divorce in a series of sermons, Dr. Guthrie said he had chosen this topic because of the discussion which Dr. Grant's views had provoked.

The rector declared he had always had the highest admiration for Dr. Grant, particularly for the latter's stand on the question of free speech. Launching into his theme, Dr. Guthrie said he considered it childish to criticise a church canon on the ground of inconsistency.

"Of course it was inconsistent," he said. "All laws are, but a canon is a church law and represents a compromise of opinions."

Saying that it was nonsense to assert that the attitude of the church impugned the laws of the State, Dr. Guthrie pointed out that the State merely licensed a minister to perform a marriage but does not compel him to do so.

"I might refuse to marry a couple because the bride had black eyes and I preferred blue eyes," Dr. Guthrie said. "Nothing but common sense would prevent me. The State does not say I must marry them.

"In the first place, I consider women to be no better than men. We have talked of the womanly virtues until the churches are filled with women, but not men. I believe God created man and woman—and that it is just about six of one and a half dozen of the other. The women are just as bad as the men, or to put it sweeter, the men are just as good as the women."

Therefore, Dr. Guthrie said, just because most divorces were sought by women was no reason why they should be granted on that basis alone and such a condition did not prove that the women were always blameless. Dr. Guthrie said he had no regard for the woman who would sell herself for social position or financial independence. The fault of the Church has been that it has not preached against such marriages, he believed. Too many lost sight of the fact that marriage should be a holy state with the object of begetting children and the perpetuation of the Christian race, Dr. Guthrie told his congregation. There were many who married merely for a lark, calling it love, only to repent later, he declared.

"The Church has not been the holy watchdog of matrimony at its worst," he said. "The Church has sold the services of its ministers for a fee. The Church should refuse to marry those who cannot kneel down at the altar and offer up their lives to God."

Dr. Guthrie said he considered it wrong to hold a carnal and economic relationship a sacrament. The Church should teach that such marriages were not holy and the clergy should refuse to perform such marriages, in his opinion.

Summing up, Dr. Guthrie said he was opposed to the attitude of the Church in two particulars. He believed it infamous to consider such marriages to be what God hath joined together" when they really were the result of carnal desires and social considerations. He likewise disapproved of the "until death do us part" section of the nuptial service. Holy matrimony, Dr. Guthrie said, should be the uniting of two spirits and should be for all time. It was absurd, he contended, to consider marriage a spiritual union and then to limit it to the life of the body.

BABY CARRIAGE FIRE LAID TO INCENDIARY

Hallway Blaze Similar to Recent One Which Cost Seven Lives Is Discovered in Time.

The police are investigating a fire which was started shortly before 1 o'clock this morning in a five-story apartment house at 710-712 Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, under circumstances very similar to the origin of the fire early on Saturday morning in the apartment house at 241 West 109th Street, in which seven lives were lost. Another baby carriage fire was discovered two doors from the fatal fire on Saturday and extinguished before it could spread.

The blaze this morning was discovered before any damage was done except to destroy a baby carriage under the stoop inwhich it started. Peter Cinqmars, a waiter, living in the apartment house, which houses eighteen families totaling about 100 persons, smelled smoke and opened his dor to find the hallway black with it. Slamming the door, he ran to a front window and shouted for help. Five young men bounded into the hallway, led by George Mitchell of 750 Columbus Avenue. They found a baby carriage afire andd ragged it to the sidewalk where firemen soon put out the flames.

Much excitement was created by cries of "fire" and the occupants of the building raced out in night attire.

Battalion Chief Thomas Clark reported the fire as of suspicious origin and the Fire Marshal was notified. Detectives Morrell and Geary of the West 100th Street Police Station started an investigation.

RAISE $22,744 FOR RELIEF.

Massachusetts Near East Committee Aiding Refugees From Smyrna.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The Massachusetts Near East Relief Committee has announced that total contributions and pledges of the last two weeks amount to $22,744. A Smyrna relief meeting the latter part of the week netted $4,556.68.

A cablegram received at the Boston headquarters from Constantinople depicted great suffering on the islands along the shores of the Aegean and Marmowa Seas, where 240,000 refugees were said to be entirely dependent on outside assistance.

French Prices Higher in August.

The provisional statement of average commodity prices in France during August, published by The Statistique Generale, gives the general average as 482.1, as compared with 478.8 in July.

Foodstuffs are placed at 578.5, as against 561.6; textiles at 493.7, against 459.0, and minerals at 329.0, against 317.8. The averages are drawn up on the basis of 100, representing the general average of prices from 1901 to 1910, inclusive.

PROTEST IN KNOXVILLE ON COMMISSION RULE

Fund Is Being Raised by Subscription to Investigate the City Government.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1.—The commission form of government for Knoxville is passing through a critical stage. Whether the form of government is at fault or the personnel of officeholders chosen by the people, is a question on which opinions differ, but it appears certain that a considerable proportion of the people are dissatisfied with the government which has been in vogue in this city for the last half dozen years and are ready to return to the old form with a Mayor and Aldermen.

Exposures resulting from the recent investigation of the Knoxville General Hospital have caused a stir. The revelations are held to involve more than one department of the city, and perhaps the county government. The slogan "Let's Make Knoxville Known as a Clean City" has been adopted in waging a campaign, and a fund of $15,000 or as much more as is necessary, is being raised by subscription to investigate the departments of the city government, against which unfriendly rumors have been in circulation.

Knoxville, which was relatively in good financial condition until its new city charter was adopted and along with it the commission form of government, has since become heavily indebted and bonded. Meanwhile the tax rate has mounted steadily and the assessment of property has been raised.

Witnesses in the hospital inquiry testified that groceries from one store were sold to the hospital at from 25 to 35 per cent. more than was asked from other customers. One witness wanted to tell that an item of eight cents' cakes was charged to the city at $1. Much whisky disappeared from the hospital, and there was evidence that some of it was sold to outsiders.

The Board of Commerce having agreed to undertake the task, it has been determined to name a committee of five to make a preliminary survey to determine whether a further investigation is justified. It is expected that a large committee will be named, and public hearings held. The removal of at least one commissioner will be sought, and the entire City Commission may become involved.

The commission is composed of Mayor E. W. Neal, Nathan B. Muhlman, Commissioner of Public Safety; Lum Ward-land, Commissioner of Finance; Boyd McCalla, Commissioner of Streets, and Neal Adams, Commissioner of Parks and Public Buildings. The hospital comes under the direct management of Commissioner Adams.

ADMIRAL CLARK DIES IN CALIFORNIA, AT 79

Commanded Battleship Oregon in Famous Trip Around the Horn in Spanish War.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Oct. 1 (Associated Press).—Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., who, when a Captain, commanded the battleship Oregon on its famous voyage from San Francisco to Key West and later in the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, in the Spanish-American war, died at the home of his daughter here late today.

He was 79 years old.

It was Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark who guided the battleship Oregon on its race against time in the voyage half way around the world without a single mishap to men or machinery.

This remarkable race occurred during the opening days of the Spanish-American War. Mr. Clark, then a Captain, was 54 years old. He sailed from San Francisco on March 19. Between him and his destination was the continent of South America, the turbulent waters of the Straits of Magellan, Dons in a Spanish torpedo boat lurked, and a fleet of formidable Spanish warships cruising in the Caribbean Sea. On the afternoon of the sixty-seventh day of sailing, the Oregon steamer into an inlet on the coast of Florida, unharmed and ready for battle.

It was a world's record which probably never will be equaled—it probably will never again be attempted—the Panama canal removes the necessity.

Rear Admiral Clark was born in Vermont. At the age of 20 he was ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron in the Civil War, before he had finished his second year at Annapolis. A year later he was following Farragut over the torpedo deck and past the fort in the battle of Mobile Bay.

Rear Admiral Clark's naval career was varied. He was shipwrecked off the coast of British Columbia in 1875 when the Suwanee foundered and through the loss of the superior officer he became commander of the thirty-three survivors. He organised them into a defensive party to hold off 400 hostile Indians until rescued. He served on the Pacific, West Indies and Asiatic stations, was attached to the Brooklyn League Island and Portsmouth Navy Yards. He also instructed a class at Annapolis. He spent three years in surveying the North Pacific coast and four years in lighthouse inspection.

While on board the Oregon he helped destroy the Spanish fleet at Santiago and was advanced six numbers in rank for his distinguished services. At the age of 58 he again was advanced in rank seven numbers and promoted to Rear Admiral.

Rear Admiral Clark rounded out his career as Commander of the League Island Navy Yard; as Governor for three of the Naval Home at Philadelphia, and as President of the Naval Examining and retiring Board. He was retired from active service in 1905 on his sixty-second birthday.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PROTEST

Council of Action Threatens General Strike in Event of War.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 1.—The Labor Council of Action tonight issued a manifesto denouncing the attitude of Premier Hughes on the Near Eastern question, and threatening a general strike in the event of war so as to prevent the manufacture of munitions or the transport of troops.

William H. Schmidt.

William H. Schmidt of 24 East Eighteth Street, civil engineer, with offices at 17 West Forty-second Street, died Friday at the age of 62 at his Summer home in Bay Shore, L. I., after a two years' illness of anaemia. He was Second Vice President of the Commonwealth Bank and a trustee of the Citizens Savings Bank. He had been connected with the United Engineering and Construction Company, which helped build the Pennsylvania tubes under the Hudson River and he had done work for the company in Russia and Cuba. He was a graduate of Cornell and a member of the Engineers and University Clubs. His wife, who survives, was Mary Clausen, daughter of Henry Clausen. Services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in the home house.

James Walsh.

James Walsh, who retired two years ago as registrar of the Equitable Life Assurance Society after fifty years' service with the company, died Saturday at his residence, 140 West Ninety-sixth Street, on the fourth anniversary of the death of his son, Corporal Alfred Walsh of the 107th Infantry, while fighting on the Hindenburg Line. Mr. Walsh was 66 years old. His wife and two sons survive.

Count Sforza, Historian.

MASSA, Italy, Oct. 1.—Count Giovanni Sforza, a noted historian, and father of Count Sforza, the Italian Ambassador to France, died today. He was born in 1846.

CHARLES H. GLENNY DIES.

English Actor Appeared Here in "Mother" and "An American Wife."

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Charles H. Glenny, the actor, died at Worthing, a watering place in Sussex, today.

Charles H. Glenny was born in 1857 and made his first appearance in London in 1878. He was engaged by Henry Irving for the Lyceum and appeared there in 1882. The following year he joined Lester Wallack in New York, and appeared there in "Mother," "An American Wife," "Deception," "Lady Clancarty" and other plays. He returned to England in 1885, rejoined Irving at the Lyceum in 1887, and later appeared in several Shakespearean plays.

Of late years he had been principally associated with Martin Harvey, well known as an actor-manager, and played leading parts with him in "The Only Way," "Richard III." and other productions.

Obituary Notes.

HARRY J. KAVANAUGH, Vice President of the Washington Park National Bank of Chicago, died there yesterday in the Mercy Hospital.

WILLIAM ADOLPH WINDISH, formerly a brewer in Cincinnati, died yesterday in his apartment in the Hotel Wolcott of heart disease, aged 56. He arrived Saturday on the Aquitania with his wife and two daughters.

EMMA NORTON, veteran actress, one of the principals in the first performance of "Romany Rye," died Saturday night in the Broad Street Hospital, aged 64.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE REDDING, the first editor of Vogue and later Secretary of the Women's Municipal League, died Saturday of paralysis in the House of the Holy Comforter. Recently she had made her home at the Art Workers' Club, 234 West Fifty-eighth Street.

ANDREW MILNE, a granite manufacturer, died at his home in Quincy, Mass., yesterday, in his 82d year. He was born in Scotland and came to America in 1874.

Born.

DWORETZKY—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan P. Dworetzky, (nee Police Academy), of 325 Riverside Drive, announce the birth of a daughter, Blaine Roslyn, on Oct. 1, at Lenox Hill Hospital.

Engaged.

HEILNER—WOLFENSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. J. Wolfenstein of Houston, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis Estelle, to Albert O. Heilner of New York City.

Married.

DAVET—ROTIVAL—The marriage of Miss Denise Rotival to Major Philippe N. Davet, Croix de Guerre, took place on Aug. 25 at the Church of the Saint Esprit in Paris.

LILIENTHAL—STAMPER—Richard S. Lilienthal to Miss Selma H. Stamper, Oct. 1, 1922, by the Rev. Dr. Harris.

Died.

ANDERSON—On Sunday, Oct. 1, at the home of her parents, 360 East 141st St., Martha L. Kent, wife of Hubert R. Anderson. Funeral private.

BAUER—William, on Sept. 30, 1922, Flushing Hospital. Funeral Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock, from his late residence, 237 Theodore St., Long Island City; thence to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BARSTORD—At the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 30, Caleb Abraham Barsford in his 85th year, member of Cromwell Post, G. A. R., and military order of the Loyal Legion. Funeral service at the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, N. Y., at 2 P. M. Monday, Oct. 2, 1922. Interment Rural Cemetery.

BOEHM—Suddenly, at Sea Cliff, L. I., Oct. 1, 1922, Elizabeth Anne, in the 101st year of her age, daughter of Harold D. Roelofs and Viola E. Smith. Notice of funeral later.

BOUDET—At Bogota, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 1, 1922, Catherine Van Reyten, wife of the late Albert Z. Bogart, in her 87th year. Funeral private, on Wednesday at 3 P. M.

BRENNER—Sam. The Grand Street Boys' Association sorrowfully announces the death of Brother Sam Brenner. Funeral from Sam Brenner Association, 123 Essex St., on Tuesday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock sharp. MAX S. LEVING, Pres.

ABRAHAM BERNSTEIN, Sec'y.

CAPRON—Morristown, N. J., at residence of her daughter, Mrs. John A. Stewart, on Oct. 1, 1922, Olivia Hoyton, widow of Francis B. Capron. Funeral private. Interment at Baltimore, Md.

CLARKE—On Oct. 1, Mary Jane (Janie) Will

FIRST OF NEW STAMPS HAS HAYES' PORTRAIT

Will Be Issued at Fremont, Ohio, on Wednesday, President's Birthday.

DENOMINATION IS 11 CENTS

Five-Cent Roosevelt and Fifty-Cent Unknown Soldier Stamps Will Follow Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The first of the new series of twenty-one American postage stamps, eleven named after Presidents, to be decided on by the Postmaster General, will be placed on sale at Fremont, Ohio, Wednesday, according to an announcement authorized tonight by W. Irving Glover, Third Assistant Postmaster General. It will be an eleven-cent stamp of peacock blue, bearing a portrait of Rutherford B. Hayes.

Placing this stamp in use will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Hayes, and is expected to be of special interest in Ohio, where celebrations of the anniversary have been arranged. The new stamp will also be made available on that date to stamp collectors at the Philatelic Stamp Agency of the Division of Stamps of the Post Office Department.

Two more of the new series will soon be issued. They will be the five-cent Roosevelt stamp and the fifty-cent Unknown Soldier stamp. The Roosevelt stamp will be put on sale on Oct. 27, the anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Glover said that one reason for the selection of Roosevelt's portrait for the five-cent stamp was "the fact that this denomination is most widely used on letters to foreign countries, where the former President's fame is believed to be more universal than that of any other."

The Unknown Soldier stamp will be issued on Nov. 11, the fourth anniversary of the World War Armistice. The stamp will show a picture of the Arlington amphitheatre and the tomb of the unknown soldier. The stamps in addition to those names will be:

One-cent, Franklin; two-cent, Washington, three-cent, Lincoln; four-cent, Martha Washington; six-cent, Garfield; seven-cent, McKinley; eight-cent, Grant; nine-cent, Jefferson; ten-cent, Monroe; twelve-cent, Cleveland; fourteen-cent, Indian; fifteen-cent, Statue of Liberty; twenty-cent, Yosemite; twenty-five-cent, Niagara; thirty-cent, Buffalo; one-dollar, Lincoln Memorial; two-dollar, Capitol; five-dollar, America.

The thirteen-cent stamp has been dropped and the fourteen-cent and twenty-five-cent stamps have been added. "The thirteen-cent stamp," said Mr. Glover, "was found useful only for payment of combined postage and registration fee during the war period, when the ordinary letter postage rate was 3 cents."

Mr. Glover said the names had been chosen to include those of Washington and Jefferson as "fathers of our institutions," and of Franklin as the first Postmaster.

AMERICAN SHIP ASHORE ON SCOTTISH COAST

Crew Stands By the Quaker City But the Two Passengers Are Taken Off.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The steamship Quaker City, with a cargo of pig iron, is stranded on the rocks half a mile south of Cruden, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in a very bad position.

The ship struck early this morning during a heavy storm. Lifeboats were hurried to the scene and rescued two passengers, an American and his wife. As a precaution the belongings of the crew were removed but the crew remained aboard. Should rough weather come the vessel is likely to become a total wreck.

The Quaker City is an American vessel of 3,453 tons. She sailed from Leith Sept. 29 for Boston.

FORMER STUDIOS RAIDED.

Detectives Take 60 Prisoners on Complaint of Neighbors.

The upper floors of 152 West Fifty-fifth Street that had once been used as studios by artists, including Kenyon Cox, Winslow Homer, William M. Chase and Elliot Dangerfield, were raided at 3:20 yesterday morning by Detectives Kennedy and Caspers of Inspector Bolan's staff. They acted on complaints of apartment house residents that gambling had been going on in the building since the last artist moved out a week or so ago.

The police took sixty prisoners to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and booked them on a charge of disorderly conduct. Later they were discharged by Magistrate Earl Smith in the West Side Court.

Residents of the neighborhood told the police that loud noises issued from the studio building at all hours of the night and that they were kept awake. The building is soon to be torn down to make room for a modern structure and the last artist left the building several weeks ago, it was said.

CALLS ALL CREEDS EQUAL AT PRINCETON

Cant and Hypocrisy Barred, Says President Hibben in Opening Sermon.

DENOUNCES MOVIE HABIT

Declares Constant Attendance Saps Mental Energies of Students.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—"It is a part of our Princeton tradition that the religious convictions of a man are respected. They are not made an object of either challenge or ridicule," declared John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton, in the opening chapel exercises of the year here this morning.

Dr. Hibben thus emphasized Princeton's religious toleration. "There is one demand only that is made," he said, "and that is that a man's religious convictions be consistent with his daily life. There is no tolerance for hypocrisy at Princeton." His sermon, in part, was as follows:

"After the confusions and distractions of the opening week of the university, this Sunday brings to you some hours of quiet which I wish you might use to take account of yourselves, to consider your purposes, the direction in which you are headed and the values which you place upon the various desires of your heart.

"The maid thing for which this institution was founded and the only reasonable ground for its continuance is to give to its students an education that disciplined mind and intellectual vigor will fit them for a man's place and work in the world. You are here for the best possible education this institution can give you. That, and that alone, should centre your life and give it character, force and direction. I have been and am now in full accord with the athletic interests and activities of the campus. But they are not the main reason for your coming to Princeton or for your remaining here.

"There is one activity, however, for which I have but little sympathy. It is really not an activity. It is rather a wholly passive form of amusement, an anaesthetic to the intellect. It is the habitual attendance at the moving picture halls night after night, week after week, throughout the year. It is certainly a waste of time, a sapping of your mental energies and turning them wholly aside from the sources of intellectual pleasures which have lasting and satisfying value. Also I would have you understand that we are going to set a faster pace in Princeton than ever before. There will be a pressing forward of the whole body of Princeton undergraduates. There will be no place in the ranks and file for the laggard.

"In our Princeton traditions there is an historic background of its Christian conviction, the belief that education is incomplete and falls short of its real purpose without a recognition of the fundamental principles of religion. It is a part of our Princeton tradition that the religious convictions of a man are respected; they are not made an object either of challenge or of ridicule. There is no tolerance for pharisaism, for cant, for hypocrisy, for sanctimoniousness, of the 'holier than thou' attitude to one's fellow men. Where there is sincerity, consistency and straightforwardness, religion is not only respected, but honored."

Women Prisoners to Discard Bloomers.

Special to The New York Times.

BEDFORD, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Officials of the State Reformatory for Women in Bedford announced today that sixty prisoners there will discard their brown bloomers this week and wear blue cheviot dresses hereafter. The change is due to the fact that the harvest of the reformatory crops by the inmate "farmerettes" is about completed. Girls have worn bloomers because they were more serviceable for rough work in the gardens.

DAY OF ATONEMENT OBSERVED BY JEWS

Discrimination Referred To in Sermons Marking Beginning of Yom Kippur.

PROBLEMS BEFORE ISRAEL

Dr. Wise Speaks of the Opportunity in Palestine—Period Ends at Sunset.

Discrimination against the Jews was the outstanding theme of rabbis at Atonement Eve services last night, inaugurating the beginning of Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement and the most sacred day in the Jewish calendar. Yom Kippur began at sunset last night and will continue until sunset this evening. The day will be observed with prayer and fasting, and services will be held in all synagogues and many improvised places of worship.

Speaking before the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall, Dr. Stephen S. Wise declared that the tragedy of disenchantment was the keynote of Europe, in the lands of victory as well as in the lands of defeat. Beyond the problems following upon disenchantment and the consequent demoralization, said Dr. Wise, "Israel faces special problems, additional to those which harass the spirit of the world."

"Anti-Semitism is enormously on the increase since the war," he continued. "That is not really an accurate way of putting it. The truth is that anti-Semitism is merely more obvious and more unashamed than ever it has been before. It is being utilized by the discarded régimes, and the supporters there, in order that the peoples' wrath may be visited upon Jews. War being temporarily unavailable, the Jew is at hand, and upon him unreasoning rage may vent itself, which, if reasoned, would rend the malign rule of Europe with volcanic fury.

"Jews suffer from the sense of disenchantment which has overwhelmed all humankind, but the Jewry of European lands does not see that while harassed for a time by the new post-war anti-Semitism, the world situation is yet such as to promise real and abiding relief. For Jews there is a promise and a hope, achieved in part by Jewry's self-respect and confirmed in part by inevitable respect for the spirit which disaster cannot daunt. Jews do not quite realize the momentousness of the opportunity in Palestine. This is infinitely more than a Zionist undertaking. It is become the test of Jewry, even as it is the ultimate challenge of Christendom. The burden cannot be borne by some Zionist hands. It must be upheld by all Jews together."

The Rev. I. Mortimer Bloom, rabbi of the Hebrew Tabernacle, Broadway and 158th Street, said in his sermon that "in so far as present discrimination and hostility against the Jew as a group are the result of various unpleasant traits of certain elements of the Jewish population, then it is immediately incumbent upon the enlightened and superior Jews to set Jewry's house in order. On the other hand, if animosity is directed against the Jew because he is felt to be a superior moral force, a living protest against vulgarity and superstition and ignorance and injustice, and inharmonic conscience, then the Jew should rejoice in this animosity as a tribute to his superiority, a very real evidence that he is actually performing some mission in the world."

FIND BABY IN ROADWAY.

Autoists Discover Day-Old Infant in a Black Bag.

A baby girl, one day old, was left in a black leather handbag yesterday in the roadway at Linden Avenue and East Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. The bag was found by Mr. and Mrs. William O'Hare of 728 Belmont Avenue, East New York, as they were driving their automobile along Linden Avenue. They took the baby to the Snyder Avenue Station and later it was taken to the foundling ward of the Kings County Hospital.

There was nothing in the bag to identify the baby, which was nude. Detective Fitzpatrick said the baby apparently had been abandoned only a short time before the O'Hares came along. Two holes had been made in the bag to provide air for the child.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Our Biggest Asset

SALT—Chloride of sodium, used for seasoning and preserving; also successfully used in medicine. Dissolved in water it has a purging effect, ofttimes beneficial; a tonic as an inhalation, and for that reason long sea voyages are prescribed by physicians for those in need of recuperation. Saline solutions are soothing.

The attributes of salt, like so many other things with which we are daily familiar, are often held in low esteem, but the essence of its endowment for good is manifest by the health of those who dwell near the sea.

Who would believe, however, that the greatest asset of this country could prove to be salt water? Yet it is so. Three thousand-odd miles of it—the distance between us and that part of the world wherein there is at present the most trouble and wrangling. Thanks to the purified atmosphere of this expanse, we obtain a certain amount of seasoning to the goings-on over there, and thanks to another rare quality of salt, for which there is no exact substitute, we are enabled to preserve our security.

The curative properties of salt, we are hoping daily, will ultimately have such an effect on certain places that we shall be enabled, when the time is ripe, to assist in a permanent way. But at present distance lends enchantment.

It might also be mentioned that salt has a reputation for being a wonderful cajoler. It is said that a grain of it should invariably be used by the recipients of representations that are continually being made from the same source (sauce) regarding the Allied debt. Also, if you are sufficiently adept in applying it upon the tail feathers of certain warm-blooded vertebrates, the game may be yours.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Lost and Found

Rate 15 cents an agate line.
Advertisements for tomorrow received up to 10 P. M. today. Telephone Bryant 1027.

Lost.

BAG—Black, bunch keys; Audubon Theatre; reward. Goldberg, 884 Westchester Av.

BILL FOLDER, with $150, vicinity of Bryn Mawr Park to New York City downtown, Macy's or 9th Av. L; reward. Yonkers 4726 W.

BRIEF CASE, brown, containing cash and securities; Lexington Avenue express, southbound, Friday afternoon. Liberal reward. I. Engle, 94 West 135th.

BRIEF CASE, brown leather, containing music, letters, pictures, valuable only to owner, in taxi Penn. Station. Flatbush 9081-M.

CAMERA—Lost in taxi from 59th and Columbus Av. to Hotel Marseilles; liberal reward. Return Cashier, Biltmore.

CANE—Left in taxi between Shubert Theatre and Hotel Belleclaire; initials "L S S." Finder will receive reward by returning to 68 East 86th.

CLASSES — Lost dark, tortoiseshell, on Broadway. Call Whitehall 2,300; Extension 161.

DARMON TOURING CAR, sport model, finished gray, License Number 112, Nassau. Handsome reward for information leading to recovery; no questions asked. Johnson, 806 West 51st St., New York City. Telephone 9060 Circle.

POCKETBOOK—Long, brown, lady's, containing freight bills, checks, money, postal card; yellow taxi; liberal reward. McKee, Hotel Harding.

SUITCASE—Small black leather, left in taxi between East 49th St. and East 57th St.; name in gold letters on bag; liberal reward. Rose C. Stiff, 1241 West 63d.

SUITCASE—Will person who took from bus Saturday please return all manuscripts.

WALLET—Black leather, monogramed "H. S. A.," lost Saturday night, containing sum of money and checks from Bayles's, Madison Av. and 59th St., to 120 West 90th St.; liberal reward. Phone Abrahams, Schuyler 7021.

Jewelry.

BRACELET—Lost Thursday, Sept. 28; pearl and platinum chain bracelet with diamond and sapphire pig bangle, between Henry Bendel's, 57th St. and Vanderbilt Hotel; suitable reward; no questions asked. Return to Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

BROOCH—Hemisphere-shaped tortoise shell; picture; reward. Modrakowska, 15 W. 67th.

GOLD BRACELET, link design, neighborhood Columbia University. Reward. Miss J. Seymore, 144 East 22d St.

PEARL NECKLACE, lost Saturday evening, in vicinity of near Broadway and 44th St.; reward. F. 414 Times.

RING—Diamond horseshoe, lost between 151st and 138th St., on Broadway or Riverside Drive; liberal reward. Humphrey, 838 West 161st St., Apt. 42.

STICK pin, green peridot scarf pin; liberal reward. F. J. Murphy, 860 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

WATCH, attached to chain, Sept. 21, Times Square. J 455 Times.

RING, seven-stone diamond platinum setting, lost Wednesday, between West 81st and 86th Sts.; substantial reward. Phone Schuyler 7861.

WATCH AND SEAL, Tiffany repeating; $100 will be paid for the return; lost Friday, Sept. 29, about 3:30 P. M., on 56th St., between Pennsylvania Station and 5th Av., to Evarts, Choate, Sherman & Evans, 60 Wall St., New York.

WATCH, filigree circle of diamonds, Sept. 28, on Lexington Av. subway; liberal reward. Room 500, 74 Broadway.

Wearing Apparel.

COAT—Woman's brown cloth coat, left in taxi from Hotel Pennsylvania to Grand Central Station; REWARD. Commissionaire Coffee Binder Co., 1,270 Broadway, New York City.

FUR, Russian sable, rubber tied, on West 57th St. about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30; liberal reward. Finder please phone Plaza 9781.

FURS—Lost stone marten furs, pair, at 7:15 Tue Sun; 59th St.-Broadway; liberal reward. Ellington, Riverside 7441.

FUR—Nutpinck, brown; Sandy Hook boat, Saturday; reward. Conner's, 126 West 72d.

FURS—Fur, lost in Plaza Hotel; reward. W. S. Freeman, Waldorf-Astoria.

Found.

PURSE found Saturday, 7th Av. subway. Owner describing same, 'D' 787 Times Square.

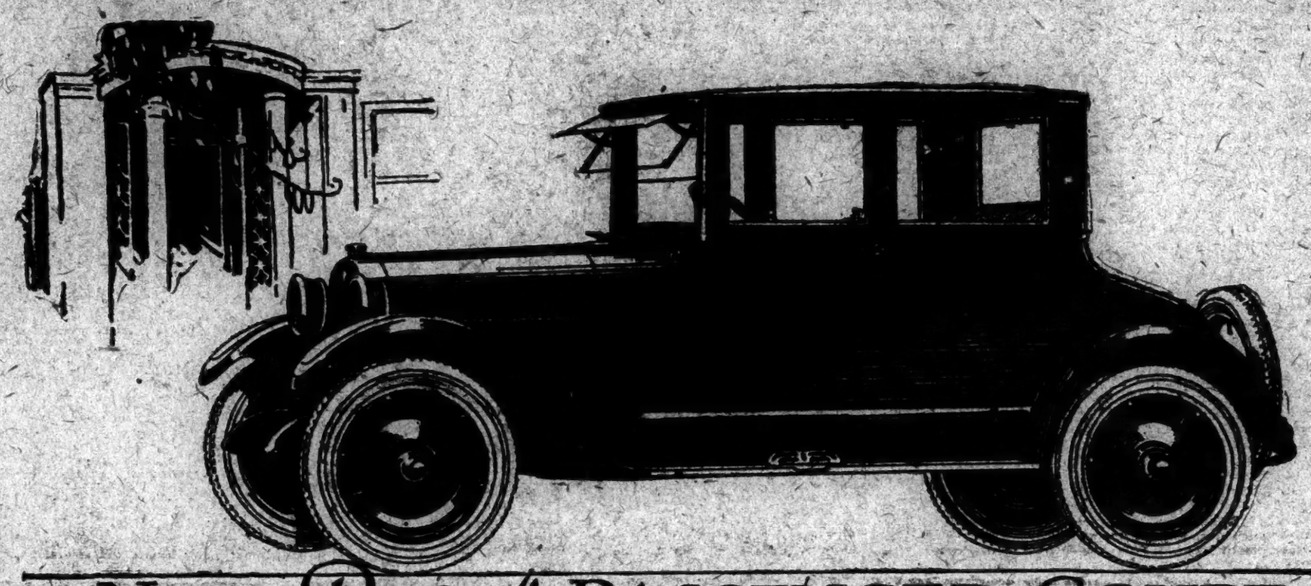
PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SAM Diamond has resigned from the firms of Diamond & Jacobson Bros. and Adelle Manufacturing Co., and Leon I. Diamond and Louis Jacobson will continue to do business as Diamond & Jacobson and Adelle Manufacturing Co.

MRS. S. HERSHKOVITZ SOLD HER CANDY store, located at 2,215 7th Av., to Miss Schwartz of 1,021 Av. A. Creditors with claims will call within five days. MAX SCHWARTZ.

I, MY WIFE, KATHERINE ANDERSON, having left me, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. CHARLES ANDERSON, 530 West 156th St.

I, MY WIFE, KATHERINE ANDERSON, having left me, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. CHARLES ANDERSON, 530 West 156th St.



NEW REO 4-PASSENGER COUPE

Never Has $1835 Bought As Much Closed Car Value

—An all-steel paneled body, richly finished and upholstered
—Sturdy hardwood framework, braced with drop forgings
—Mounted on the famous Reo Six-Cylinder Chassis

NEVER have beauty, utility and mechanical goodness so effectively joined forces with economy as they have in this new Reo Coupe.

1923 is anticipated by its design of impressive dignity,—by its never-grow-tiresome body lines and cord-tire-equipped steel disc wheels with demountable rims.

Under its richly finished paneling of sturdy steel is a rugged hardwood framework, fashioned and fabricated as only master coach-builders know how.

Over the wide, deep, springy seats is upholstering that makes instant friends by its appearance, and lasting ones by its wearing qualities.

Clubby coziness for four occupants, whether wide of girth or long of limb, is definitely assured by a clever seating arrangement. There's freedom of movement for all, with an extra measure for the driver.

Mechanical reliability that is institutionally Reo is built into the double-framed chassis, with the power units suspended in an inner frame which, in turn, is cradled within the outer one. Real shock-absorbing construction, this, with more-miles-of-car-service proving its soundness.

Fifty horse-power is developed in the six ground cylinders in which travel the carbon-proof aluminum-alloy pistons. And quietly carried to the drive wheels through a 4-bearing crankshaft, a 13-plate clutch, an amidship-mounted transmission and smoothly operating universal joints.

Beautifully finished in a rich shade of Cuban gray, light below the belt and slightly darker above. Optional: Brewster green below belt, black above. Fenders and running gear black enameled.

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A neat parcel compartment behind the driver's seat, and an extra roomy one on the rear deck provide ample storage space for baggage.

The new style visor is of pleasing convenience; so is the cowl ventilator.

Step mats,—corrugated rubber, aluminum framed,—have self-contained kick plates and scrapers.

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364,000 Pr. Drawers, Heavy — Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 & 40.
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SEA POWER—A MAHAN VIEW

W. H. Gardiner, a former class associate of Admiral Mahan, has an important article in October CURRENT HISTORY on Sea Power, written with the same brilliancy as Admiral Mahan wrote. A valuable treatise. Every one interested in navy matters will find interest in this article. News stands 25 cents.

DEMOCRATS CENTRE ATTACK ON TARIFF

Campaign Book for 1922 Declares This and Taxation Are the Chief Issues.

ASSAILS FOREIGN POLICY

It Gives Long Lists of Administration "Failures," "Bad" Appointments and "Scandals."

SILENT ON THE BONUS

Washington Arms Conference Is Attacked—Four-Power Treaty Is Called an Alliance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Democratic Campaign Book for 1922 minces no words in criticising the acts and the personality of prominent Republicans and the political organization to which they belong. Reading this pamphlet of 128 pages, nearly three times the bulk of the Republican campaign textbook issued last week, it is evident that the Democratic National Committee and the Democratic Congressional Committee, which sponsor the publication, wish to create the impression that the Republican Party is guilty of all sorts of high crimes and misdemeanors designed to rob the people of their rights and to add to the political and material increment of politicians and big business.

In a chapter by Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, on "The Republican Conspiracy of 1918-20," it is charged that the Republican victory was brought about by the Republicans forming a conspiracy to "demoralize the public thought and to debauch public mind" until the last ballot was cast in November, 1920.

"Public sentiment and the public mind," says Chairman Hull, "were thus kept dazed and in hopeless confusion for two years after the war, with the natural result that loose thinking, impractical and abnormal ideas and lax conduct everywhere became prevalent, and it is not too much to infer that a share of the increased lawlessness sweeping over the country of late owes its origin to a public sentiment which was influenced during this long period by a continuous sluice of false and misleading Republican propaganda."

It is charged also by Mr. Hull that "the second policy of this great partisan conspiracy was, during the same period, to make unlimited promises to each racial and religious group, to labor, to capital, to agriculture, to business."

The Democratic textbook makes clear that the Democrats intend that the main issue of this year's Congressional campaign shall be the Federal taxes and the tariff just enacted by the Republican Congress and approved by the Republican President. "The dominant domestic issue," it says, "is taxation, embracing both internal and tariff taxation. Upon this issue the records of both parties are clear."

Lists Republican Failures.

In the general introductory chapter from which this quotation is taken a list is given of Democratic aims and policies and another list is furnished under the caption "Republican Failures as Campaign Issues." This chapter stresses as issues, in addition to taxation, the Administration's merchant marine bill, commonly termed the Ship Subsidy bill; the seating of Senator Newberry; the sanctity of the civil service; the alleged failure of the Republicans to redeem promises or provide progressive, constructive legislation, such as a real reduction of internal taxes, the consolidation of Government departments and reduction of the number of employes, a working immigration policy; prosecution of profiteers and suppression of profiteering; restoration of foreign markets; proposal of a definite foreign policy; establishment of an "association of nations"; policies to provide peaceful settlement of labor disputes; "to enforce the Jones Shipping Law after threatening to impeach Wilson for his refusal to do so"; better farm credits; reduction of rent, fuel and the high cost of living; failure to put the budget system into practical operation with the result that the Treasury was asked to postpone payment of accrued obligations for 1922 in the sum of "a paper balance of 1922"; to settle the Mexican problem and "to prevent the industrial panic of 1921-22." To all of which is attached the snapper: "The Democratic Party is now, as it has always been, the true voice of America."

Heavy artillery is brought to bear on the Republicans for their internal revenue and customs tariff measures. It is claimed that Democratic amendments improved the "tariff act and that they "blocked bigger cuts to big income taxpayers." Figures are given to show that the Republican Party since assuming control of the Government has been given to extravagance, with the result that the cost of government has been increased. Charging that trick bookkeeping is the only basis for the Republican claim of a surplus in the Treasury, argument is presented to show that there will be a possible deficit of $900,000,000 for 1923. Many pages are devoted to the charge of Republican extravagance. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff bill it is alleged will add from $3,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000 to American taxation and will destroy foreign markets.

Says Millionaires Framed the Tariff.

Multimillionaires framed the Tariff bill, according to the Democratic textbook, this accusation being based on a speech of Frank R. Reid, Republican Congressional nominee in the Eleventh District of Illinois, who listed the following Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee in the very wealthy class: Fordney of Michigan, Longworth of Ohio, Copley of Illinois, Mott of New York, Bachmach of New Jersey, Treadway of Massachusetts, Timberlake of Colorado, Reavis of West Virginia, Watson of Pennsylvania, Houghton of New York (now Ambassador to Germany), and Candler of Oklahoma. The textbook's author adds that "the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee are practically of the same stripe." It says that Senator Smoot of Utah is a millionaire; that Sutherland of West Virginia is interested in banks and other enterprises; that Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, McLean of Connecticut and Curtis of Kansas "are men of great wealth," and that Calder of New York "is regarded as spokesman for the building interests." Much space is devoted to extracts from Republican newspapers and other sources to show that the new tariff will hurt instead of help the farmer.

A gloomy picture of America since the Democrats ceased to control the Government is painted. "The era of Democratic prosperity," it is narrated, has been preceded by the worst panic of business and industry in the annals of the United States. Bank failures, which were rarities under Democratic rule became epidemic. Industry collapsed. Every one suffered and the suffering continued. The Republican emergency tariff wrecked agricultural prosperity; the Fordney-McCumber bill will complete the ruin."

Specific men connected with various business interests are mentioned as the most conspicuous members of the "tariff lobby," who, it is asserted, got what they wanted in the profiteers' bill."

Senator Sutherland, author of the Democratic tariff assembly repealed, contributes a chapter on the tariff-making powers delegated to the President by the new law. Among other things he argues, in arguing that the power to raise and lower rates vested in the President is unconstitutional: "Let me call to your viewpoint the present President. A few years ago when he was a Senator and addressing himself to the subject of the abandonment of the functions of Congress into the hands of the Executive he said:

"'If the Senate of the United States is going to accept an Executive mandate and pass this bill, with every suggestion of amendment refused, Congress can only fittingly complete the program by delegating the taxing and appropriating power, adjourn and go home.'

"On the day the paragraph vesting the power of taxation in the Executive was adopted the President sent a special message to the Senate urging its passage, so the proof of surrender is appalling."

Cites Bad Appointments.

Under the heading "Bad and Scandalous Appointments," a list is given of men appointed by President Harding. "With rare exceptions," says the textbook, "the record of appointments has been generally bad and has resulted in more scandals than in any Administration since the reconstruction period following the Civil War." The following are cited as examples of "the worst appointments":

Attorney General Daugherty, Secretary Fall, Lasker of the Shipping Board; Nat Goldstein of Lowden campaign fund notoriety, Harding nomination for Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis was withdrawn and not defeated, as the textbook alleges; Roy Davis, Minister to Costa Rica, who admitted that he had received $500 of Lowden money," according to the book; W. I. Cole, special assistant to the Attorney General, "who got $500 of the Lowden campaign fund and $1,250 from Harry M. Daugherty"; Ambassador Harvey, Henry Lincoln Johnson, former negro National Committeeman for Georgia, whose nomination for Register of Deeds of the District of Columbia was defeated; several men indicted with Newberry in Michigan; E. Mont Reily, Governor of Porto Rico; Elmer Dover, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and G. W. Upton, whose nomination for member of the Federal Trade Commission was defeated, according to the textbook, because "he had no qualifications whatever for the job."

"Scandals in the Harding Administration" are enumerated as the Newberry, the Daugherty-Morse, the Naval Oil, the Goldstein Federal Appointment, Bureau of Engraving, Thorensen, Concealed Appropriations, Harvey and Denby junket scandals.

David Hunter Miller of New York, who was a legal adviser of the American Peace Commission in Paris, reviews "Democratic foreign policy and Republican betrayal." He discusses America's part in international affairs and the work of the League of Nations, and ends with this statement:

"The fundamental principles of the League of Nations, the principles of disarmament, of publicity and of peace, are the principles of Democracy, and these principles will prevail because they are eternally right. These are the principles which we support against the reform's do-nothing Congress, a do-nothing Administration, a do-nothing party."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska discusses the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments in a critical way. The Senator says:

"All that was done in the direction of disarmament was an agreement limiting the naval strength of the United States and other countries to about what they are at the present time. To this extent the conference had merit. This merit, however, was to a considerable extent offset by the adoption of the highly objectionable Four-power Treaty, which is in effect a treaty of alliance between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan for mutual co-operation in the Pacific Ocean to the exclusion of other countries. The avowed excuse and consideration for the United States entering this treaty was that it made it possible to dissolve the Anglo-Japanese Treaty which was pictured as a menace to the United States. As a matter of fact, it was not a menace to the United States."

One brief chapter contends that the Democrats have been just to the World War soldiers and that "the present abuses and scandals of the Veterans' Bureau" are due to Republican control. The bonus issue is ignored.

PENNSYLVANIA 'WET' TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

John Douglas Jr. of Pittsburgh Will Head 'Progressive' Ticket of Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 1.—A wet and dry fight for Governor, despite the fact that Gifford Pinchot, the Republican candidate, and John A. McSparran, the Democratic candidate, are both ultra dry, is foreshadowed in Pennsylvania by the filing of nomination papers yesterday in Harrisburg for John Douglas Jr., Clerk of Courts of Allegheny County, who will run as a candidate of the Progressive Party at the head of a ticket composed entirely of Republicans.

Aside from its wetness, the Douglas ticket will make a special appeal to the labor and soldier vote.

Douglas heads a big motor trucking concern in Pittsburgh. He was the anti-organization candidate for Mayor last Fall, but withdrew, and has the money to conduct a real campaign. However, according to reports here, his campaign will be liberally financed by the wet forces, with whom he has been in close association.

The Douglas Transfer Company on several occasions has been the subject of investigation by Federal prohibition agents.

Douglas was a popular figure when he ran for Mayor last Fall. His standing now, however, is problematical. His trucks for years have been placed at the disposal of schools and charitable institutions for picnics and outings. He got into a pocket in the three-cornered race for the Republican nomination for Mayor among William A. Magee, Joseph N. Mackrell and himself. Eventually Douglas withdrew and threw his support to Mackrell, whom Magee defeated.

92-DEGREE HOT WAVE AT MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Record of Fifty Years Is Broken —Drying Grass May Cut Milk Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Intense heat which prevailed today caused straw hats to reappear and they were in evidence at services in a number of rural churches.

In some places the thermometer registered 92 degrees in the shade, being the highest known in these parts in October in 50 years.

The grass in pastures is drying up rapidly for lack of rain and it is expected that it will have the effect of greatly reducing the milk supply.

Sing Sing's Profits Grow In Sales of Commodities

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Oct. 1.—Sing Sing prison's net sales of commodities for the last fiscal year showed an increase over the previous year, according to the figures made public by State officials today. The sales totaled $456,136 and the net profits $83,303. Production has increased each year since Warden Lawes and Industrial Superintendent John P. Joyce took charge. The last year exceeded the previous best record of sales by $7,306.

Sales of knit goods totaled $225,228; shoes, $126,261; brushes and mattresses, $35,991; print shop, $18,700; sheet metal, $42,618; farm, $4,230. The number of men employed daily in each department was: Knit factory, 162; shoe department, 93; brush, 54; printing, 20; sheet metal, 57; farm, 26.

MEMOIRS OF THE EX-KAISER

Ninth Instalment.

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EVENTS AND FIGURES FROM THE YEARS 1878 TO 1918.

By WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN, Former German Emperor William II.

Chapter IV.

BULOW

ON the day after Prince Hohenlohe's farewell, the man summoned by me as his successor—Count Bülow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—arrived. His choice for the post was eminently fitting, because he was thoroughly cognisant of our foreign policy and, especially, of our relations with England—which policy was becoming constantly livelier and more complicated—and because he had already proved himself a skillful orator and ready debater in the Reichstag. The fact that the second of these qualities was lacking in his predecessor had often been painfully noticeable. When Prince Hohenlohe's intention to retire became known in the Imperial Council, the Bavarian Ambassador at Berlin, Count Lerchenfeld, very pointedly remarked to me that for Heaven's sake I was not to choose another South German, since South Germans were not fitted for the leading post at Berlin; North Germans were naturally better able to fill it and, therefore, it would be better for the empire to select a North German.

I had been acquainted personally with Bülow for a long time, ever since the period of his ambassadorship at Rome and his work as Secretary of State. Then I had often visited him at his home and had held many a conference with him in his garden. He came into closer relationship with me when he accompanied me on my journey to the Far East, where, in co-operation with the Ambassador, Freiherr Marschall, he assisted me in getting into personal touch with the leading men of the Turkish Government. Hence, the relations of the new Chancellor with me were already begun and, to a certain extent, established, since we had for years discussed all political problems and spheres. Moreover, he stood much nearer to me in age than his predecessors, most of whom could have been my grandfather. He was the first "young Chancellor" of Germany. And this made our common task easier for both of us.

When I was in Berlin, scarcely a day went by without my taking a long morning walk with the Chancellor in the garden of the Imperial Chancellor's palace, during which outstanding business was cleared up and problems of actuality discussed. I often had a meal with him and always found at his table, where I was most hospitably received by the Count, his amiable wife and a group of the most interesting men, in choosing whom the Count was a master. He was likewise unsurpassed in skillfully conducting of conversation and the witty handling of the various topics that arose. To me it was always a pleasure to be in the company of the Chancellor and enjoy his bubbling wit, to exchange views at his table with many professors, savants and artists, as well as Government officials of all sorts, in informal, unofficial intercourse and stimulating exchange of ideas.

The Count was an excellent narrator of anecdotes, drawn both from books and his own personal experience, which he told in several languages. He liked to tell stories of the days when he was a diplomat, especially about his stay at St. Petersburg.

Bulow a Disciple of Bismarck.

The Count's father was an intimate friend of Prince Bismarck and had been one of his closest co-workers. Young Bülow also had begun his career under the great Chancellor; he had been brought up on Bismarckian ideas and traditions and strongly influenced by them, but, nevertheless, had not adhered to them to such an extent as to lose his independence.

In the course of one of the first talks which I had with Bülow as Imperial Chancellor he informed himself concerning my ideas of how best to handle the English and have dealings with them. I told him that I considered absolute frankness the most important thing in dealing with England and Englishmen; that the Englishman, in presenting his point of view and working for his interests, was inconsiderate to the point of brutality, for which reason he thoroughly understood anybody who acted similarly toward him; that there must be no playing the diplomatic game, or "finessing," with an Englishman, because it made him distrust those with whom he was dealing and suspect that they were not honest and wished secretly to cheat him; that such devious methods could be successful only in dealing with Latin and Slavic nations; that, once the Englishman had become suspicious, there was nothing more to be done with him, despite the most honeyed words and most obliging concessions; that the only advice, therefore, which I could give the Chancellor was that he confine himself entirely to straightforwardness in his English policy. I said this with particular emphasis, since "finessing" was especially dear to the diplomatic character of Count Bülow and had become second nature to him.

I also took occasion, during this talk, to warn the Chancellor against Holstein. In spite of my warning—which was merely a repetition of that given me before by Bismarck—Bülow worked a great deal, or was obliged to work, with Holstein. This remarkable man had been able gradually, especially since the time that the Foreign Office had been, so to speak, orphaned by Bismarck's retirement, to create for himself a position that became steadily more influential and to maintain it under three Chancellors with such skill that he was considered indispensable.

Holstein was unquestionably possessed of great shrewdness, seconded by a phenomenal memory and a certain talent for political combinations, which, to be sure, often became a hobby in his case. His position was also based largely on the fact that he was looked upon in many quarters, especially among the older officials, as the "bearer of the Bismarckian traditions," the man who upheld these in the teeth of "the young master." His importance rested, above all, on his wide personal knowledge in the entire domain of the foreign service. Since he wielded, on account of this, an authoritative influence on all proposals relative to the appointment of officials and hence, also, on the careers of the younger officials, it may be easily understood why he, little by little, had obtained for himself a dominating position at the Foreign Office. But he sought more and more to obtain, at the same time, a decisive influence upon the conduct of foreign policy; he had, in fact, become the guiding spirit both of the Foreign Office and of German foreign policy.

Holstein's Secret Power.

The serious thing about this was that he exerted his far-reaching influence entirely from under cover and avoided all official responsibility as an adviser. He preferred to remain in the dark and exert his influence from there. He refused every responsible post — many stood open to him—every honorary title, every promotion. He lived in complete seclusion. For a long time I tried in vain to become personally acquainted with him, for which purpose I used to invite him to meals, but Holstein declined every time. Only once, in the course of many years, did he consent to dine with me at the Foreign Office, and it was characteristic of him that, whereas on this occasion all the other gentlemen present wore full evening dress, he appeared in a frock coat and excused himself on the plea that he had no dress coat.

The secrecy with which he surrounded himself in his work, so as not to be held responsible for it, became apparent also at times in the character of the memorials drawn up by him; they were unquestionably ingenious and attractive, but often as involved and ambiguous as the oracle of Delphi; there were occasions when, after a decision had been made based on the contents of one of these documents, Herr von Holstein would prove to a nicety that he meant exactly the opposite of what had been thought.

I considered it a serious matter that an irresponsible counselor should bring to bear such powerful influence, especially as he did so from under cover and, hence, in doing it, eluded the officials who were in duty bound to exert influence, and who were the responsible parties. Often, especially in the von Richthofen era, it happened that I would advise a foreign ambassador to discuss some political question, which he had taken up with me, with the Secretary of State, and he would reply: "J'en parlerai avec mon ami Holstein." (I shall speak about it with my friend Holstein.) The fact alone that an official of the Foreign Office dealt with foreign ambassadors, going over the head of his superior, did not seem right to me; but that he should be dubbed by these foreigners "friend" seemed to me to go beyond what I deemed advisable.

Matters had, in fact, developed gradually to such a stage that Holstein conducted a good part of our foreign affairs. To be sure, he still listened to the Chancellor in connection with them, but what the Emperor thought or said about foreign affairs was rather unimportant. If things turned out successfully, the Foreign Office reaped the reward; if things went wrong, then it was the fault of the "impulsive young master."

In spite of all this, Bülow, too, apparently thought Herr von Holstein indispensable at first; he worked together with him for a long time, until at last he, too, found unbearable the pressure which this strange man exerted on everybody. To Herr von Tschirschky, during his tenure of office as Secretary of State, belongs the merit of finally bringing the unendurable situation to a head. On being questioned by me, he declared that he considered it impossible that Herr von Holstein remain at his post any longer, since he was embroiling the whole Foreign Office, seeking to eliminate him, the Secretary of State, entirely, and creating all kinds of obstacles, likewise, for the Chancellor.

Dismissal—and an Enemy.

Thereupon I ordered Herr von Tschirschky to prepare the way for the dismissal of Herr von Holstein, which afterward took place, with the approval of the Chancellor, after the latter had recovered from the serious break-down in health which he had suffered meanwhile. Herr von Holstein himself showed what manner of man he was by going at once after his dismissal to Herr Harden and placing himself at the latter's disposal for the campaign against the Emperor.

The year 1901 gave Count Bülow plentiful opportunities to show and assert himself in dealings with England. Count Bülow still believed strongly in the Bismarckian theory of having "two irons in the fire"—i. e., in making friendly agreements with another country while always remaining on good terms with Russia—in which he received support from the many pretended adherents of Bismarck.

From the midst of the jubilee celebration of the two hundredth coronation anniversary, I was called to the deathbed of my grandmother, Queen Victoria, by a dispatch announcing to me the serious condition of the Queen. I hurriedly made the journey with my uncle, the Duke of Connaught, who was at Berlin as the Queen's representative at the festivities—he was the favorite son of the Queen and my particular friend, and a son-in-law of Prince Frederick Charles—and I was cordially received in London by the then Prince of Wales and the royal family. As my carriage drove out at a trot from the railway station a plainly dressed man stepped forward from the closely packed crowd standing there in absolute silence, to the side of the carriage, bared his head, and said: "Thank you, Kaiser." The Prince of Wales, later Edward VII., added: "That is what they all think, and they will never forget this coming of yours."

Nevertheless, they did forget it, and quickly.

After the Queen had quietly breathed her last in my arms, the curtain fell for me upon many memories of childhood. Her death signified the close of an epoch in English history and in Germany's relations with England. I now got into touch, as far as possible, with prominent personages, and noted everywhere a thoroughly sympathetic, friendly spirit, which made no secret of the wish for good relations with Germany.

At the farewell banquet impromptu speeches were made by King Edward VII. and myself, which were cordial in tone and content, and did not fail to make an impression on their hearers. After the meal the English Ambassador at Berlin clasped my hand and said that my speech had touched all his fellow-countrymen's hearts, because what I said was sincere and simple, as was fitting for Englishmen; that the speech must at once be made public, since it would have an effect throughout the country, which was grateful for my coming; and that this would be useful to the relations between the two countries. I answered that it was a matter for the British Government and the King to decide, that personally I had no objections to having the speech made public.

Nevertheless, it was not made public, and the British people never learned of my words, which were the sincere expression of my sentiments and thoughts. At another talk later on with me at Berlin the same Ambassador deeply regretted this, but was unable to say what the reason was for this omission.

In concluding my remarks on my stay in England I cannot pass over the fact that a portion of the German press was unfortunately lacking both in tactful appreciation of the grief of the English royal family and people, as well as of the obligations which my family relationship and political considerations imposed upon me.

In the tenth instalment of his memoirs tomorrow the former Kaiser will give his version of an attempted alliance, or at least an agreement, with Great Britain, and how it failed, and he will describe his famous Tangier visit, which brought strained relations with France.

The ex-Kaiser's Memoirs will continue in The New York Times every weekday and every Sunday until Oct. 23.

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REPUBLICANS ISSUE CAMPAIGN BOOK

Title, "Courage to Dare and Brains to Do," Refers to Governor Miller.

SEES TAMMANY WASTE

Gives List of "Sixteen Big Things" Accomplished by Present Administration.

"Courage to Dare and Brains to Do," the reference, of course, being to Governor Nathan L. Miller, is the title of the Republican campaign book, just issued by the Republican State Committee. The book contains an analysis of the achievements of the Governor and attacks Tammany Hall and blames the Hylan Administration of New York City with waste and financial mismanagement.

A contrast is drawn between the reduction of the expenditures of the State Government under Governor Miller and the rising cost of the New York City Government under Mayor Hylan, and the question is asked whether the voters want Tammany control substituted in the State.

Under the caption, "The Contrast," the campaign book calls attention to the fact that the increase in the 1921-1922 city budget was $129,401,656.60, very nearly equal to the total expenditures of the State. "Yet," the section continues, "the State turned over to New York City in 1920 and 1921 $40,128,230.35 as its share of income, motor, mortgage and corporation tax and school moneys.

"This princely gift from the State has merely served to encourage the riotous extravagance of the city administration. In spite of this assistance, the city has reached the constitutional limit of taxation and is running in debt for current expenses. The city's total appropriations for 'debt service' aggregate over $100,000,000 a year. Since its foundation Greater New York has been running into debt at the rate of $35,000,000 a year or about $100,000 a day."

Accusations Against Tammany.

Under the caption, "Payrolls Contrasted," the following accusation is made against Tammany:

"The city's payrolls show an annual increase until nearly 100,000 persons are on the list of city employes. One instance will serve to illustrate the system. Appropriations were made by the city administration for four new terminal markets. These markets have not yet been built, but for more than a year four Tammany Superintendents of public markets have been drawing $6,600 a year each, with nothing to do."

On water power, the book says that after decades of talk Governor Miller has put through a practical project for the ultimate development of 1,000,000 horse power from the streams of the State. This comment follows:

"The present Republican State Administration has cut the Gordian knot. On the one hand it has appropriated $1,000,000 to begin the development of power from the surplus water of the barge canal by the State itself. There was danger that private interests might take water for power needed by the canal and this could not be tolerated. On the other hand legislation was passed to permit the development of power from the rivers of the State by private enterprise and private capital, but under strict supervision and control as to distribution and rates to be charged to the public. Twenty-one applications for licenses to develop power under recent legislation have already been filed and millions of private capital will soon be invested under these regulations, for bringing the power of the water-fall to light and heat the home, afford rapid transit at reduced fares and save coal in the State's factories. All this has been talked about for years by the orators of both political parties. It has become an accomplished fact through an administration with courage to dare and brains to do."

Praises Miller's Administration.

Governor Miller's Administration is praised for helping along the Port of New York Authority and reference is made to the differences on this question between Alfred E. Smith, Democratic nominee for Governor, and Mayor Hylan, and Mr. Smith's remark concerning the latter that "you cannot co-operate with a man with a blackjack in one hand and a slung shot in the other."

One section is devoted to "sixteen big things done by the Miller Administration." These are listed as the coal situation met, barge canal deepened, transit problems solved, disabled soldiers cared for, direct State tax cut in two, school appropriations tripled, highway construction doubled, State payrolls cut 10 per cent., workmen's compensation facilitated, State appropriations cut ten millions, New York Port Authority established, water power development undertaken, vehicular tunnel to New Jersey building, forty-one million dollars surplus in the State Treasury, farming and farm life made more profitable and attractive and more welfare legislation passed than ever before in the history of the State.

FRENCH VETERANS START.

Delegation Leaves for the Interallied Congress in New Orleans.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The French delegation to the Interallied Veterans' Congress to be held at New Orleans left Paris today.

Its members include Deputy Charles Bertrand, President of the Interallied Federation of Ex-Combatants; Acel Heraud, Municipal Councilor of Paris, delegate of the Permanently Wounded Men's Association, and Andrew Boulard, Treasurer, and Marie Davigneau, Secretary of the National Union of Combatants, an organization with a membership said to be 7,000,000.

Victor Beauregard will report to the congress on legislation enacted in various countries for the victims of the war. The delegation will sail from Havre on the French liner Lorraine.

NEW GROUP FORMED TO DEFEAT REED

Platform 'Affront to Conscience, Insult to Intelligence,' Says St. Louis Faction.

WAS ADOPTED BY 'TRICKERY'

They Say They Will Not Desert Wilson for Senator Nominated by Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1.—A new element has been injected into the campaign against Senator Reed in a statement given out at St. Louis by the Volunteer Association of St. Louis Democrats. Frances M. Curlee, President of the organization, and other well known party men have signed the statement, in which the following appears:

"Reed's platform, promulgated in Excelsior Springs, is an affront to the conscience and an insult to the intelligence of Democrats. It is an embarrassment to the Democratic nominees on the ticket, who had to accept its humiliating terms as the price of peace.

"It was withheld from the convention until exactly 6 o'clock, the expiration of the legal limit of time for its adoption, when it could not be amended and could only be adopted or rejected as a whole without debate.

"This platform repudiates the leadership of Woodrow Wilson and his policies and adopts the leadership and policies of Reed. Where it is not positively evil and sinister, it is orgoulous, platitudinous, hypocrisal and evasive. It is not in accord with our convictions, and in our opinion is not in accord with the convictions of the majority of the Democratic Party of Missouri. It is the handiwork of a man who for six years has sought by every means at his disposal to wreck the Democratic Party and who owes his nomination to tens of thousands of Republicans, all of them hostile to the Democratic Party. Thus fraudulently commissioned as the leader of Democracy, he has become its dictator.

"We will not desert the leadership of Woodrow Wilson in favor of the leadership of a man indorsed and supported by and owing his nomination to the efforts of William Randolph Hearst, George Sylvester Viereck, Heinrich Heine, John C. Myers and hosts of other Republicans.

"There can never be a Democratic Party in Missouri entitled to the support of loyal Democrats while it is dominated by this imposture. Our fidelity to the party demands that we vote against James A. Reed and do everything that is possible to accomplish his defeat.

"We request all Democrats throughout the State who are in sympathy with our purpose to write William S. Brotherton, Secretary, Boatman's Bank Building, St. Louis."

Mr. Kimball yesterday Senator Reed, broken-voiced and near exhaustion, attempted to prove that his stand against the League of Nations was just and fair, basing his contention on the present Near East war.

"If the United States entered into an alliance such as the League, we would now be preparing to send our boys thousands of miles across the ocean to fight alongside Greeks and British against the Turks," he said. "I ask you, what is your choice—the boys at home or the boys over in Europe fighting your neighbors' battles?"

The Senator spoke to the largest crowd ever assembled here for a political meeting. Five thousand persons were jammed into a huge circus tent.

'PARAMOUNT ISSUE' FOR WOMAN'S PARTY

Miss Paul Says All Candidates Must Take a Stand on 'Equal Rights' Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Alice Paul, Vice President of the National Woman's Party, who returned today from New York where a successful campaign was conducted for the adoption by the New York Republican State Convention of an "equal rights" plank for women, stated that the Woman's Party will make this "the paramount political issue" in all campaigns this Fall. Candidates for political offices, State and national, and all State conventions, she said, are being asked by the Women's Party to endorse equal rights planks for women.

"Women voters are demanding that the suffrage victory be carried to its logical fulfillment in the granting to women of complete political, legal and civil equality with men," said Miss Paul. "Candidates who wish to appeal to the woman voter will adopt such a plank in their platform.

"The Woman's Party intends to make this issue a paramount political issue just as it made suffrage a political issue of prime importance in previous elections. The form of the campaign pledge requested from State conventions and from candidates is modeled on that made by Lloyd George in the election of 1918, the first election following the granting of suffrage to the women of England. Lloyd George appealed to the women voters of his country on the following plank:

"'It will be the duty of the new Administration to remove all existing inequalities of the law as between man and woman.'

"The suffrage amendment ratified late in 1920 gave the vote to woman too late to make their influence decisive in the elections of that year. The women voter has since then informed herself of the far-reaching discriminations still existing against her in the laws relating to office holding, jury service, property rights, guardianship of children and in other respects. She demands the establishment of a single legal standard for men and for women as the fulfillment of the spirit of the suffrage amendment. This is an issue based on justice and political expediency. Women will judge the sincerity and the political wisdom of candidates who appeal for their votes on their stand on this question."

Moonshine Liquor Ends Life Of 9-Year-Old Immigrant Boy

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1.—Finding to his liking the taste of moonshine whisky, a small quantity of which his mother gave him, Severino Cabral, a nine-year-old immigrant boy in the steerage of the Fabre liner Britannia, which arrived here today, sought more of the liquor, found a half pint of it under a bunk and died within twenty-four hours after drinking it.

Two physicians and four nurses aboard the liner worked for almost twenty-four hours in an attempt to save his life. He was buried at sea Sept. 23 off the Azores.

RESTORED TO FAVOR, REPUBLICANS SAY

Leaders Say That the Reaction Against the Party Has Ended and Congress Will Be Kept.

COUNT ON GAINS IN WEST

But They Expect an Increase of Radicals and More Power in the Farm-Labor Bloc.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Increasing prosperity and a better realization of the accomplishments of the Harding Administration are factors, Republican leaders say, working to the benefit of the Republican Party as it enters its first national campaign since the overwhelming majority it received in 1920.

Reaction against the party, which was very pronounced during the rail and mine strikes, resulting somewhat from the attitude of the Administration in those disorders, is reported to have ended. Reports show that the States west of the Mississippi are strongly Republican because of the Tariff law, which contains the highest duties ever accorded to farm products. While the great West is not expected to show Republican losses, some of the leaders are counting on gains in the Senate in Wyoming, Nevada, Montana and New Mexico, the elections to the House in the West no decided losses are expected.

Against the expected maintenance of Republican strength and possible gains in the West is the belief that the Republicans elected there will be of the very radical type, who are expected to help organize the House, but not to follow the conservative leaders. There will be an increased farm-labor bloc in the next House, and indications that the development toward group politics will become more of a fact than in the last session of Congress, where the bloc succeeded in dominating legislation and forcing very high duties on farm products and wool.

Opposition to Speaker Gillett.

Already the progressive group in the House, in expectation of greater power in the next Congress, is talking of making a fight against the re-election of Speaker Gillett. This agitation was well under way when the session adjourned. The opposition to Speaker Gillett was founded on the concentration of power in New England. Western leaders pointed out that Senator Lodge was leader of the Senate and several Massachusetts members of the House held important chairmanships. The Minnesota and Wisconsin delegations, with younger members from New York, were directing a campaign in favor of Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, who sought the speakership when Mr. Gillett was elected. Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio appears to be in the lead for next Republican leader of the House, in case the Republicans hold control.

In the Central and Middle Western States, affected by industrial disorders in the last six months, disaffection exists in the Republican ranks. In these States, which have a majority of the Republican majority in the present House, the losses will be heavy, it is said, though these are not expected to be so heavy as the leaders had considered probable two weeks ago, when the leaders were counting on a majority of thirty in the next House. They now say that conditions have improved so much, due to prosperity, as to warrant them in predicting a majority of forty to fifty in the next House. This is the view of those in the National Committee who have been checking up on the latest reports received by wire.

Nearly all the primaries have been held, and the campaign is about to start in earnest. The leaders say that after the voters hear the arguments of both sides, Republican prospects will become brighter.

John T. Adams, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, issued a statement tonight in which he asserted that the Republican voters were not so greatly disaffected. Only fourteen out of the Republican candidates for the House were defeated in the primaries, he pointed out.

"With the exception of Rhode Island, the primary elections for selection of candidates for the United States Senate and House of Representatives are complete," said Mr. Adams. "The results clearly show that the rank and file of the Republican Party are satisfied with the work and personnel of the Republican majority in the present Congress.

"The present Republican membership in the House of Representatives is 298. Of these, 209 entered the primaries in their respective districts for renomination. Only 14 out of all this number were defeated. This is less than 6 per cent. of the total number who, by entering the primaries, asked for an endorsement of their record.

"It may be stated that where present incumbents were defeated, the causes which contributed to their defeat were local. Illinois contributed two to the list of Republican Congressmen defeated for renomination, Kansas one, Missouri one, New Jersey two, New Mexico one, New York one, Oklahoma one, Pennsylvania four and Wisconsin one.

"Four Republican incumbents of the House did not seek renomination as Representatives, but asked for and received the nomination of their party as candidates for the United States Senate. These were Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, Congressman Riddick of Montana, Congressman Fess of Ohio and Congressman Green of Vermont."

Republicans in the House.

Mr. Adams gave out the following table of the Republican situation so far as the House is concerned:

	Republican Members in Present House	Republicans Seeking Renomination	Republicans Renominated
California	8	8	8
Colorado	3	3	3
Connecticut	5	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1
Idaho	3	3	3
Illinois	22	21	19
Indiana	13	13	13
Iowa	11	10	10
Kansas	8	8	8
Kentucky	3	3	3
Maine	4	4	4
Maryland	4	4	4
Massachusetts	16	12	12
Michigan	12	9	9
Minnesota	10	10	10
Missouri	14	13	13
Montana	2	1	1
Nebraska	6	3	3
Nevada	1	1	1
New Hampshire	2	1	1
New Jersey	11	11	9
New Mexico	1	1	0
New York	43	33	27
North Dakota	3	3	3
Ohio	22	20	20
Oklahoma	8	5	4
Oregon	3	3	3
Pennsylvania	36	32	28
South Dakota	3	3	3
Tennessee	4	4	4
Texas	1	1	1
Utah	2	2	2
Vermont	3	1	1
Virginia	1		
Washington	7	5	5
West Virginia	6	6	6
Wisconsin	11	8	8
Wyoming	1	1	1

NEW HUNT STARTED IN HALL MURDER

"Got in a Jam" Over Rector's Killing, Convict Is Reported to Have Said.

TWO MEN ARE NOW SOUGHT

Permission to Exhume Dr. Hall's Body Is Expected From Court Today.

REQUEST OF WIDOW DENIED

Mrs. Hall Had Asked to Have a Representative Present at the Autopsy.

Detectives investigating the Hall-Mills murder mystery admitted yesterday that they were seeking two New Brunswick criminals with a view to questioning them as to their whereabouts on the night of Thursday, Sept. 14, when the Rev. Edward W. Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills, a choir singer, were murdered.

The quest for the two men, one of whom has served a term in prison, was begun when the officials were informed that one of the men was reported to have admitted to an acquaintance in Elizabeth, N. J., that he could not return to New Brunswick because he "got in a jam" in the killing of the clergyman and his choir singer. One of the detectives working on the case admitted that an investigation into the movements of the two men had revealed that they were last seen in New Brunswick on the evening of the disappearance of Mr. Hall and the choir singer. Both of the men sought are chauffeurs, and known to be associates of men who engaged in bootlegging activities in and about New Brunswick.

It was reported that the New Brunswick police were called into the chase for the first time with the request that they try to learn whether the su

THE PLAY

By ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

Mr. Knight's Masterpiece.

THIN ICE, a play in three acts by Percival Knight. At the Comedy Theatre.

Whitney Pelham.....Felix Krembs
Alan Woodruff.....H. Dudley Hawley
Pedro Mendiville.....G. Henry Gordon
Fuji, Japanese Servant.....T. Tamamoto
Mr. Burbidge.....Percival Knight
Edith Battery.....Olive Wyndham
Helen Whitney Nelson.....Gilda Leary

Misleadingly named "Thin Ice," a new play slipped shyly into the Comedy Theatre on Saturday evening and took a distrustful first night audience by surprise. For it proved to be an odd, bright and incorrigibly likable little comedy, excellently presented. It is the work of that mouse-like English comedian, Percival Knight, who has usually disported himself in musical comedy when in our town. Mr. Knight has thought up a preposterous plot all by himself, put it together with an actor's instinct for speakable lines, touched it with a little nonsense of his own and then made it engaging by his own disarming performance in the leading rôle.

That rôle is a sort of Lord Richard in the pantry. It is a demobilised English captain, down on his luck and willing to do anything for a living. You find him like incredibly often in the agony columns of The London Times. This one takes a job as butler in a Long Island home and from the pantry plays does ex machina to a man in the clutch of the bottle, a wife in the throes of an affair and a girl in the trap of an adventurer.

As this somewhat Gilbertian butler, Mr. Knight is charming. There is something of our William Gillette in his rubber-heeled comedy method, something all his own in the conflict between a man of intense melancholy and eyes that twinkle luminously.

Lee Shubert has started him off with a good cast, with such players as Felix Krembs, C. Henry Gordon, Olive Wyndham and our old friend, T. Tamamoto, all doing their best. Gilda Leary, we suspect, is an uncommonly gifted actress, but she puts rather a strain on these more trivial pieces by using them as an opportunity to show how awfully good she would be in Ibsen. There is one little daggers-drawn dialogue between Mr. Knight and Mr. Gordon which is capitally acted, having first been written with no mean flair.

The setting is decorative and tasteful enough and has the special advantage of containing an unintentionally mysterious stairway up which the characters saunter or stamp as the case may be, but always to vanish, apparently, into thin air. There were several sidewalk theories about it on Saturday evening, including a favorite solution which would have it that the actors no sooner stepped out of sight behind the landing curtain than they were lowered in baskets to some unseen place of safety.

It was the title of Mr. Knight's play which deluded the audience into thinking it was about to see one of those things. With the possible exception of the mossy, old reference to "the long arm of coincidence," no phrase in contemporary dramatic criticism has been so recurrent as "thin ice." It is usually employed to describe the life rink of Avery Hopwood. Small wonder the shrewd old first-nighters arrived under the impression that Mr. Knight had read that statement about Mr. Hopwood's million dollars in royalties and had said to himself: "Go to. There are beds enough for all." But the first-nighters were wrong, as every once in a great while, even they can be.

'ACES UP,' THEN 'HANDS UP!'

Armed Intruders Get $1,200 and $1,000 Jewelry From Poker Players.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—"Aces up," announced a player in a card game early this morning.

"You win," replied several of the fourteen players.

"Hands up—you lose," came simultaneously from four armed intruders, who then fled with $1,200 in currency and jewelry valued at $1,000.

Record Attendance at the Century.

All opera records at the Century Theatre were broken on Saturday when Fortune Gallo's San Carlo Company played two performances to sold-out houses. The operas, which happened to be prime favorites, were "Madame Butterfly" at the matinee, with Mmes. Mura and de Mette, Messrs. Barra and Valle, and "Carmen" in the evening, with the Misses Hardon and Charlebois, Messrs. Famadas and Imbarbo. The pair, at less than half Metropolitan prices, drew more than $6,000 into the Century box office. Mr. Gallo announced yesterday, equaling the average day's receipts during the Winter opera season on Broadway.

Saw "Hitchy-Koo" Soon.

Raymond Hitchcock will appear in New York in a new "Hitchy-Koo" in three weeks under the direction of the Shuberts. Benny Leonard, the champion, will be one of the features which will also include Audrey Maitland and Bert, May Boley, Lew Hoffman, Beatrice and Marcella Sherwood and about sixty others. The music and lyrics of the new production are written by Cole Porter.

Lehigh Breaks Coal-Loading Record

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 1.—Officers of the Hazleton-Mahony division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company announced today that all records for car loadings by collieries tapped by that line were broken Saturday. The division records show a total of 908 cars loaded then, with a tonnage of 40,000. Normal loadings for the division are about 800 cars daily.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

This will be the final week of "Hunky Dory" at the Klaw.

"Rain," a play by John Colton and Clemence Randolph, founded on a story by W. Somerset Maugham, will be produced in Philadelphia a week from tonight by Sam H. Harris. Jeanne Eagels will have the leading role. The play is being staged by John D. Williams.

James Kirkwood, well known in motion pictures, will return to the stage to play the leading role in Channing Pollock's play, "The Fool."

The Music Box will be closed for two weeks, reopening during the week of Oct. 16 with the new "Music Box Revue."

The Harvard prize play, "The Jilts," will be produced here early in the new year.

Robert Edeson will play the leading role in "The Insect," which will be produced at the Fifty-ninth Street Theatre on Oct. 23.

Instead of sailing for England, as reported, Marie Tempest will remain in this country to appear in a new play.

Premieres tonight will be "Malvaloca," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; "The Yankee Princess," at the Knickerbocker, and "The Lady in Ermine," at the Ambassador.

"Springtime of Youth," the new Shubert musical piece, will come to New York in about two weeks.

There will be a benefit performance at the Lexington Theatre next Sunday night in aid of the Saranac Lake Day Nursery and Girls' Community House.

Frank Tinney will begin his last three weeks in "Daffy Dill," at the Apollo Theatre tonight. The present plan calls for the annual appearance of the comedian here in a new production.

MUSIC NOTES.

Aurelia Jaeger, who once directed the Metropolitan Opera School for Heinrich Conried, is reported ill and in need at Munich, her former home. A benefit has been arranged at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Adler, 925 West End Avenue, this evening, when Mme. Elsa Rosenfeld, formerly Mabel Dunning, will sing, assisted by Michel Linshaim, violin, and Walter Golde.

Twelve of the leading opera houses of Germany will co-operate with the Berlin company under Georg Hartmann that will bring to the Manhattan Opera House this Winter a complete production of Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung" from the Deutsches Opera House of Berlin.

Thirteen Sunday afternoon concerts at the Manhattan, beginning Nov. 19, are announced by the City Symphony Orchestra, of which Senator T. Coleman du Pont is the president. Each series will be a separate subscription in addition to those at Carnegie Hall, the Town Hall and Cooper Union.

BRINGS PLANE TO EARTH WITHOUT LANDING GEAR

Bert Acosta Comes Down Safely at Selfridge Field—Astonishes the Onlookers.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Oct. 1.—Landing the navy Bee Line racer, which he was testing preparatory to its entry in the airplane races at Selfridge Field, Oct. 12, 13 and 14, Bert Acosta brought the plane to earth this afternoon without the use of its landing gear. Wheels and all remained tucked inside its body just as they had been drawn up during the exhibition of speed flying, with which Acosta had thrilled several thousand spectators.

Acosta circled the field and came in low in the usual manner. Everybody except the man in the plane realized his wheels had not come down to support the frail thing of silver as it struck the field at an approximate speed of sixty miles an hour. It skidded 100 feet and came to a halt.

Acosta declined to explain. He said that if he said the gear had failed to work, it would reflect discredit on the construction of the plane; whereas if he said that he didn't know the wheels were not down, people would think he was foolish. He regretted the slight damage, a broken propeller, an everyday occurrence at fields where new planes are being tested.

This is the first time in aviation history, it is said, that a plane came down safely on land without its landing gear. As a rule, such an occurrence would have resulted in a mass of broken and twisted wreckage. At least seventy-five of the army, navy and civilian pilots, many of them veterans of all sorts of weird air experiences, say they never saw nor expected to see anything like it.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38 St. MATINEES WED. & SAT. AT 2:30. FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
A. L. ERLANGER'S PRODUCTION
THE YANKEE PRINCESS
(Adapted from Kalman's European Musical Success, "DIE RAJADERN.")

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
LOYALTIES
By JOHN GALSWORTHY.
"SEASON'S BEST PLAY."—TRIBUNE.

LYCEUM WEST 45TH ST. EVS. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
THE SEASON'S SEA-COIN' TRIUMPH
DAVID BELASCO Presents
FRANCES STARR IN "SHORE LEAVE"

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE ENDLESS CHAIN By JAMES FORBES
With Margaret Lawrence

GLOBE Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ALL NEW GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS 1922
PAUL WHITEMAN AND HIS PALAIS ROYAL ORCHESTRA
RARE COLLECTION OF NEW BEAUTIES

HENRY MILLER'S 124 W. 43 St. at 8:30. Mts. Thurs. & Sat.
INA CLAIRE
AND CO., including BRUCE McRAE,
in the "PREPOSTEROUSLY CLEVER" COMEDY
The Awful Truth

DALY'S (FORMERLY 63 ST. THEATRE) COL. 1446. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
OPENING TO-MORROW NIGHT
DOLLY JORDAN
with JOSEPHINE VICTOR
—SEAT SALE NOW—

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30.
"MISS ULRIC OUTDOES ALL EXPECTATIONS—EVEN THE WILDEST."—Times.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
LENORE ULRIC as KIKI

GREENWICH Village Thea., 7 Av. & 4 St. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Thurs. & Sat.
"A DISH WORTH TASTING."—World.
"A Fantastic Fricassee"
A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 42nd St., at 8:10. Popular Price Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

EQUITY
48th ST. THEATRE
E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30.
OPENING TONIGHT at 8:30
EQUITY PLAYERS IN 'MALVALOCA'
Staged by AUGUSTIN DUNCAN
SEATS NOW ON SALE & WEEKS IN ADVANCE
MATINEES THURS. & SAT., 2:30.

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
SPECIAL PRICE WED. MAT. 2:30.
THE SMARTEST SHOW IN TOWN.
EDWARD ROYCE'S
"Orange Blossoms"
"A ROLLS ROYCE MUSICAL PLAY."

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
GEO. M. COHAN Presents
THE HIT OF THE TOWN
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"
A HOWLING SUCCESS.—Eve. Post.

LEXINGTON LEXINGTON AVENUE AND 51st STREET.
ONE WEEK ONLY COMMENCING MAT'S. WED., THURS., FRI. and SATURDAY. TO-NIGHT
SIR HARRY LAUDER AND HIS OWN COMPANY OF ARTISTS
Direction Wm. Morris. Nights and Sat. Matinee $2.75 to 55c. Other Mats. $2.20 to 55c. Inc. Tax. — SEATS NOW.
KLAW Thu. W. 45 St., at 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
MACDONALD WATSON
The Funniest Comedian in Town in His Comedy of Scottish Character.
HUNKY DORY "CAPTIVATES."—Times.

FRAZEE West 42d ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
"You will like this farce."—Alan Dale.
WILLIAM COURTENAY in "Her Temporary Husband" By Edw. A. Paulton.
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

BETTER TIMES
AT THE HIPPODROME NOW
DAILY MATINEES 2:15—NIGHTS 8:15

LIBERTY West 42d St. POP. MATS. Evs. 8:30. WED. & SAT.
The Smashing Musical Comedy Hit.
Molly Darling
"Romped off with the musical comedy honors of season."—Sun and Globe. Eve. World.

"There is so much beauty and power revealed in 'La Tendresse.'"
—Eve. Telegram

HENRY MILLER
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Henry Bataille's Great Play
"LA TENDRESSE"

"Miss Chatterton was superbly human and moving."
—Herald

"Mr. Miller is the only American actor qualified to essay so stupendous an impersonation. He accomplished the great illusion last night."
—Tribune

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

SAM H. HARRIS HITS
BOUNCE THIS BABY ON YOUR KNEE
"IT'S A BOY" "LAUGHTER PLENTIFUL." —Evening Telegram.
"THE AUDIENCE TOOK IT TO ITS HEART."—Tribune.
HARRIS THEATRE West 42 STREET. EVENINGS 8:35. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
Old Cap" Applejack Has Anchored for All Season
WALLACE EDDINGER—MARY NASH
in WALTER HACKETT'S Merry Comedy "CAPTAIN APPLEJACK"
STAGED BY THE AUTHOR AND SAM FORREST.
CORT THEATRE WEST 48TH STREET. EVENINGS at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

EARL CARROLL THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 50th St. Tel. Circle 6000. POPULAR MATINEES TUESDAY & SAT., 2:30.
The GINGHAM GIRL
"Finest musical show town has seen in many months."—Alan Dale.
"Most entertaining play I have met through this year."—Burns Mantle.

MARGUERITE MAXWELL

Mr. John Cromwell announces the elevation of Miss Marguerite Maxwell to the featured position in the cast of "EAST SIDE—WEST SIDE" at the Bayes Theatre, West 44th Street.

In less than two months this delightful actress has won the recognition of the critics and public and has taken her rightful place among the great artistes of the American stage.

You owe it to yourself and your love of the theatre to see Miss Maxwell and her associate players—John Cromwell, Hilda Spong, Albert Gran, Greta Kemble Cooper, Hubert Druce, William Sauter, George Backus, Mary Blair, Puritan Townsend and George Stilwell—in the Leighton Osmun-Henry Hull comedy, "EAST SIDE—WEST SIDE."

Evenings at 8:30.
Matinee at 10:45.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND SITE. DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St.—Phone Circle 2200.—Direct. Sitz POPULAR MATINEE TOMORROW
Greatest Revue Ever Produced In the World!
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1922
"Most elaborate production ever seen at the Winter Garden."—B. B. Fox, Tribune.
"Full of vim and color. Everything in it you can possibly ask of a revue. Endless number of girls and hardly a single stocking among them."—Geo. S. Kaufman, Times.
Presenting WILLIE & EUGENE HOWARD.
Most Beautiful Girls in America!

Shubert Vaudeville
Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15
CENTRAL THEATRE (47th St. & B'way.)
One Week Only Beginning Mat. Today
ELEANORE RYNG and CHARLES WINNINGER
In a Condensed Version of the American and European Musical Success
"AS YOU WERE"
With ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE BILL, Including BERT BAKER & CO.
PASQUALI BROS.
ELLY and GUS AHN, DU TELL and COVEY.
Mats. 25c to $1 (Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays)
Evs., 25c to $1.50 (Except Sat., Sun. & Holidays)

49TH ST. THEATRE W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SUPER-MYSTERY PLAY
WHISPERING WIRES
HAS THE TOWN TALKING!

ELTINGE THEA., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:30.
FLORENCE REED in "EAST OF SUEZ"
By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.

COMEDY 41st, East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
THRILLS and LAUGHTER.
THIN ICE
WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL CAST.

SHUBERT Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Greenwich Village Follies
Fourth Annual Production
BLOSSOM TIME
Jolson's 59th St. Thurs. Tonight

Arthur Hopkins Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in "ROSE BERND"
By Kenyon Nicholson
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

LITTLE West 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
MADGE KENNEDY in SPITE CORNER

AMBASSADOR Thea., 49th, near B'way. —OPENING— TO-NIGHT at 8:15
FIRST AMERICAN PRESENTATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL SUCCESS
THE LADY IN ERMINE
(Now Playing Drury Lane Theatre, London)
WILDA BENNETT
with Walter Wolff, Hans Schuster, Robert Woolsey, Jeanette Bageotti, Marie Burke, Harry Fender, Adah Hagerman, Gladys Walton, Delano Pearson, and Ninety Others.

BIJOU Thea. 45th, E. of B'way. TOM'W EVE., at 8:30
EXPERTS' VERDICT—Greatest Musical Hit of Ages!
THAT DAY
by LOUIS K. ANSPACHER. Dir. H. H. HERRON

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Greatest Musical Hit of Ages!
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Moves to JOLSON'S 59th ST. THEATRE at 7th Ave.
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ONE SOLID YEAR ON BROADWAY
ORIGINAL CAST
Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat.

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HOPWOOD'S GREAT COMEDY
"WHY MEN LEAVE HOME"
BLANCHE BATES said: "I loved it."
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Jolson's 59th St. Thurs. Tonight

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SMASHING COMEDY HIT.
The EXCITERS
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Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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FRANK TINNEY IN A MUSICAL COMEDY
DAFFY DILL
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SELWYN
BARNEY ALEXANDER'S
BERNARD & CARR
in PARTNERS AGAIN
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

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TICKETS $1 TO $2.50. NOW ON SALE
Concert Under Exclusive Direction of Supreme Concert Mgt., Inc., Aeolian Hall

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THE PHOTO-DRAMATIC SENSATION of the YEAR!
World Premier of REX INGRAM'S Startling Parisian Romance
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Completely eclipsing even the finest of Ingram's previous achievements! A picture that will set your pulses throbbing!
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HIS GREATEST SCREEN ACHIEVEMENT
GEORGE ARLISS
IN
"The MAN WHO PLAYED GOD"
IF YOU LIKE BETTER PICTURES—HERE IS ONE
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH. LOUIS ROSSA, Director
WALT KUEHN'S "Dance Travesty"
LUPINO LANE in "The Reporter."
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A SENSATIONAL TRIUMPH!!!
PRESENTED BY WILLIAM FOX
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Story by Dumas.
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LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42d St. TODAY 2:30. TONIGHT 8:30.
Today—Tonight—Last Chances to Compete for $1,000 Prize for New Name for A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM
Sensational William Fox Photoplay.

RIVOLI B'way at 49th St. Cecil B. DeMille's 'Manslaughter' with THOMAS MEIGHAN
A Paramount Picture

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A Paramount Picture. Famous Rialto Orchestra

CAMEO 42nd St. & B'way. Dir. R. R. MOSS First New York Showing "A WOMAN'S WOMAN" With MARY ALDEN.

STATE LOEW'S B'way & 45th St. 11 A. M. to 12 P. M. HAROLD LLOYD in "Grandma's Boy" EXCELLENT VAUDEVILLE

CAPITOL B'way at 51st. EUGENE HUGHES' "Remembrance" Capitol Grand Orchestra.

SEEK TO PREVENT 1923 COAL STRIKE

Miners and Operators Meet Today to Decide Methods for Wage Negotiations.

FEDERAL INQUIRY OPPOSED

Union and Some Operators Want Conference to Appoint House-Cleaning Commission.

LIVELY SESSION PREDICTED

Illinois Operators Already at Cleveland Demand Change in Form of Collective Bargaining.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—Steps designed to insure the nation against another coal strike in 1923 will be considered here tomorrow at a joint conference of representatives of the Bituminous Coal Operators of the United States and national and district officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

In addition to the establishment of machinery for peacefully negotiating a new wage scale to take the place of the present one which expires on April 1, the conference will consider ways and means "of cleaning house" within the industry.

Representatives of both sides admitted tonight that the outcome of this conference will largely determine whether or not the miners and operators are going to co-operate and again establish harmonious relations.

That the mine workers are going to oppose President Harding's Federal Fact-Finding Committee was indicated by officers of the union, who stated that they stood by their original proposal to have the conference appoint a committee of inquiry from within the industry to ascertain facts to be used as a basis for future wage negotiations.

All Operators to Attend.

Some of the coal operators are also reported as opposed to the Government investigation unless they have representation on the committee. Others are prepared to move that the conference abandon the miners' plan, and suggest names for appointment on the Federal committee.

Operators from every union coal field have accepted invitations to attend the conference. T. K. Maher, President of the Maher Collieries Company, representing the operating interests, announced tonight. Operators' associations of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia will be represented with individual operators and groups from the trans-Mississippi fields, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Utah and Colorado. More than 200 coal operators are expected to attend.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, who arrived tonight, said that the 127 members of the national policy committee of the union as well as all international officials would be here by tomorrow night. He was optimistic that the conference would adopt a constructive program.

That the conference may develop into a lively session was indicated tonight by the attitude of the Illinois operators' association, the only one known to have formulated and announced its position in advance. Representatives of this association will seek to prevent any arrangement being made at this time for the continuance of such collective bargaining as has prevailed the past few years.

The association, announcement was made, had taken the stand that methods of collective bargaining employed recently had left the coal operators helpless to determine or protect any policy of any kind and compelled them to carry the burden of every alleged evil in the industry. The association will urge the industry to await the report of the Federal commission before making a new arrangement.

Union States Position.

The contention of the United Mine Workers, on the other hand, is understood to be that arrangements for new wage negotiating machinery must be decided on at once if a strike is to be avoided next April. The union will also insist that the operators meet the miners under the plan of collective bargaining that has been in use for years.

Other operators and representatives of associations will make their position clear on alleged objectionable practices of the union. All will have an opportunity to be heard, Frederick L. Feinle said.

Secretary Davis and Secretary Hoover, it was learned, have sent Government representatives here to make a detailed report on the conference. They have sent a telegram to Mother and President Lewis, asking the conference to name a panel of twenty men of "commanding public representation for character and ability" as possible candidates for the Federal commission.

Officials of the Miners' Union said they would propose a committee of inquiry within the industry which, "in order to reach a final and proper determination of the controversy in the bituminous coal industry for the benefit of the miners and the operators and the public as well, should consider the following principal points as presented:

"The wage rate in any district shall be, as far as reasonable, property competitive within the mining industry, and shall at the same time fully compensatory to the miners, being sufficient to afford not only a living wage, but also to allow reasonable opportunity for accumulating savings.

"The encouragement of a proper spirit of obligation and responsibility on the part of all parties toward contractual obligations and the establishment of proper machinery, both local and national, for the prompt determination and settlement of any point of dispute in any local, State or district contract without resorting to strike or lockout.

"The determination of a proper policy to encourage efficiency of operation not only on the part of mine management in the mechanical operation of the mine, but also on the part of the individual miners in the performance of their daily work."

Among those who have announced their intention of coming to the conference are:

W. E. Field, President, and John Donaldson, Vice President, of the Pittsburgh Coal Company; Thomas H. Watkins of New York, President of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation; E. M. Poston, President of the New York Coal Company of Columbus; Harry Taylor, President of the Southeastern Interstate Coal Operators' Association of Kansas City; M. L. Gould, Philadelphia, Pa., and Hugh Shirley, representing the Indiana operators; Rice Miller, President of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association; H. C. Adams, President of the Central Illinois Coal Operators' Association of Chicago, and Walter D. McKinney, Secretary of the Southern Ohio Coal Exchange.

THE SCREEN

Philanthropic Fun.

THE MAN WHO PLAYED GOD, with George Arliss, Ann Forest, Ivan Simpson, Edward Earle, Effie Shannon and others; directed by Harmon Weight; adapted from a story by Gouverneur Morris and a play by Julia Eckert Goodman; "The Reporter," with Lupino Lane; "Odds and Ends," a split reel. At the Strand.

George Arliss makes one feel that it is lots of fun to go about giving people pleasure. So "The Man Who Played God," at the Strand this week scores a point. Mr. Arliss's rôle in the picture is that of a great musician who is deafened by an explosion and cannot play any more. He is bitter, at first, and finds the world an unattractive place to live in, but later, after he has learned lip-reading, he discovers that he can sit in his front window and, with the aid of a pair of binoculars, "listen" to the conversations of people on a park bench across the street from his house. The people who come to sit on this bench are those whom life has stepped on—a young man about to die of tuberculosis because he hasn't the money to get out of town, an old couple who have found the city brutal and long for a cottage in the country. And John Arden, the defeated musician, is moved to help these unfortunates, to play God, a personal and providential God, in their behalf. In doing so he learns to enjoy life again and becomes an agreeable person to have around.

If anyone pises to remark that this business of blindly granting people's desires right and left is doubtful philanthropy, at best, and in nine cases out of ten means the distribution of only momentary happiness, with, perhaps, aggravated misery to follow, he is a dyspeptic pessimist, or an unflinching realist, according to the way you look at it, but whichever rôle you assign him, he misses the point of the story. It is not that John Arden does real and lasting good. Maybe he does, and maybe he doesn't. It is not that he represents a rational idea of a Deity. But it is that he learns to enjoy life, and make it enjoyable for those around him, by being spontaneously kind to others. A man is usually at his best when is having a good time, and it amuses John Arden to be promiscuously philanthropic.

The chief trouble with the story is that it doesn't seem satisfied to make this point and stop. It runs into disconcerting sentimentality sometimes and in the end gets entirely away from its true idea by showing the musician with his hearing and ability to play restored—with a suggestion of the miraculous. This introduction of the childish idea that the deaf John Arden is, after all, a miniature edition of a real providential God who does unto him as he has done unto others, comes to remind the spectator roughly that he is sitting in a theatre where flapdoodle is the commodity and not looking in a truthful mirror held up to nature.

However, it is chiefly in the ending that this disappointment comes. Throughout a good part of the photoplay Mr. Arliss's performance is so smooth and genuine, he shows so naturally the bitterness of the man denied the life he loves and the fun he has later as a philanthropist, that the spectator's enjoyment of the story is, for fairly long stretches, unalloyed. And the others in the cast, though they do nothing notable are good. Ivan Simpson, as an old servant, is especially pleasing.

The photoplay would have more vitality if its motion pictures meant more in themselves. Except when the exceptional pantomime of Mr. Arliss and some of the others gives them meaning, the scenes are just literal photographs of people moving about or staying still in rooms and on the street. This means, inevitably, that the photoplay is excessively wordy—for these incomplete pictures have to be explained, and therefore often are flat. Not all of this deficiency can be attributed to Harmon Weight, the director, however, because the story does not lend itself to cinematographic treatment. In this, however, it is by no means unique on the screen.

An amusing and originally acrobatic clown, Lupino Lane, makes his first appearance in a motion picture in a short comedy, "The Reporter," which is also at the Strand. There is much labored effort for comedy in the skit, but in spots it is brightened by Mr. Lane's foolantics.

Father's Instar.

REMEMBRANCE, written and directed by Rupert Hughes, with Claude Gillingwater, Kate Lester, Cullen Landis, Patsy Ruth Miller and others; "The Fire Fighters," a Hal Roach comedy. At the Capitol.

Having shown how hard the lot and how infinite the love and patience of Mother in "The Old Nest," Rupert Hughes set out to give Father his due—his due share of suffering and his overdue reward—in "Remembrance," which is at the Capitol this week. Father begins life as a poor man, who is happy with his simple wife and first children. But he prospers. He becomes the head of a big department store. And then his trouble begins. Power, or his money, at any rate, builds a hideous house, his wife reaches that stage of affluence and aspiration in which she looks back on her humble origin with regret—and on her still humble husband with contempt—and the children, with one exception, grow to be dressed-up bums. But Father endures everything and goes on working for them all, until he drives himself into a nearly fatal illness from which, as you will expect, even if you hope not, he recovers to find his wife, and, presumably, his children, lovingly restored to him. And maybe they demolish the hideous house, too.

From which it may be seen that Mr. Hughes has not departed entirely from reality. There are fathers who slave for worthless families. But usually they are buried and the families remain worthless—and rich. But not in the movies. And emphatically not in Mr. Hughes's movie. For it runs true to form—though it can hardly be said to run. It moves deliberately and sometimes tediously, in a beaten path. It is more than just explicit and obvious. It is overtly so. And it lacks the keenly pictorial treatment with which Mr. Hughes has vivified obvious stories before. Perhaps the fine not yet get his hand in as a director, as well as an author. Certainly no discriminating director would permit, or induce, such capable players as Claude Gillingwater and Kate Lester to overact as they frequently do. They have several true and telling scenes, and here and there the photoplay itself comes to life, but at most it lives fitfully.

"On the High Seas," with Dorothy Dalton and Jack Holt, directed by Irvin Willat, is at the Rialto this week, and "A Woman's Woman," with Mary Alden, directed by Charles Giblyn, is at the Cameo. Cecil B. DeMille's "Manslaughter" is remaining at the Rivoli.

Rex Ingram's "Trifling Women" opens at the Astor this evening.

LORRAINE GETS AWAY IN FACE OF STRIKE

Leaves Havre for New York After All-Night Guard and Other Precautions.

HAVRE, Oct. 1.—The French steamer La Lorraine sailed for New York at 6 o'clock this evening despite a strenuous effort to enforce the shopmen's strike.

The gang plank was lifted an hour before the sailing of the steamer to prevent trouble.

The quays and docks were patrolled last night by police and soldiers to protect the vessel from intruders.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The seamen's confederation has proposed that a commission of shipowners and employes be named to study the present dispute over the eight-hour law.

If unable to agree on a solution of the difficulty the commission will name two arbitrators and the confederation two, these four to select a fifth.

Both shipowners and employes will bind themselves to accept the decision of the commission or arbitrators.

PARIS ESCAPED GALE AQUITANIA FOUGHT

French Liner Sailed Two Days Later, When Brunt of Storm Had Passed.

BROUGHT 1,677 PASSENGERS

Seven Doctors From Strasbourg Medical University to Study Methods Here.

Captain E. Mourraz, the master of the French liner Paris, which arrived yesterday from Havre and Plymouth with 517 first, 550 second and 810 third class passengers, said that his ship had better weather than the Aquitania because she left port two days later. "We ran into the gale late Monday night," he said, "and it reached its maximum the following morning, when the velocity of the wind was sixty-five miles and the ship was reduced to sixteen knots on the engines and went fourteen knots through the water.

"It was only a moderate gale, but severe for this season of the year. There were rough seas from early Tuesday until the next afternoon, but the passengers seemed to stand the bad weather very well, and few were seasick. One window was smashed on the upper promenade deck forward fifty feet above the waterline.

Seven doctors from the Medical University of Strasbourg arrived on the Paris at the invitation of the Rockefeller Foundation to study American methods for the prevention of the spread of diseases. In the party were Dr. Lucien M. Pautrier, professor of the Clinic of Internal Diseases; Dr. Maurice Marcloux, professor of the Faculty of Medicine; Dr. Léon Blum, professor of the Medical Clinic; Dr. Paul Bouin, Dr. Camille Duverger, professor of the Ophthalmic College; Dr. Pierre Masson and Dr. Georges Weiss, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

French Doctors Here to Study.

As the University of Strasbourg was founded by the French after the war it is still in a formative state, and the doctors will visit a few of the institutions for medical teaching and research in the United States, including the Rockefeller Institute, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, the Cornell Medical School, the Johns Hopkins Medical School, the Harvard Medical School and others, before returning to France. Other passengers on the Paris were the Prince de Béarn, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy at Washington, with his son and daughter; the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Salignac Fénelon, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tod, Ottokar Bartik, ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Alexander Kouta, Hungarian banker; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver D. Iselin, Cass Gilbert, Louis Sherry, Justice Alfred R. Page of the Appellate Division, who said that he had not been away long enough to advise what to do to save Europe, and James Deering of Chicago.

Mrs. William Clark, wife of the former United States Senator from Montana, returned with a young Italian girl, Miss Pia Cafaguz, who was detained because she was under 16 years of age. Her mother had arrived yesterday morning on the Italian liner Giulio Cesare, but was not at the pier. Mrs. Clark was finally permitted to take her away on guaranteeing that the mother would take the girl to Ellis Island today.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramon de Lucas y Ruis Delgado, Spanish artists, who came to make a tour of the United States, were detained on the Paris by the Immigration authorities because the nurse for their baby was under 16 years of age and had not been for payments with her. Mrs. Charles Greenough, daughter of Whitney Warren, the architect, was also a passenger.

Also in the first cabin were Major Benjamin Ali Haggin, Brooklyn merchant and his wife, returning from a four months' trip to Europe, during which they visited France, England, Switzerland and Italy.

While in France Major Namm said he visited the Argonne and St. Mihiel battlefields and inspected the monuments and other memorials erected there to his former division the Fifth Regulars.

Both Marshal Foch and Marshal Joffre received Major Namm in Paris, the former at the Invalides and the latter at the Ecole de Guerre. Marshal Joffre requested him to bring back a message of greeting to the people of Brooklyn. The hero of the Marne has never forgotten his visit to Brooklyn in 1917, at the dedication of the Lafayette Memorial Monument, upon which occasion the people of Brooklyn presented him with a jeweled sword of honor.

"Please tell them," the Marshal said, "that I treasure their gift as one of my most precious possessions. And that I value even more than that the spirit of affection that prompted them to remember me so kindly." He sent, along with his greetings, a photograph of himself taken while wearing the Brooklyn sword of honor.

Marshal Foch received Major Namm upon his return from the Interallied War Council on Sept. 23. He looked remarkably well and vigorous in spite of his recent heavy labors in connection with the Turco-Greek situation. When told of his splendid appearance the Marshal replied, "I shall be 71 years old on Oct. 2 and I never felt better or worked harder in my life."

Foch Dwells on Visit Here.

He spoke with feeling of the wonderful reception accorded to him by the American people upon the occasion of his visit here last Fall at the invitation of the American Legion.

"I came to pay a debt," he said, "and to express the gratitude of my country for America's help in the war and the priceless contribution it made in blood and treasure. But instead of discharging a debt, I merely contracted a new one, because wherever I went I was greeted with such boundless warmth of heart and hand that I shall ever be grateful and obligated."

In referring to the exploits of the American Expeditionary Force during the war, Marshal Foch made special mention of "Red Diamond" (as the Fifth Division was called), and sent the greetings to the former members of this division, which include Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, who was designated as the "greatest hero of the A. E. F."

When asked about the political situation American Expeditionary Force during tion abroad, Major Namm told of interesting talks he had had with M. Bunau-Varilla, proprietor of Le Matin, the leading newspaper in France; also M. Marcel Knecht, former member of the French High Commission to this country. Both of these men were very optimistic as to the future, and expressed great faith in the ultimate political and economic results to be obtained by the League of Nations.

Mrs. Namm brought back with her a handsome silver cup, emblematic of the final round of the women's golf championship of Switzerland. After defeating Mme. Leon of France in the semi-final round, Mrs. Namm yielded the championship to Miss Napier of England after a close struggle which ended on the twenty-first green.

OPERA STARS ARRIVE.

Scotti and Martinelli Among Those Returning From Abroad.

Several operatic artists arrived yesterday from Italy and France to start rehearsals for the coming season. Giovanni Martinelli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Antonio Scotti the baritone of the same organization, came on the Italian liner Giulio Cesare with William Guard, the publicity director of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Mrs. Guard, who have been spending three months in Italy, Austria and Germany. They all looked much benefitted by their holiday.

The French liner Paris, which arrived from Havre, brought G. Crimi, tenor of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, and O. Ferlik, the ballet director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and E. Rousseau and Giuseppe Bensboschek, who are also connected with the company.

MAJESTIC BRINGING LIST OF NOTABLES

Lord and Lady Mountbatten, E. T. Stotesbury and the Dolly Sisters on Big Liner.

Some of the passengers sailing today for Bremen on the new North German Lloyd liner Sierra Nevada are George A. Arp, Mrs. May M. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Kaufman, Mrs. W. G. Tapper, Miss Ida Vetter, Paul Silver, Mrs. Silver, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Harkness, Phillip J. Fredericks and George Hoffman.

Among the arrivals yesterday from Havre and Plymouth on the Paris of the French Line were: L. Charles, C. W. Nichols, M. Reinhardt Jr., Mrs. H. P. Swenson, Miss Freda S. Goff, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, Miss Constance Drexel, Mrs. William A. Clark, Mrs. C. Greenhough, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver D. Iselin, F. Cody, W. T. P. Hollingsworth, G. Crimi, R. P. Rendle, Mrs. Oscar Lauchois, T. E. P. Verdier, Justice Alfred Page, Prince de Bearnate de Chalais, E. Rousseau, Countess de Moltke, F. Levy, Theodore Seltzer, Charles Gilbert, Mrs. H. G. Grey and Doctor and Mrs. Samuel Drueking.

On the Giulio Cesare of the Italian Navigation Company from Naples and Genoa yesterday were: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Carlisle, Allen Carlisle, Miss Mary J. Lydon, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Holt, Hamilton Holt, Miss Constance Holt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rennie, Mrs. Peter Behr and Mrs. Thomas B. Felder.

Among the passengers on the White Star liner Majestic, due tomorrow from Cherbourg and Southampton, are E. T. Stotesbury, Colonel and Mrs. S. Cushman, John Barton Payne, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the Earl and Countess Granard, Viscount Forbes, Lady Eileen Forbes and Lady Moira Forbes, Lord and Lady Mountbatten, Henry L. Morgenthau, Doris E. Bakhmeteff, P. A. Gury, Fannie Brice, the Dolly sisters, Fannie Ward, Bertha Galiph and F. E. Harper.

The New Yorkers on board include Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Achelis, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Bossom, Mrs. and Miss Sedgwick Bywater, Miss Marjorie Bywater, Miss Laura V. Day, Mrs. Garretta M. Dickenson, Miss Frances M. Dickenson, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. Moore Hoes, Mrs. Jesse Hoffman and Miss Hoffman, Colonel and Mrs. Frank B. Keech, the Misses Dorothy, Violet and Ethel King, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Lee, Frederick Lawisohn, the Misses Audrey and Evelyn Lawisohn, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Lindley, Mrs. St. Knowlton Mallory, Miss Flora Miller Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Duniway Milbank, Miss Ella D. Milbank, Thomas F. Milbank, Mrs. Alphonse Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Prime, Mrs. L. Hansen Schoonmaker, Miss Louise Scott, Mrs. Harrison Tweed, Miss Eleanor Tweed, Mrs. Morris Ulman, Morrison Ulman and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilson.

From other cities are Miss Helen Anderson of Detroit, Miss Mary F. Brown and Colonel and Mrs. J. M. Thompson of Washington, Mrs. Eliza Cabot and Edward Cabot of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Paolo de Vecchi and Miss Margherita de Vecchi of San Francisco, Truman F. Gardner of St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. De Soto Fitzgerald of Richmond, Mrs. Henry A. Alexander of Atlanta, Mrs. James Macfarlane and Miss Annie Macfarlane of Seattle, Dr. Nathaniel Allison and Mrs. Allison and Miss Julia K. Carton of St. Louis, Mrs. W. S. Potter, Miss Mary Potter and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Robertson of Baltimore, Whitney B. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McK. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thompson and Arthur Wheeler of Chicago; Miss Josephine Jenckes and Miss Betty Watson of Providence, Misses Elizabeth and Kathryn Moore of Cleveland, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harte Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Lea of Philadelphia.

IOWA RADIO CONCERT AMAZES FANS HERE

Havana, California and Nova Scotia Note Remarkable Clearness of Transmission.

A radio concert was broadcast last night by the Palmer School of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa, which caused a sensation among radio fans because of the unusual clearness of the transmission and the perfect modulation of the voice of the announcer. The music was heard at the radio station in THE TIMES Annex, in West Forty-third Street, with fewer imperfections than selections usually come from a first-class talking machine, and the voice of the announcer was so distinct that it seemed as if he were talking in the next room.

The same results were reported from stations as widely scattered as Havana, Port Maitland, Nova Scotia, and Oakland, Cal. Long before the concert had ended, at 11 o'clock New York time, congratulatory messages were flooding into the Davenport sending station by the dozens by telegraph, telephone and wireless, and were sent out to listeners-in over a wide territory.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the performance was developed in a long distance telephone conversation with the Palmer School from the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Both the manager of the station, Frank W. Elliott, and the engineer, were unable to explain the unusual success of the concert beyond saying that they gradually had been increasing the power of the station, and had just completed the installation of a standard Western Electric 500-watt radiophone transmitter, using Heising's system of modulation.

It was the use of this new transmission set that resulted so satisfactorily, but the senders knew of no new technical devices incorporated in it which might have contributed to their success. So far as they were aware, everything was standard and if they were pioneers in the use of some new invention or improvement they were unaware of it.

The concert was played by the Palmer Chiropractic School orchestra, the ten regular numbers on the program being interspersed with orchestrelle selections. As a new feature of the next of the series of weekly Sunday night concerts, on Oct. 2, an effort is to be made to broadcast the playing of a new pipe organ just installed in the school.

In addition to the stations already mentioned which heard last night's concert were listeners-in at Lake George and Rochester, New York, New Haven, Conn.; Pittsburg, Kan.; Taylorville, N. C.; Reno, Nev., many places in Florida, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Phoenix, Ariz.; Kalamazoo, Mich., and Hammond, Ind.

The numbers on the program were: "Englewood Commandery March," "La Confession," concert waltz; "In Old California With You, Dearest One," saxophone duet; selections from "High Jinks," "I Love You Truly," saxophone solo, "Why Should I Cry Over You?" "There Is Silver in Your Hair," "Sweet Indiana Home," "Your Eyes Have Told Me So" and stories.

The announcing was done by Mr. Elliott and Stanley W. Earnett, both of whom could be heard perfectly, although apparently in ordinary tones. In the long distance telephone conversation with Mr. Elliott it was much more difficult to distinguish his words than when they came by wireless into the headpiece in THE TIMES' receiving station.

ROME DAMAGED BY STORM.

Rain Flood Imperils Buildings and Invades Royal Cellars.

ROME, Oct. 1. — A storm of exceptional violence struck Rome today and did a vast amount of damage. The rain fell in torrents without interruption for about three hours, transforming the streets into veritable rivers.

Firemen were kept busy rushing to buildings imperiled through the subsidence of the land or in pumping water from cellars. One man, who was in a cellar when the storm began, was unable to make his escape owing to the rapid inflow of the water and had to be rescued by the firemen.

An urgent call was received from Villa Savoia, the residence of the King, where the water flooded the cellars.

PRENDERGAST BACKS NEW GAS STANDARD

Public Service Commissioner Tells Governor Miller of Savings in Costs.

DENIES CUT IN QUALITY

Chairman Insists That Use of British Thermal Unit Standard Prevents Waste and Inefficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—Reply to a letter sent to Chairman William A. Prendergast of the Public Service Commission by Governor Miller in relation to the recent gas orders issued by the commission affecting the City of New York was made public tonight by the Governor. These orders were to reduce the gas standard to 537 British thermal units, and to cut the price 5 cents a thousand cubic foot.

Mr. Prendergast goes deeply into the subject, explaining why the reductions in the price of gas were made. The Governor, in his reply, stated that "the charge is generally made that the change in the B. T. U. standard more than offsets the reduction in the rate which your commission has ordered."

To this Chairman Prendergast responds: "Before replying specifically to the statement just quoted, I would like to say that I am sure this charge cannot be sustained, and should not be made at all, for the reasons given, in respect to the following mentioned gas companies: Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, Kings County Lighting Company, New York and Richmond Gas Company, Staten Island."

Uniform Quality Sought.

Chairman Prendergast gives details of these companies showing that each had a gas standard different from that of the others, and arguing that they should be a uniform standard for all, saying:

"Those who have studied the subject of gas standards agree that uniform quality is one of the most important factors in obtaining satisfactory gas service. In addition, and of equal importance, proper uniformity permits the consumers to use the gas with maximum efficiency and the least waste.

"Twenty-two candle power illuminating gas (containing an average heat content of 650 B. T. U. per cubic foot) is notoriously variable. For example, tests made by the City of New York of gas furnished by the New York and Queens Gas Company show that the average illuminating value of the gas for the year 1920 was 23.8 candle power, and the variations in heat value ranged from a minimum of 571 to a maximum of 702 B. T. U. per cubic foot. This phenomenon would be just as apparent whether the standard is twenty-two candle power or 650 B. T. U.

"The quality of the gas furnished under the new standard prescribed by the commission will be much more constant than under the candlepower standard heretofore in force. To assure this result, the commission in its recent order fixed maximum and minimum limits, figures above and below which the heating value of the gas must not be allowed to go instead of variations of 115 to 130 B. T. U., which were inevitable under the 22-candlepower standard. It is not anticipated that the variation under the 537 B. T. U. standard will exceed 40 B. T. U., meaning a great improvement in the efficiency of the service."

Tells of Saving in Cost.

Mr. Prendergast points out that the 22-candlepower standard is wasteful and inefficient, and says:

"A 537 B. T. U. gas, on the other hand, requires the use of less oil. This reduction in the amount of oil makes it possible for the companies to sell gas at a somewhat lower rate. The reduction brought about by the commission gives to the consumers the full value of the saving in oil heretofore practically wasted by the antiquated requirement of the statute. But this saving is only about half of the reduction the commission has ordered."

The Chairman contends that the change ordered has brought about a better quality of gas, a saving in oil and a further reduction outside of this saving, making, in all, a cut of 10 cents.

Mr. Prendergast says the change of standard cannot be made by the Consolidated and Brooklyn Union Gas Companies before February or March next, because the appliances of all consumers first must be adjusted to make them efficient for the altered quality of the gas.

WON'T VOTE ON BEER.

Illinois Anti-Saloon Members Will Be Asked to Ignore Ballot.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The Anti-Saloon League will call upon its members and all those favoring prohibition to refrain from participating in any way in the vote on light wines and beer at the election this Fall, F. Scott McBride, Superintendent of the Illinois League, announced tonight in a statement commenting on the opinion of Attorney General Brundage that the Secretary of State would be obliged to provide a ballot for a referendum.

Sponsors of the petition for the ballot declared it would be merely an expression of the desire of the electorate which would not in any way change existing laws.

"We recommend voting for candidates who are in favor of carrying out the laws," Mr. McBride said, "but we also recommend that all patriotic citizens refrain from participating in any way in the vote on wine and beer. The object of the referendum is not to amend the Constitution of the United States, but to nullify it.

"There could be no referendum on the question of obedience to law, Mr. McBride said.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; J. S. Baruch, jewelry; 854 4th Av.; Martinique.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Lifelt-Spitz Merc. Co., E. Spitz, dry goods, notions, furniture; Pennsylvania.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Steinbach Co.; H. L. Bartlett, domestics, dress goods, silks, velvets; 225 5th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—H. Kaplin, clothing, furnishing goods; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—William Koch Importing Co.; E. H. Keller, foreign toys; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Dannenberg, Son & Blumberg (jobbers); A. Dannenberg, big quantity job lots plums; cloth coats; 1,125 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss L. Butler, misses' women's dresses; 16 W. 39th.

BALTIMORE—J. J. Haines & Co.; E. L. Beache, floor coverings; C. T. Marsten, carpets; Martinique.

BEAUMONT, Texas—M. Feinberg Co.; M. Feinberg, silk dresses; 1,150 B'way; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co. Upstairs—W. Dawson, men's hosiery, underwear; Miss I. Burke, infants' haberdashery, nursery, furniture, infants' dresses, misses', children's apparel; Miss Young, infants' wear; Basement—J. T. Reed, women's hosiery, knit underwear, children's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss R. Morse, toys; 483 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Rosen Store; L. Jacobson, hats, caps; 44 E. 23d; Brestall.

CHICAGO—D. Friedlander & Co.; J. Hess, ducks, muslin underwear; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. C. Hilgendorf, P. L. Lavery, men's shirts; Miss M. O'Neill, waists, dresses; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alms-Doepke Co.; H. Bertelsman, wash goods; 225 B'way; Latham.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Koblegard Co.; P. H. Koblegard, dry goods, notions; 60 Worth (White & Pardee).

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; Miss M. H. Goggans, dresses; 29 W. 35th (Jay & Co.).

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Milliman's, Inc.; H. Milliman, men's, young men's clothing; Pennsylvania.

DALLAS, Texas—Lichtenstein - Mittenthal Co.; L. M. Lichtenstein, ready-to-wear, hats (untrimmed); Claridge.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—The D. G. Co.; A. F. Sitt, coats, suits, waists; 200 5th Av., Room 304.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. E. Bleiler, underwear, petticoats; 130 W. 32d (A. Fadell).

ELGIN, Ill.—I. Cohen & Co.; I. Cohen, coats, suits, dresses, furs; Pennsylvania.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Mrs. A. D. Crosby, hosiery, knit underwear; Martinique.

FORT WORTH, Texas—W. C. Stripling; H. Scarborough, women's ready-to-wear; 32 W. 20th (Cecil Abel).

FORT WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert; D. G. Gilbert, men's suits; 117 W. 32d; Pennsylvania.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Mrs. T. Cahill, infants' wear; Mrs. E. H. Fletcher, women's ready-to-wear; Miss N. Jessee, handkerchiefs; Miss C. J. Quinn, leather goods, hosiery; C. Roof, men's furnishings; Miss M. E. Story, stationery; Miss D. Weisbaar, toilet goods; J. C. Weinman, dress goods, silks, trimmings; E. Blumenberg, umbrellas; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pfeiffer Bros.; D. Lubin, coats, suits, dresses, waists, corsets, negligees; 353 4th Av. (Kirby, Block & Fischer).

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; L. Pometti, notions, toilet goods, jewelry, leather goods; 230 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; L. L. Custer, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; H. Starr, silk piece goods; Breslin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; L. Lewis, misses, men's; Martinique.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. H. Almond D. G. Co.; Mrs. R. D. Hill, ready-to-wear; 120 W. 32d (A. Fadell).

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. V. Cavanaugh, draperies; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

MINNEAPOLIS—The Dayton Co.; Miss H. Coulson, underwear, infants' wear, sweaters; 225 5th Av.; Collingwood.

MONTREAL, Alphonse Racine, Ltd.; P. S. Mitchell, men's shirts, shirtings; L. C. Robitaille, ladies' gloves, hosiery, underwear; Breslin.

NEW ORLEANS—Krauss Co., Ltd.; H. Blankhoff, millinery; 36 W. 33d; Breslin.

NEW ORLEANS—Fifth Av. Dress Shop; M. Cohen, suits, dresses, hosiery; Aberdeen.

OMAHA—Brandeis Stores; Miss Miles Kerr, leather goods, jewelry; 213 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. K. Betteridge, jewelry, stationery; 1,140 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; W. Harmon, silks, dress goods; 213 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King Co.; E. Stier, carpets, upholstery, draperies, blankets, &c.; 225 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—C. R. Libby Co.; Mrs. O. Davis, millinery; O. Davis, housefurnishings; Martinique.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—A. Bein; H. Bein, silk hosiery; knit underwear; 117 W. 32d; Breslin.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, men's furnishing goods; Pennsylvania.

ROCHESTER—B. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. A. Reynolds, fancy goods, art goods; Breslin.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Washer Bros. Co.; J. J. Walker, Vice President, 16 W. 34th (Oscar Abel).

SAN FRANCISCO—Birnbaum & Kaser; M. Birnbaum, jewelry, leather novelties; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—W. A. Hasenhandler; C. Wood, jobs coats, dresses; 1,170 B'way, Room 410.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bauer-Oroz Co.; S. H. Moose, laces, embroideries; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Ms. Thetle, draperies, furnitures; 225 5th Av. (Retail Research Assn.).

SAVANNAH, Ga.—I. Epstein & Bro.; I. Epstein, dry goods, cloaks, suits, furnishing goods; Claridge.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; E. H. Gregg, section piece goods; 440 4th Av.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Minnie Co.; E. Twichsham, coats, suits; 33 W. 35th; Aberdeen.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss A. Arbogast, art needlework; J. Jonas, hats; H. H. Rogers, silks, dress goods; 37 W. 26th (H. M. Seetman).

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss J. Mansfield, dresses, costumes; Mrs. H. Touhey, stout wear; Mrs. C. Falkenhainer, suits, petticoats, mourning goods; Miss L. Beltry, coats; Miss E. Gilbert, underwear, infants' wear, corsets; F. W. Gausmann, silks, dress goods; C. L. Brittain, mdse. mgr. ready-to-wear; Frank Ford, mdse. mgr. sporting goods, toys, trunks, &c.; 171 Madison Av.

ST. PAUL—Emporium Merc. Co.; J. A. Langheis, dress goods; Martinique.

ST. PAUL—The Golden Rule; R. J. Williams, white goods, linens; 8 West 29th.

SYRACUSE—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. Reid, fancy goods, art goods; Bresin.

TOLEDO—The Lion D. G. Co.; J. Drummond, linens, white goods, domestics; 25 E. 26th (W. T. Knott).

WASHINGTON—The Palais Royal; F. W. Drake, silks, dress goods, linings; E. L. Stahlman, linens, domestics; C. F. Werner, hosiery, knit underwear, basement; 220 8th Av. (F. Atkins).

WOODRUFF, S. C.—W. S. Gray & Sons; I. W. Gray, clothing; Collingwood.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; T. A. Keller, housefurnishing goods, toys, silverware; 240 Madison Av.; Latham.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Situation After a Week of Reaction in Stocks and Bonds.

It is probable that the real character of the financial situation, and of the financial markets as reflecting that situation, will not be clearly defined until in one way or another the curious political episode in Southeastern Europe shall itself have disappeared as the main unsettling influence. The effect which that diplomatic and military clash has exerted on financial markets has resulted, plainly enough, from the wide field which the news gave for the play of uneasy imagination. Even unpleasant facts would perhaps have been less disturbing to the markets than absolute uncertainties.

How much of the past week's decline on the Stock Exchange was actually due to the Turkish affair, how much to disappointment over the slowness of trade revival and how much to reaction which was to be expected after the year's prolonged advance in prices, it might be difficult to say. In the case of the stock market, the position before the recent decline began was to be measured not merely by the rise in prices from the low point of the year, but by the rise since the end of June, when the railway shopmen's strike was about to begin and when the continuance of the coal strike beyond all previous expectation was to alter the aspect of that question. The common statement is that prices held firm in the face of these disturbing influences; but the actual fact is that, almost before the strikes were over they had risen 5 or 10 per cent. above these mid-year figures.

Evidently this must have been in anticipation of something more than settlement of the strikes; for business conditions, even if no worse than they had been before the labor situation became acute, were at all events no better. The advance in the stock market during the late Summer was probably based on expectation of still easier money and of an Autumn "boom in trade." Easy money is still present as an influence, but the question of early and vigorous trade expansion has become at least more debatable. To this aspect of the situation the reaction on the Stock Exchange must in some measure be ascribed; it would naturally be accentuated by the "European war talk."

The bond market presents an interesting problem. Investment demand and investment values are always tested by the changing conditions of an Autumn season, and it was well understood that the course of the market this season would be determined by three special influences—the action of money rates, the revival or absence of revival in business activity, and the supply of new investment securities. Experience of the past half dozen years has shown that the last-named consideration exerts less of an immediate influence on prices of existing bonds than might possibly be imagined.

For instance, the decline which occurred in the bond market during the war, when a wholly unexampled amount of new Government loans were being placed, was trifling when compared with the same market's decline in the two years after the armistice, when war financing had come to an end. The reason was that in wartime the general rate for money was kept down—artificially, no doubt, but none the less effectively—and that the interest yield on the newly issued war loans was lower as a rule than on outstanding high-grade bonds, whereas in the immediate after-war period open market money rates were abnormally high and the new securities put out by Governments and corporations offered the highest interest yield which investors had obtained in more than a generation.

Similarly, in the investment bond market of the first half of the present year the amount of new securities put out was far greater than of those placed a year before. But the offerings came on a rapidly falling money market and at a time when prolonged reaction in general trade had released in immense sums from their ordinary channels the private capital of business men and the resources of the banks. This capital was a bidder for both new and old securities.

If this Autumn were to be a season of rising money rates, then obviously one of the factors in the recent advance of bond market prices would be modified or removed. If it were to be a season of really great activity in trade, then much of the business capital and the surplus bank funds would naturally be withdrawn from the bond market for use in financing trade requirements—the influence on bond market values being evident. The question, then, concerns the actual course of trade; for even money rates could hardly be expected to advance to any considerable extent unless in response to reviving business activity.

There were few, if any, indications of a tightening money market on the approach of Autumn; the prediction of experienced bankers has been fairly unanimous for continuance of great ease in money up to the end of the year, a prediction based on the almost unprecedented surplus reserve in this country's banks, on the continuing inflow of foreign gold and on the absence of even preliminary demands of any magnitude for commercial credit. That position might be greatly altered if an actual "business boom" were suddenly to materialize. In many quarters, some such occurrence was certainly predicted during the Summer; expectation of it had a part in the strength of the stock market during the trying days of labor troubles. Some indications—general railway traffic, for instance, and the state of demand in the steel and iron market—seemed to bear out the prediction. It can hardly be said that the prophecy is thus far finding tangible fulfillment; but we are after all only at the beginning of the season.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 30, 1922.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	43,522,236	192,508,323
Same period a year ago	2,497,946	125,878,659

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	87.80	84.49	90.23	66.21
Same period a year ago	88.87	84.13	73.13	58.35

1922 High.	1922 Low.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
69¾	42	4,600 ADAMS EXPRESS		69¾	67	69¾	+ 1¾
20	19½	600 Advance Rumely		19½	17	17	— 2
60¼	51⅝	300 Do pf (8)		55	54	54	— 3½
49¾	45½	1,900 Air Reduction (4)		49¾	47	48¾	— ¾
19⅝	9¼	21,600 Ajax Rubber		19⅝	18⅝	19	+ 1⅛
¾	⅜	1,800 Alaska Gold Mines		¾	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅞	11,800 Alaska Juneau		1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
117⅞	107	200 Alt Am Cables (7)		117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ 1½
91⅜	85¼	38,800 Allied Chem & Dye (6)		89¼	86¼	87⅛	— 1½
118½	101	500 Do pf (7)		113	113½	113½	— 3½
89¾	87⅜	3,700 Allis-Chalmers Mfg (4)		88	86¾	86¾	— 2¼
104	99⅛	1,000 Do pf (7)		103	103	103	— 3
103⅞	98¼	3,100 Am Agricul Chem		98¾	97⅛	98¼	— ⅝
73¾	65¾	300 Do pf		69⅛	66	66	— 3¾
49	21¼	1,600 Am Beet Sugar		45	45	45	— ¾
49	41½	1,400 Am Beauty Maguire		41½	40¾	40¾	— ¾
58¼	51	3,000 Am Brake S & Fdy (6)		77½	76	77	— ¾
113	93½	100 Do pf (7)		110¾	110¾	110¾	— 1½
100	86½	22,200 Am Can		97¾	95¾	96⅝	— ¾
110¼	98¼	1,000 Do pf (7)		109¾	109	109	— ¾
186	161	3,200 Am Car & Fdy (12)		180¾	176¾	180¾	— 3½
125	115½	100 Do pf (7)		122	122	122	
14	7	600 Am Chicle		9	9¾	9¾	+ ¾
30¾	19¾	2,000 Am Cotton Oil		27⅜	26¾	26¾	— 1¼
61	41	100 Do pf		57½	57½	57½	
7¼	4½	1,500 Am Druggist Syndicate		5¾	5¾	5¾	
148	139	200 Am Express (8)		137	137	137	— 5
17⅜	12	1,000 Am Hide & Leather		15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
74¾	68	1,400 Do pf		70	67¾	69¾	— 1½
122	78	8,000 Am Ice (7)		113	107	109¾	— 4¼
84¾	73	100 Do pf (8)		83½	81¾	81¾	— ¾
105⅝	88	7,100 Am International		89¾	88¾	89	— ¼
138	131	1,000 Am La F Fire Ins (3)		137	134½	136¾	— ¾
40¾	29⅝	8,800 Am Linseed		38¼	36½	38¼	— ¾
60½	53	1,500 Do pf		59¾	58½	59¾	+ ¾
127⅜	103	57,100 Am Locomotive (6)		120⅜	118¼	122	
121¼	112	900 Do pf (7)		119	119	119	+ ½
53¾	44	2,700 Am Metals (3)		48	45¾	45	— 2½
118¾	107	900 Do pf (7)		118	109¾	109¾	— 3¾
124½	82	5,900 Am Radiator (4)		124¾	118¾	123	
8¼	5¾	2,300 Am Safety Razor (12c)		7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ¼
35¼	21¾	12,000 Am Ship & Commerce		27¾	26	27	— ¾
47¾	40¾	15,800 Am Smelting & Ref		45¾	44	45¾	— ¾
103¾	88¼	1,000 Do pf (7)		102	100	100	— 2¾
97	87	100 Am Smelt Sec pf A (5)		97	97	97	+ 1¼
150	100¼	900 Am Snuff (15)		148	142¾	142¾	— 5¾
40¼	30¾	20,400 Am Steel Fdys (3)		44¾	43¾	43¾	— ¾
108¼	91	300 Do pf (7)		104¼	104	104	— 3
85¾	54½	7,400 Am Sugar Refining		80¾	77¾	77¾	— 3½
113	84	2,000 Do pf (7)		110¾	109¾	109¾	— 1
67	22½	3,200 Am Sumatra Tobacco		41¾	37¼	37¼	— 3½
71	53¾	300 Do pf		58½	57	57	— 1
79	54	1,550 Am Tel & Cable (8)		67¾	64	64¾	+ ¼
130¾	114½	24,900 Am Tel & Tel (9)		125¾	122¾	123¾	— 1½
154¾	139¾	5,400 Am Tobacco (12)		150¾	148	150	— 2¼
140¾	126	4,200 Do Class B (12)		139	131¾	133	— 5
107¼	98¼	200 Do pf (6)		106¼	106	106	— ¼
20	6	1,400 Am Water Wks & Elec		18	21¾	21¾	— ¼
54¼	17¼	2,100 Do participating pf		49¾	46¾	47¾	— 2¾
105	79¾	20,200 Am Woolen (7)		104¾	100¾	100¾	— 4
110¼	102¼	100 Do pf (7)		108¼	106¾	106¾	— 1¾
37¾	25¾	3,100 Am Writing Paper pf		33¾	32	32¾	— 2¾
21	12¾	2,800 Am Zinc, L & S		19¾	17¾	18¾	— 1½
57	50	1,200 Do pf		55	50¾	51¾	— 3½
57	47	28,100 Anaconda Copper		54	50¾	51	— 3¾
34	19	100 Ann Arbor		21	21	21	— ½
53	29	1,000 Do pf		47	46	44	— 2½
2	⅞	900 Assets Realization		2	1¾	2	+ ¼
63¾	43	2,600 Associated D G (4)		60	57¾	59¾	— 2¼
84	75	100 Do 1st pf (5)		84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ¾
91	75¾	100 Do 2d pf (7)		90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¾
135¼	90	2,200 Associated Oil (6)		132	113¾	113¾	+ 2
106½	91¾	2,500 Atch., Top & S F (6)		100¾	102¾	103	— 1
95¾	88	1,100 Do pf (5)		93	92	93	— ¼
5½	¾	800 Atlanta, Birm & At		2¾	2¾	2¾	
124¾	83	3,000 Atlantic Coast Line (7)		119¾	117	117¾	+ ¼
6½	2	400 Atlantic Fruit		3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	400 Do otfs		2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
43¾	23½	12,600 Atlantic G & W Indies		31	27¾	28¾	— 1¼
21¾	18¾	2,900 Do pf (5)		19¾	19¾	19	— ¾
1210	900	110 Atlantic Refin (20)		1210	1123	1175	+ 50
23½	15½	200 Atlas Tank		17¾	17	17	+ 1
40¾	9¼	17,100 Austin Nichols		27¾	23¾	24½	— 2¼
91	68	100 Do pf (7)		90	89	89	— ¼
7	3	100 Auto Sales		3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
15½	10¼	200 Do pf (14)		12	13	13	+ 1½
140½	93¾	119,900 BALDWIN LOCO (7)		125¾	120¾	122	— 2¾
115¾	104	200 Do pf (7)		113¾	113¾	113¾	— 1¾
40¾	33¾	23,200 Baltimore & Ohio		34½	33	33	— 3
66¾	53¾	1,400 Do pf (6)		65½	65	65	— ½
67½	40	200 Barnet Leather		62	60	60	— 3
97½	89	100 Do pf (7)		97½	97½	97½	+ 1½
68¾	19¾	13,000 Barnsdall, Class A		40¾	35¾	37¾	— 2¾
23	19¾	200 Do, Class B		21	21	21	— ¼
233	224	84 Bank of Conn (13)		233½	231	233½	
1¾	⅝	400 Batopilas Mining		¾	¾	¾	
62	33	600 Bayuk Bros		39¾	36	36	— 2¾
46½	30	7,500 Beech Nut Pack (40c)		45¾	40	x41	— 1¾
79	51	700 Bethlehem Steel (8)		70	70	70	
83¾	65½	47,600 Do Class B (5)		79¾	69¾	70¾	— 6¼
105	100¾	200 Do pf (7)		101	101	101	
114¾	104	700 Do pf (8)		113	111	111	— ¾
10¼	4¾	1,600 Booth Fisheries		9	8¼	8¾	— ¼
77	58	100 Brit Emp Su 1st pf (7)		74	74	74	— 1
20	19¾	600 Do 2d pf		20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
124¾	100	9,400 Brklyn Edison (8)		117¾	115¾	115¾	— 1¾
29	6¾	9,100 Brklyn Rapid Transit		24¾	23¾	24	— ¼
24¾	9¾	1,400 Do ctfs of dep		20¾	19¾	19½	— ¼
122¾	70	100 Brklyn Union Gas (8)		115	115	115	— ¾
64½	42	1,400 Brown Shoe		62¾	60	60	— ¾
99¾	80	100 Do pf (7)		97	97	97	
75	50	123 Buf, Roch & Pitts (8)		71¼	71½	71½	+ 3¾
139¾	115	3,400 Burns Bros (12½)		137¾	133¾	133	— 4¼
100¾	94	200 Do pf (7)		100¼	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
31¾	28¾	4,200 Do Class B (2)		48	45¾	46	— ¼
97½	87½	100 Bush Ter Bldgs pf (7)		96	96	96	
6¾	5¾	2,100 Butte Copper & Zinc		7¾	6¾	7	— ¼
33¾	29¾	7,200 Butte & Superior		33¾	30½	31½	— 1
24	15	700 Butterick Co		21	19½	19½	— 1½
13½	10	3,300 CADDO CENT O & R		11	13¼	10¼	+ ¼
86¼	68	2,000 California Packing (6)		84½	83¾	83	— 1¾
71¾	43¼	23,700 California Petroleum		45¾	61¾	61½	— 1¾
98¾	83	300 Do pf (7)		96	96	96	— ¼
11¾	5½	9,300 Callahan Zinc Lead		9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
66¼	57¾	400 Calumet & Ariz (2)		61	59½	59¾	— 1¼
58¾	51	500 Canada Southern (3)		53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
151¾	118¾	18,200 Canadian Pacific (10)		147	143	143¾	— 2¼
5¾	3	600 Case (J I) Plow		3	4¾	4¾	— 1⅛
44	37	500 Do Thresh Mach		40	37	37	— 3
93¼	64	200 Do pf (7)		92	91¾	91¾	+ 1¼
44½	30¾	19,700 Cent Leather Co		42	39¼	39¾	— 1½
82¾	63¾	2,000 Do pf		81	78¾	78¾	— ¾
206¾	184	100 Cen R R of N J (5)		194	194	194	— 2
41¾	32¾	6,300 Cerro de Pasco Copper		39¼	37½	37¼	— 2¼
73¾	34	900 Certain-Teed Prod (4)		47	43¼	45	— 2
95	85	100 Do 1st pf (7)		90¾	90¼	90¼	—
78¾	47¾	17,000 Chandler Motor (6)		61½	59¾	60¾	— ¾
97	84	10,800 Chesapeake & Ohio (4)		79	77¾	77	— 2¼
104¼	104½	4,400 Do pf (4½)		103¾	104¾	104½	—
12¾	1¾	2,700 Chicago & Alton		2¼	2	2¼	—
20¾	5½	1,000 Do pf		5½	4¾	5	— ¼
48¾	12¾	8,300 Chicago & East Illinois		38	38	38¼	— 2¾
86¼	81½	4,800 Do pf		84	83¼	84¼	— 1¾
10¼	4¾	3,000 Chicago Gt Western		6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
24½	11¾	7,900 Do pf		15¾	13¾	14	— ¾
36¾	16¼	26,500 Chi, Mil & St Paul		33¾	30½	30¾	— 2¾
55	27	31,400 Do pf		51¾	47	48	— 2¾
95¾	80	18,000 Chi & Northwestern (5)		88	86¾	86¾	— 2¾
125	100	200 Do pf (7)		121	121	121	— ¼
88¾	80	2,200 Chi Pneumatic Tool (4)		82¾	78	78	— 3
90	80¾	46,800 Chi, R I & Pacific		45¾	43¾	45¾	— ¾
105	82¾	2,500 Do pf (7)		103	98	101	— ¼
98¾	70¾	3,600 Do pf (8)		93¾	88¼	90	— 2¾
90	81	1,700 Chi, St P, M & O, (5)		86¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼
29¾	15¾	57,700 Chile Copper		29¾	28¾	28¾	— 1¾
88¾	22¾	5,976 Chino Copper		29¾	28¾	28¾	— 1¾
80¾	54	100 C, C, C & St L (6)		75	75	75	+ 1
100	73¾	100 Do pf (5)		84	84	x84	— 1¾
66¼	43	2,000 Cluett-Peabody		63	60	61	
74½	41	62,100 Coca-Cola (4)		73¼	69¾	71¾	+ 2
87	34	2,400 Colorado Fuel & Iron		34	32	32¼	— 1
58¾	35	1,500 Colorado Southern (5)		50¾	47½	49	+ 1
64	57	200 Do 1st pf (6)		64	63	63	— ½
50	43¾	1,100 Coml Solvents, A (4)		50	48¼	48¾	
46½	44¾	1,100 Do pf B		46¼	44¾	46¼	
114¾	84¾	21,700 Columbia Gas & El (5)		112	106¾	107¾	— 1¾
17¾	11¾	6,600 Columbia Graphophone		16	15¼	15¾	— ¼
21	9	800 De pf		15½	13	13	— 1½
78¾	55¼	5,800 Computing Tab Rec (6)		72¾	69¾	x69¾	— 3¾
2¾	¾	1,100 Consol Distributors		¾	¾	¾	
41½	19¾	7,500 Consol Cigar		39	35	35¾	— 2¼
145¾	85	55,700 Consol Gas (8)		141	132¾	132¾	— 8¾
15¾	9	10,400 Consol Textile		16¾	9½	9¾	— ¼
92	45¾	7,300 Continental Can		89¾	84¾	84¾	— 3¾
86¾	66	100 Continental Ins (6)		91	91	91	
120¾	91¼	25,800 Corn Prod Ref (16)		117¼	111¾	113	— 3½
85¼	81¾	60,700 Cosden Co (4)		80¾	48	48¾	— 1¾
102¾	98¼	800 Do pf (7)		102	101	101	— ¾
93¾	89¾	89,900 Crucible Steel		90¾	91¾	91¾	— 1¼
100	80	200 Do pf (7)		95¾	95	95	— 1¾
28	14¼	12,900 Cuban-Am Sugar		28¼	25¾	25¾	— ¾
98	78¼	1,900 Do pf (7)		98	96	97	+ ¾
19¾	8¼	5,800 Cuba Cane Sugar		14¾	13¾	13¾	— ¾
41¾	16¼	8,000 Do pf		37	32	33¼	+ ¼
60¾	42	16,800 DAVISON CHEMICAL		59¾	47¾	47¾	— 7¾
24¾	15¾	1,800 De Beers Mines		21¾	20¾	20¾	— 1
68	61	200 Del & Hud Co pf (3)		64	64	64	— 3
141½	108¾	500 Delaware & Hudson (9)		137¾	133	133	— 3¾
137	119¾	5,100 Del, Lack & W (10)		135	130¼	132¾	+ ¾
118¾	100¾	900 Detroit Edison (8)		114	111¾	113	— 1¾
39¾	15¾	13,100 Dome Mines (2)		20	35	35¾	— 2¾
156¾	115	4,100 Dupont de Nemours (5)		152	144¾	149	+ 3
90¼	80	200 Do deb (6)		89¾	89¼	89¾	+ ¾
88¾	79	2,900 EASTMAN KODAK (9)		85	83¼	84¾	— ¾
68¾	46¾	60,800 Electric Boat (5)		52¾	50¾	52¾	+ 1¾
59¾	14¾	5,400 Elk Horn Coal		14¾	13¾	13¾	— ¾
11¾	3¾	1,000 Emerson-Brantingham		5	5	5	
44¾	23	300 Do pf		38¾	35	35	— 4¼
88½	76¾	6,400 Endicott-Johnson (5)		86	83¾	86	— ¼
110	104	800 De pf (7)		118	115	115	
19¾	7	13,800 Erie		15¾	14¾	15¾	— ¼
34¾	11¾	7,300 Do 1st pf		25	23¾	24¾	— ¼
30¾	7¾	1,400 Do 2d pf		17	15¾	16¾	+ ¾
30¾	14	8,400 FAIRBANKS CO		18½	17¾	18	+ ¾
107	85¾	20,000 Famous Players-L (8)		96	87¾	93¾	— 2¾
107¾	90¼	1,200 Do pf (8)		105¼	100¾	100¾	— 3¼
63¾	57	1,600 Fed Min & Sm pf (8)		60	60	58½	— 1¾
137¾	75	200 Fisher Body (10)		118	110	110	— 8¾
100¾	76¾	500 Fisher Body Ohio pf (8)		93¾	91¾	93½	— ¼
70¾	11¾	1,800 Fisk Rubber		12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
59¾	12¾	14,200 Freeport-Texas		22½	21¾	21¾	— 2¾
71	45¾	600 Gen Am Tank Car (8)		64¾	63¾	63¾	— 3¾
108	99¾	200 Do pf (7)		108	108	108	+ 1
73¾	55¼	48,800 Gen Asphalt		64¾	59¾	59¾	— 4¼
117	90	1,100 Do pf (8)		93¾	90	90	— 3
127	102	100 Gen Baking (8)		124	124	124	+ 1
108	100	100 Do pf (8)		104	104	104	— 1
82	65	2,000 Gen Cigar (5)		80	77	77¾	— 3¾
188	126	8,200 General Electric (8)		170½	173¾	175	— 8½
12	11¾	800 De 6% pf w i (60c)		12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
15¾	9¼	68,600 General Motors		14¾	14	14	— ¼
99	92	100 Do pf (7)		94¾	94¾	94¾	
945	775	479 Do 7% deb (7)		88	88	88	— 5
98	87¼	1,400 Do 6% deb (6)		88	86	86	— ¼

1922 High.	1922 Low.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
18¾	15¾	1,400 Gilliden, Co		16¾	16	16	— ¼
44⅝	33¾	2,800 Goodrich (B F) Co		34¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ¾
44⅜	32¾	8,500 Goodrich (B F) Co		34¾	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
91	80¾	200 Do pf (7)		89¾	81½	81½	— 4½
35	25	3,300 Graham Consol		28	28¾	28¾	— ¾
19⅝	11¾	1,300 Gray & Davis		13	11⅝	11⅝	— 1¼
98¾	70¾	22,900 Great Northern pf (7)		89¾	88¾	90¼	— 3⅝
43⅜	31¾	800 Gt Nor Ores for Ore Properties (4)		39¾	38¾	38¾	— ¾
34¾	27¾	100 Greene Canaiea Copper		30¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
14¾	6¾	900 Guantanamo Sugar		12¾	10¾	10¾	— 1
19	5	700 Gulf, Mobile & North		12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¾
47	16	100 Do pf		45	45	45	— 1¼
94¾	44¾	75,800 Gulf States Steel		94¾	88	94	— 6¾
3⅜	⅜	2,800 HABERSHAW EL CAB		2¼	1¾	1¾	— ⅜
102	79¾	600 Hartman Corp (7)		86	81¾	81¾	— 3¾
29¾	15	4,500 Hayes Manufacturing		29¾	24¾	25¾	— 3¼
75	55	300 Homestake Mining (6)		72	71¾	71¾	— ¾
85	70	32,100 Houston Oil		81¼	77	78	— 3½
24	19½	7,500 Hudson Motor Car (5)		21¾	20¾	x20¾	— ¾
23⅜	16¾	6,300 Hupp Motor Car (1)		22	21¼	22	— ¼
14½	8¼	4,800 Hydraulic Steel		7¾	6	6	— 1½
115¾	97¾	3,800 ILLINOIS CEN (7)		113	111¾	113	+ ¾
115¾	105¾	1,000 Do pf (6)		114¾	113¾	113¾	— 1¼
76	70	43,111 Con leased lines (4)		75	75	75	
5	3¼	9,800 Indiahoma Refining		4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
11¾	8¾	300 Indian Refining		9¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
40	27¾	2,300 Inspiration Copper		40½	38¾	39¾	— 1¼
5	1	2,100 Interboro Consolidated		1¾	1¾	1¾	
12⅜	3½	2,100 Do pf		8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
38¾	28¾	1,800 Interboro Rapid Tran		30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
42¾	35	160 Internatl Agricul pf		37	37	37	+ ¼
33⅜	25	2,600 Internatl Cement (3½)		32	30¾	31	— ¼
30¾	20¾	27,200 Inter Combus Eng (5)		30¾	28¾	30¼	— ¾
26¾	23½	1,100 Intl & Gt Northern		24½	23	23	— ¾
118¾	78¾	2,300 Intern Harves, new (6)		109¾	108¾	109¾	— 4¼
119	105½	200 Do pf, new (7)		119	119	119	
27⅜	18	4,900 Internatl Mer Marine		14¾	13¾	14¾	— ¼
67⅜	53¾	12,500 Do pf (6)		62¾	60¾	62	— ¾
19¾	11¾	8,500 Internatl Nickel		17¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾
64¾	60	400 Do pf (6)		64¾	63¾	63¾	— 1¼
41¾	40¾	10,400 Internatl Paper		50	55¾	55¾	— 2
59¾	49	900 Do pf stamped (6)		59¾	59¾	59¾	— 1¼
29¾	15¾	19,100 Invincible Oil		16	16¾	15¾	+ ¼
19¾	17¾	100 Iowa Central		18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
60	24	21,300 Iron Products		35¾	34¾	35¾	— 2¼
105	85	100 Do pf (8)		90	90	90	
3

Private Wires to Principal Cities

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The current issue of our fortnightly securities and commodities review contains a discussion of the affairs of the Pacific Oil Company, also the sugar, coffee, cotton and grain markets.

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MARKETS HOPEFUL OVER EASTERN CRISIS

Financial London Still Believes Anxiety Is Largely Due to Sensational Dispatches.

THE DECLINE IN STERLING

Feeling Expressed That Even War With Turkey Might Not Affect Money or Bond Markets.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Despite the undoubted danger involved in the Near Eastern situation the City persists in taking a generally hopeful view. Nevertheless, the markets are becoming thoroughly depressed and a little unnerved by the perplexing developments in the Turkish controversy.

The frequency of the British Cabinet meetings has made an impression in financial quarters which may or may not have exaggerated the gravity of the eastern imbroglio, but financial London continues to hold that the excited treatment of the situation by the press has done more to disturb the public mind than the actual facts probably justify. In particular, the violent political partisanship which is being displayed in the newspapers is considered in financial circles to have aroused unnecessary alarm. There is no tendency to underrate the gravity of the position. The opinion does exist, however, that so far as values of gilt-edged securities are concerned, the uncertainty has been the most demoralizing influence and that actual outbreak of hostilities might even have a steadying effect.

Investment Values and War Scare.

The reason for this feeling is the conviction that the guiding influence on investment values is the condition of the money market. So far as it is possible to judge at present, an actual war with Turkey would have little effect on the money situation. It might, indeed, through imposing a fresh obstacle to trade revival, tend to prolong the period of low money rates, which in turn would almost certainly have favorable reaction on prices of investment securities. This is no doubt a narrow view to take of the eastern situation, but at the moment it is openly expressed in financial circles.

The present reactionary condition of the markets, which have been quieter on the whole than at any time this year, has been largely due to the holding back of business which would have come forward but for the existing political uncertainties. Paris is proving rather troublesome in the present crisis. There is frequent nervous liquidation of international securities from that quarter, the selling movement having been accentuated during the last day or two by the running off of options. Depression on the Stock Exchange has also been emphasized by the fact that our own fortnightly settlement day is at hand.

Sterling's Decline and War Debt.

The week's decline in sterling at New York is regarded as due partly to political causes and partly to natural influences of the season. The Continent has been selling sterling to buy dollars, while at the same time home business interests want American remittances. If the Near Eastern war cloud were soon to be lifted there may be greater steadiness in exchange, but the disposition of banking circles is still to look for a further reaction in sterling.

Recently, financial circles believed they had reason for assuming that the British Government had already acquired all the necessary dollar balances for meeting the interest due this month on the debt to the American Treasury. But there is still much uncertainty on this point, caused by the fact that the British Treasury has not disclosed in any way the nature of its operations in dollars and has not made known its future requirements.

Of this policy the market is rather inclined to make a grievance. It is recognized, however, that this part of the Exchequer's business is in skillful hands, and that the policy of secrecy, while it may not please the exchange market, contributes very largely to the success of the Government in securing large dollar credits without undue disturbance to exchange.

Currency notes outstanding at the close of the week were £287,570,561, the lowest total reported since October, 1918. They compare with £288,195,620 a week ago, with £295,556,948 a month ago, with £825,584,000 at the end of 1921 and with the high level of £368,231,000 in December, 1920.

GERMAN PRICES RISING DESPITE STEADY MARK

Many Commodity Values Nearly Doubled Since Fall in Exchange Ceased.

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BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Since Aug. 26, the date of the lowest mark quotation, commodity prices have moved as follows: Pig iron has risen from 16,542 marks to 30,544 per metric ton; bars from 24,060 to 46,920. American cotton at Bremen from 847 marks per kilogram to 1,155, electrolytic copper from 500 marks per kilogram to 743, lead from 175 to 226, home wheat from 7,200 to 7,700 per hundred kilos and rye from 5,800 to 6,100.

Only imported commodities, such as arose immediately after the mark's decline, have subsequently fallen, while even after the decline in the mark had ceased the previous depreciation continued to react on prices of native produce.

The gold supercharge on customs has been raised to 24,000 per cent. Wages are rising rapidly, but are still extraordinarily low when compared with the rise in prices. At the end of August the average weekly wage of skilled employes in the steel trade was officially reported at 1,895 marks, or less in dollars than when mark exchange was at its worst.

SCOPE OF DECLINES IN LONDON'S MARKET

Tendency to Ascribe Them to Natural Reaction From Prolonged Advance.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—There is a tendency in Stock Exchange circles to ascribe the decline in investment securities to a natural reaction from the prolonged rise in the earlier part of the year. Last week the comment was frequently made that the extent of reaction already incurred was really moderate, when it is remembered that, even before the Turkish dispute arose, acute anxiety repeatedly prevailed lest the recurring reparations crisis would lead to a split among the Entente Allies.

In judging how far the course of values has responded to these various unfavorable influences, one may get some idea from the following comparison of current prices of a few typical gilt-edged stocks with the highest quotations reached during 1922: The 5 per cent. war loan, whose high price of the year was 102¾, now stands at 99¾. As compared with the year's high prices, consols have fallen from 60¼ to 59⅝, the funding loan from 80⅝ to 83⅞, the conversion loan from 78½ to 77⅜, the Victory bonds from 91¾ to 87⅛, the Treasury 5½ per cent. bonds from 113 to 104½, the India 7 per cents from 119⅝ to 113¾ and the India 3½ per cents from 69¾ to 65⅛.

The present prices are, however, much further above the low prices of the year than they are below the year's maximum. The 5 per cent. war loan has, for instance, sold as low as 91⅛ this year, consols as low as 49⅝, Victory bonds at 81⅜, local loans at 55⅜ and India 3½ at 102¾.

Had money become dearer during the recent week, the reaction of investment prices would have been more pronounced; as it is, money seems likely to remain cheap for some considerable time to come.

LONDON MARKET'S VIEW OF BURTON'S SPEECH

View of British Debt to Our Treasury Generally Concurred In.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Senator Burton's speech on the Anglo-American intergovernmental debt has had a varying although, on the whole, favorable reception in financial circles, where it has all along been held that no matter what may happen in regard to the governmental indebtedness to Great Britain, England was bound to observe its contract to repay America. At the same time, it was felt that there was no necessity for impressing this fact upon London with such emphasis.

No parallel, it is thought, can be drawn between the States of America and the separate nationalities constituting Europe, where interests and ideals vary so greatly. It has even been retorted to Senator Burton's argument that the American States have not always in the longer past met their own obligations to British creditors and that criticism of European finance does not come appropriately at a time when the American Congress has just passed such a measure as the Soldiers' Bonus bill.

In the larger sense, however, Mr. Burton's speech was regarded as stating with moderation American views which are widely held, and positively held in London, and which, indeed, are shared by all responsible financial people in this market. In these quarters the question of meeting accruing dues is judged as Mr. Burton judges it, whatever may be thought or hoped concerning a moderation of the terms in the future.

OPPOSITION TO SALES IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

Controversy Over Use of American Dollar in German Home Trade.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The American dollar continues to make headway for use as currency in German home transactions. The latest authoritative utterances, however, are against the practice. The Reichswirtschafts Ministry last week summoned the heads of the Cartels and of the manufacturers' organizations and insisted that they follow the Reichswirtschaftsrat's recommendation to use only mark currency in home sales of home-produced goods.

This the organizations promised to do. At the same time, the Association of Retail Textile Dealers issued a proclamation denouncing home payment in dollars. As against this, however, the manufacturers, who themselves need dollars for payment of imported materials, are inclined to take the opposite line. Prominent jurists continue to declare that transaction of home business in dollars is punishable as violation of the exchange law of February, 1922, but there are other jurists who deny this.

LONDON BANK AND MARKET.

Advance in Rate Not Expected as Result of Falling Exchange.

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LONDON, Oct. 1.—Discussion of the Bank of England's probable rate during the coming season attracts no special interest, largely because the Bank rate no longer has any intimate association with foreign exchange movements. Thanks to the divorce of the currency from the gold standard, the Bank's influence is purely local and for that reason such movements in the foreign exchanges as were seen last week passed practically unnoticed on the Stock Exchange. Before the war such decline would have increased the probability of a higher Bank rate.

In other financial quarters, however, the fact that German marks have again sold for more than 7,000 per pound sterling keeps alive the fear that yet another reparation crisis will arise in a few months, if and when the German Treasury bills guaranteed by the Reichsbank are offered for discount in this market. The terms are likely to be influenced by this lack of confidence in an early settlement of the reparation problem.

BERLIN TRYING TO MEET CREDIT CRISIS

Reichsbank Now Promises Output of 2,000,000,000 Paper Marks Per Day.

MONEY AT 7 TO 10 PER CENT.

Holdings of Treasury Bills by Bank 288,694,000,000 Marks, Nearly Doubled in Month.

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BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The Turkish crisis has somewhat obscured the home financial difficulties as an influence on the Bourse. Nationalist circles in Berlin show some tendency to exploit this crisis against the Allies, Kemal's victories being proclaimed by them as the first portent of a coming political revival of Germany's former allies. Bankers in this market predict a further fall in sterling and possibly of the other allied exchanges if the political crisis is aggravated.

Meantime the turmoil in the credit and currency situation of Germany itself shows signs of at least temporary termination. It will unquestionably revive, however, if a new decline in the mark occurs, because the root of trouble is the insufficiency of credit and cash for conducting the public and private business on the basis of the higher price level which results from every collapse of mark exchange.

Efforts to Meet Credit Demands.

One cause of the improved situation of the moment lies in the fact that business men suddenly discovered that they had obtained more credit and cash than was necessary; this having been done under the mistaken expectation that the dollar would reach 3,000 marks, as against its recent level of 2,000. The Reichsbank last week advised business firms to postpone as far as possible the usual month-end payments, promising that by Oct. 8 the daily output of Reichsbank notes would reach 3,000,000,000 marks.

This is being effected through entrusting to private firms the work of printing the new 1,000-mark and 5,000-mark notes. As a result, the general money market is much easier. At the end of the week, rates for call loans were 7¼ to 10½ per cent., the discount rate at private banks being 7¼ to 8½.

Reichsbank and Market.

A further increase in the Reichsbank rate beyond the 8 per cent. rate established a week ago is not immediately expected. It is in fact admitted that such an increase would provide no remedy for the credit stringency, because the enormous advantage obtained by debtors through the depreciation of the currency far outweighs the petty disadvantage of paying 1 or 2 per cent. more for credit. It seems generally to be agreed that the only real cure for the shortage of credit and cash is through creation of further artificial credit by discounting operations, and of cash by printing of fresh notes. These cures the Reichsbank is applying on a lavish scale.

Between Aug. 23 and Sept. 23 the Reichsbank's holdings of discounted Treasury bills increased 114,462,000,000 marks to 288,694,000,000, while its holdings of private bills increased 16,727,000,000 marks to 43,107,000,000. At the same time the circulation of the Reichsbank and the Kassenschein combined rose 227,662,000,000 to 304,524,000,000.

The pressure on the war loan bureaus has been enormous. Their outstanding loans, which, between January and October, 1921, decreased from 30,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 marks, have now risen to 42,000,000,000.

HUGE COMBINATIONS IN GERMAN INDUSTRY

Plan for a New Amalgamation of Steel, Electrical and Shipping Enterprises.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The flourishing condition of German business notwithstanding the continued currency depression, is indicated in one way by the gigantic plans of industrial corporations. The General Electricity has just announced increase in capital of 300,000,000 marks, making the total capitalisation 1,400,000,000. Its dividend is 25 per cent. against 16 per cent. in 1921. The aniline concern, comprising the Badische Aniln, the Friedrich Bayer and five others of the largest chemical corporations, has decided to double its capital, after which its common stock will be 5,520,000,000 marks and its preferred stock 220,000,000.

Otto Wolff of Cologne, who is the largest iron dealer and controls 60 per cent. of the tin-plate output of Germany, has announced the foundation of a far-reaching trust on the lines of the Stinnes electro-metal combination. First, in cooperation with Commercial Counselor Haniel, Wolff has combined the Phoenix Coal and Steel Company with the Rhenish Steel Company. The Phoenix itself already controls nine important concerns, of which the chief is the Reiserstein Shipyard at Hamburg, and the Rhenish Steel controls five corporations of which the largest is the Arenaberg Smelting Company of Essen.

These sixteen corporations constitute the metal wing of the new trust. The electric wing of the combination is made up of the Dessouer Company, which controls thirteen electric and gas concerns, also the great electro-technical workshops of Schorch at Rhaydt, in Westphalia. Schorch already has effected an alliance with the Sachsen Light and Power Company, Saxony's largest electric concern.

The shipping wing of this trust consists of the Argus, the Roland and the North German Lloyd Lines. Wolff himself lately sold his shares in the Argus Company to the Roland Line, but now gets representation on the Board of Control of both the Roland and the Lloyd. The estimated capital of Wolff's trust as a whole is 3,000,000,000 marks, of which 2,000,000,000 is the capital of the companies referred to, with the shipping members not counted. The trust is particularly strong in a financial way because it is backed by the Goris capital of the Dutch Blast Furnace Corporation, which lately acquired a large parcel of Phoenix shares.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company

Preferred 7% Cumulative Stock

[Par Value $100]

Preferred both as to dividends and assets. Redeemable at the option of the Company on 60 days' notice at 125, plus accrued dividends. Dividends are payable on the 15th day of March, June, September and December to stockholders of record on the last day of the preceding months, respectively.

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Registrars and Transfer Agents

Territory: Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company serves two of the richest and most populous sections of Oklahoma, the greatest oil-producing state in the Union. The company owns and operates modern and efficient electric plants, and distributes electricity and natural gas for commercial and industrial purposes, serving 37 cities and towns, including Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Enid, Sapulpa, El Reno and Drumright. The total population in the territory served is estimated at more than 234,000. Transmission lines are under construction to serve 14 more towns, as well as some of the largest coal and oil fields in the state. The territory served by the company has widely diversified power requirements.

Properties: The company manufactures electric energy in its own power houses, aggregating 26,000-horsepower capacity, exclusive of the 10,000-horsepower plant now under construction by Oklahoma General Power Company. The properties include modern and efficient electric power houses in Oklahoma City, El Reno, Muskogee, Enid, Sapulpa, Kiefer and Drumright.

EARNINGS

Comparative statement for 12 months ended July 31:

	1922	1916
Gross earnings	$5,587,488	$2,100,778
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, excluding depreciation	4,182,018	1,329,049
Net earnings	$1,405,470	$ 771,729
Interest charges	837,443	
Balance after interest charges	$ 568,027	
Preferred stock dividend	$ 312,840	

Dividends at the full cumulative rate have been paid on the Preferred Stock of the Company outstanding at any time since 1904.

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This information and these statistics are not guaranteed, but they have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

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Common Stock

On December 31, 1921, this Company showed current assets of $74,051,716, against current liabilities of $14,189,815. Surplus account was carried at $134,679,534. The Common Stock has earned an average of 24% the last 10 years.

Circular S.O.-11 upon request

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NERVOUS MOVEMENT ON PARIS BOURSE

Less Stability in Financial Markets Than in the Pre-War Days.

SPECULATORS ARE ACTIVE

August Surplus of Imports Over Exports 277,000,000 Francs Above Preceding Year.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The change that has occurred in the character of the Paris financial market as compared with its pre-war position has at no time been so apparent as during the past week or two of uncertainty regarding the Near Eastern situation. In the older days there was always observable at such times a consistency of attitude both of speculators and investors. Movements of prices lasted longer, were better sustained and were characterized by less of nervous vacillation than are those of today.

The Bourse explains this by saying that the men behind the market's activities were in those days fewer in number but sounder in judgment and more solid in the resources available for their undertakings than the post-war speculators, who now make the stock market a matter of a daily crisis of nerves and of feeble flutterings. Last week, especially, Bourse speculation was of a very superficial kind and the market as a whole showed no fundamental trend. The tendency was, however, noticeable toward holding in reserve funds necessary for investment in the new bond issues which will be put out Oct. 20.

The Coming International Conference.

In French financial circles little attention is being paid to the proposed international conference for discussion of interallied debts and reparations. These are now considered more as political than financial matters. Yet at the same time the hope is earnestly expressed in the French investment market that the first consideration of such a conference will be to get the settlement down to a business basis, taking into first consideration the financial position of the countries involved.

The hope is also strongly expressed that the conference will attend more to business than to controversial politics. But it must be frankly admitted that the hope of any actual settlement being reached this year is small.

French Foreign Trade in August.

Figures of the foreign trade during the month of August, which have just been published, show considerable increase in imports, while exports have remained almost stationary. In value the August imports were 1,959,729,000 francs, as compared with 1,731,294,000 in August, 1921. The month's imports were in fact the largest of the present year except for the 1,996,000,000 of July. Exports in August were valued at 1,676,314,009 francs, which compares with 1,725,092,000 in August, 1921, and was the smallest export trade reported this year except for July and January. The result is an August surplus of imports amounting to 283,415,000 francs, as compared with an import surplus of 6,202,000 francs in the same month a year ago.

In actual amount, the month's imports amounted to 4,511,000 tons, compared with 2,593,000 in August, 1921; the exports amounting to 1,936,000 tons, as against 1,035,000 the year before.

The increase in imports occurred in all classes of merchandise, but much the largest increase was in raw materials. Of foodstuffs 34,000 tons were exported, mostly to England, and among the exports were more than 30,000 tons of manufactured goods.

NEW LOANS IN LONDON.

Offerings Resumed Last Week, Despite Eastern Crisis.

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LONDON, Oct. 1.—The disturbances in the Near East have checked to some extent arrangements for new capital issues on this market. Nevertheless, a number of new security issues are coming forward. A Chilean Government loan is likely to be offered at an early date and possibly one for Argentina also.

Important industrial offers now before the public are £500,000 of 7 per cent. debenture stock offered at par by the British Cellulose Holdings Company, £250,000 of 4½ per cent. debenture stock offered by the United States and General Trust Corporation, at a price of 87½, and £1,600,000 of 7 per cent. first mortgage debentures of the Daily Mail Trust at the price of 99.

LOANS IN GERMAN MARKS.

Curious Operations by Foreign Capitalists in German Market.

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BERLIN, Oct. 1.—On the ground of the excessive risk involved German private banks are refusing transactions in exchange futures. As a consequence, importers of American foodstuffs are greatly embarrassed. Swiss and Dutch financiers are asking for large loans of mark currency up to 100,000,000 from the German banks.

For this they offer 60 per cent. interest, with the purpose of relending to German firms in need of cash. The Frankfurter Zeitung last week declared that the Americans also were asking for similar mark loans, but that German banks were refusing to lend.

MORE GOLD FROM LONDON.

America Gets Bulk of Consignments at London Last Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Gold imports into London during the past week were £680,976, a considerable reduction from the £901,811 received the week before. Of last week's arrivals £894,906 came from South Africa, £24,019 from British West Africa, £1,153 from various other countries and the remainder from Latvia.

Exports were £353,400. The United States took £293,300 of this, British India £135,000, the Netherlands £2,800 and the balance went to Denmark.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 30, 1922.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$83,287,030	$3,240,140,057
Same period a year ago	103,112,850	2,834,529,045

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.26	81.32	82.54	75.01
Same period a year ago	71.87	71.50	71.87	67.56

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS

Range, 1922 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
101.68	94.64	15194	Lib 3½s, 1932-47	101.68	100.06	100.66	— .52
101.40	94.82	51	Lib 3½s, '32-47, reg	101.16	100.54	100.54	— .72
101.62	95.70	2	Lib 1st 4s, 1932-47	100.00	99.84	99.84	— .80
100.80	95.50	16	Lib 1st 4s, '1927-43	100.06	99.80	99.80	— .80
100.54	95.50	1	Lib 2d 4s, '27-42, reg	99.24	99.24	99.24	— .80
102.00	98.00		2¼ Lib 1st-2d 4s, '32-47	100.98	100.68	100.68	+ .46
101.78	96.00	7004	Lib 1st cv 4¼s, '32-47	100.04	99.08	99.08	— .56
101.40	95.85	25	Lib 1st cv 4¼s, reg	100.50	99.70	99.70	— .50
101.06	94.68	96854	Lib 2d cv 4¼s, '27-42	100.72	99.70	99.70	— .38
100.80	95.68	80	Lib 2d cv 4¼s, 1927-42, reg	100.10	99.62	99.62	— .62
101.00	96.74	73954	Lib 3d 4¼s, 1928	100.20	99.72	99.84	— .32
100.86	94.72	35	Lib 3d 4¼s, reg	100.00	99.04	99.72	— .32
101.86	93.86	82954	Lib 4th 4¼s, '33-38	100.48	99.90	100.04	— .56
101.82	96.70	208	Lib 4th 4¼s, '33-38, registered	100.24	99.86	99.96	— .46
100.38	100.02	13674	Vict 4½s, 1922	100.70	100.46	100.50	— .15
100.90	96.84	7840	Vict 4½s, reg	100.52	100.23	100.28	— .22
100.62	100.16	16254	Victory 4½s, 1922 (called)	100.30	100.16	100.18	— .12
100.50	100.04	9614	Victory 4½s, 1922 reg (called)	100.22	100.04	100.04	— .20
			Total sales				$31,600,530

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

102¼	89	155	Argent'e 7s, temp ctfs, '27	102¾	101½	101¾	— ½
87	77	13	Argentine 6s, 1945	82	80	80	— 1
67	44½	73	Chinese Govt 5s, 1951	52½	50¾	50¾	— 1¾
112	105¾	9	City of Bergen 8s, 1945	106½	109	109	— ½
116	106¼	62	City of Berne 8s, 1945	114¼	113¾	114	+ ¼
90	76¾	85¼	City of Bordeaux 6s, 1934	80¾	79¾	79	— 1¼
112¾	106	21	City of Christiania 8s, '45	111	108¾	111	+ 1¼
93¾	86½	82	City of Copen 5½s, 1944	93¼	91½	92	— ¾
91¼	79½	17174	City of Grtr Prague 7½s, 1952, ctfs	83¾	79½	79½	— 3¼
90	76¾	129	City of Lyons 6s, 1934	81	79¾	79	— 1¾
90	76¼	79	City of Marseilles 6s, 1934	81	79	79	— 1¾
94¼	92¾	84	City of Montevideo 7s, '52, certificates	94	92¾	92¾	— 1
105	99	17	City of Porto Alegre 8s, 1961, int ctfs	101¼	101¼	101½	— ½
106¼	98½	68	City of Rio de Jan 8s, '46	100¼	99½	99½	— 1¼
104¾	94	10084	French Govt 7½s, 1941	97¾	95	95¼	— 1¾
83	83	13	Hol'd-A n f 6s, '47, int rects	85¾	85¾	85¾	— 1
35½	80¾	12414	Japanese 4½s, 1925	94½	91¾	92¾	— 1¾
94½	86¾	11372	Jap 4½s, 2d series, 1925	93½	91¼	91¾	— 1
83½	72¾	298	Jap 4s, sterling loan, '31	81½	78½	79¼	— 1½
91	77¼	179	Jurgens (A) Ut Margarine Wks 6s, 1947, int ctfs	83	80	80	— ½
104½	94½	94	King of Belgium 6s, '25	100	99½	99¾	— ¾
109½	101¾	2623	King of Belgium 7½s, '45	105	101¾	102¼	— 1½
108¾	100¼	1873	King of Belgium 8s, '41	104¾	100½	102	— 1¼
84¾	77¾	21	King of Italy 6½s, '25	96½	96	96	— ¾
112½	101	72	King of Denmark 8s, '45	111	109½	110	— ¾
100	94	146	King of Denmark 6s, '42	99¾	98	98¾	— ¾
99¾	93¾	348	K of Neth 6s, '72, int r ctfs	94¾	94¼	94¼	— ¾
112¾	100	71	King of Norway 6s, '40	112	110½	111	— 1½
106¾	94	145	King of Sweden 6s, '39	104¾	103	104	— ¾
85	70¾	608	Paris-Lyons-Med 8s, '58, int ctfs	75¾	72¾	73¼	— 1¾
47½	31	1	Mex Irrigation 4½s, '43	37	37	37	— 1¼
103	95¾	22414	Rep of Bol 8s, '47, tem ctfs	98¼	95¾	96	— 1¾
103¾	93½	5714	Rep of Chile 8s, 1926	102¾	102	102	— ¾
106	102	97	Rep of Chile 8s, 1941	104¾	103¼	103½	— ¾
106	100¼	59	Rep of Chile 8s, 1946	104¾	103	104	— ¾
90	76	85	Rep of Cuba 4½s, 1949	85	82¼	82¼	— 2¾
99	84½	7	Rep of Cuba 8s, 1944	96¾	96	96	— ¾
108¾	103	17	Rep of Uruguay 8s, '46	107	106	106	+ ½
109¾	99	52	Rio Grande do Sul 8s, '46	101¾	100	101	— ¾
106½	100	101	State of Sao Paulo 8s, '36	103	101½	102	— 1
112¾	106	48	State of Queensl'd 7s, '41	109	107¼	108	— 1
103	97	73	State of Queensl'd 6s, '47	103½	100¾	100¾	— 2¾
122	112½	27854	Swiss Confed s f 8s, '40	122	121¼	121¾	— ¼
110¾	103	11	U K of G B & I 5½s, '22	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
110¾	98¾	580	U K of G B & I 5½s, '29	107¼	105¾	106	— 1¼
105¾	98	776	U K of G B & I 5½s, '37	102¾	100¾	101¾	— 1¾
90½	84½	239	U S of Brazil 7½s, 32, ctfs	89¾	89¾	89	+ ¼
108	100	3404	U S of Brazil 8s, '41	102¾	100¾	101¾	— 1
96¾	89	163	U S of B C Ry 1st 5s, '32	92	89	89	— 2
70¼	52¾	9314	U S of Mexico 5s, '54	56½	54¼	55¾	—
64¾	50	25	U S of Mexico 5s (large)	52¾	52¼	52¼	— ¾
62	38¾	100	U S of Mexico 4s, '54	41	39½	40½	+ ½
95½	91½	93	Un SS of Copen 6s, '37	95	93½	94¾	+ 1½
			Total sales				$17,234,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

93¼	52	1	3½s, 1954	91	91	91	— 1½
99¾	90¼	3	4s, 1959, reg	99¾	99¾	99¾	—
100	93¾	6	4s, 1958	100	99½	99¾	— ¼
100¾	93½	15	4s, 1957	100½	100¼	100½	+ ¼
100½	93½	19	4s, 1959	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
108¾	103½	5	4½s, 1947	108½	108¾	108½	— ¼
108¾	103	5	4½s, 1963	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
106½	103	7	4½s, 1963	106½	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
104	97½	53	4½s, 1964	104	103¾	104	+ ¼
108¾	98	2	4½s, March, 1960	101	101	101	
105	99	25	4½s, 1966	105	103¾	103	+ 1¼
			Total sales				$143,000

CORPORATION ISSUES

80¾	75	1	ADAMS EXP 4s, '48	80	80	80	
103¼	97½	36	Ajax Rub 8s, cfs, '36	99½	98¼	98½	— ¾
12½	9	2	Alaska G M 6s, A, '25	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
10½	6	1	Alaska G M 6s, B, '26	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½
106¼	100	106	Am Ag Chem 7½s, 1941	105½	103½	104	— ¾
100¾	81½	3	Am Ag Chem 5s, '28	99	97¾	97¾	— 1¾
93	81	20	Am Cotton Oil 5s, 1931	91	90½	90½	— 1
96	89¾	231	Am Sm & Ref 5s, '47	93	93¾	94	— 1
104¾	97	164	Am Sug Ref 6s, tmp ctfs, '37	104	102	102¼	— 1½
100¾	91½	211	Am Tel & Tel col 5s, '46	100¼	99	99¼	— ¾
120	108	29	Am T & T cv 6s, '25	116	114¾	114½	— ¾
104¾	93¾	1	Am T & T cv 4½s, '33	102	102	102	+ ¼
98¾	86¾	1	Am T & T col 4s, '29	98	92	92¼	— ¾
90	88	11	Am T & T gold 4s, '36	90	88	88	
88	70	26	Am W W & El col 5s, '34	86	84	84½	— 2¾
89	80	38	Am Writ Paper 6s, '39	85½	84	84	— 2
90	90	5	Ann Arbor 4s, 1995	70	70	70	
92¾	86½	99	Armour & Co 4½s, '39	93	90¾	90¾	— ¾
93¼	85	295	At, Top & S F gen 4s, '95	92½	91	91½	— ¾
92½	87¾	1	At, Top & S F gen 4s, reg	90	90	90	
86¾	78½	5	A, T & SF adj 4s, sta, '95	84½	84	84	— ¼
86¾	76	44	At, T & S F cv 4s, 1955	86¼	85	85	— 1¼
107¾	97¼	1	A, T & S F cv 4s, 1960	108	106	106	— 1¾
94¾	86¼	8	A, T & SF, C & A 4½s, '62	92¾	92¾	92¾	— 1½
85¼	78	2	ATA SERV, Mt div 4s, '63	84¾	84¾	84½	+ ¼
101	91	38	Atl & Char A L 1st 5s, Series B, 1944	100¾	100	100	
75½	59½	20	Atl & Birm 4s, '33	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ 1¾
92	85	44	Atl Coast L 1st 4s, 1952	91¼	90¾	91	— ¼
106¾	104½	7	Atl Coast Line 7s, 1930	108	108	108	+ ¼
89¾	75¾	78	Atl C L L & N 4s, '25	84½	82¾	82¾	— 1¾
91¼	83½	18	Atl C L unif 4½s, '64	91½	90¼	90½	— ¼
50¾	23½	2	Atlantic Fruit 7s, 1934	35¾	35¾	35¾	
59	33	4	Atlantic Fruit 7s, cfs	35	35	35	
104¼	98½	124	Atlantic Ref deb 5s, '37	100	99	99½	— ¾
82	75¾	1	Atl & Yadkin 4s, '49	82	82	82	+ 1½
98	86¾	1	Austin & N, W, 5s, '41	96	96	96	— 2
103¼	99¼	8	BALDWIN LOCO 5s, '40	103¾	103	103	— ¾
98	88¾	56	Balt & O, pr ln 3½s, '25	95¼	94½	94¼	— 1¾
89¾	78¾	68	Balt & Ohio gold 4s, '48	86¾	84½	84½	— 1¾
87¾	74	294	Balt & Ohio cv 4½s, '33	89¾	84¾	84¾	— 1¾
93	77	45	Balt & Ohio ref 5s, '95	91½	88½	88½	— 1½
102	94½	98	Balt & Ohio 5s, 1929	101¾	101½	101¾	— ¼
85	72¾	53	B & O P L E&WVa 4s, '41	83¾	81	82	— 1¾
94½	80	71	B & O, SWDiv 3½s, '25	93¾	93	93½	— ¾
73	62¾	10	B & O, Tol & C 4s, 1950	71¾	70	71	— ¾
108	102¾	18	Barnsd s f 8s, Sr A, '31	106	105	105	— ¾
91¼	84¾	1	Beech Creek 4s, '36	91¾	91¾	91¼	+ 3¼
109	107	77	Belt Tel (Pa) 4½s, 1948	108¾	107½	107½	— ½
100¾	99¼	5	Beth Steel ext 5s, 1926	100¾	99	99	— ¾
94½	86	104	Beth St p m 5s, 1936	94¼	93	93½	— ¾
101	93	147	Beth St s f 8s, 1948	100¾	100¼	100¾	— ¼
97¾	90	10	Beth St ref 5s, 1942	97¾	96½	97½	— ¼
100¾	93	87	Bryden Copper 6s, 1931	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¼
78¾	50	2	Bway & 7th Av 5s, '43	76	75	76	— ¾
91	75	14	Bklyn City Ry 5s, 41	90¼	89¾	90¼	+ ¾
108¾	87¾	13	Bklyn Edison gen 5s, '49	98¼	95¾	96½	
109	102	9	Bklyn Ed gen 5s, C, '50	104¾	103¼	104¼	+ ¼
104½	100	8	Bklyn Ud gen 6s, '30	103¾	103¼	103¾	
108¾	104¾	26	Bklyn Ed gen 7s, D, '40	108¼	107½	107¾	— 1
94¾	85½	9	Bklyn R T cv 4s, 2002	62	61½	61½	— ½
97½	81	6	Bklyn R T gold 5s, '45	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ½
93¼	86	67	Bklyn R T 5s, 1921	93	90½	91	— 1½
94	20¼	1	Bklyn R T gen 5s, cfs	90¾	89¾	90¾	— 1¾
95	58½	171	B R T 7s, '21, cfs of d	92½	89	89	
92	54	80	B R T 7s, '21, cfs, sta	89¾	86¾	88½	— 2½
99¾	75	8	B U Elev 5s, 1950	90	89	89	— 1
93	73½	7	B U Elev 5s, 1950, sta	90	88	88	— 2¼
120	110	34	B U Gas cv 7s, '32, tr cfs	117¾	115	115	— 2
98½	87¼	4	B U Gas 1st con 5s, '45	99½	98¼	99¼	+ ½
98	88½	23	Buff R & P con 4½s, '57	94	93½	94	— ¾
103	98¾	1	Buff R & P gen 5s, '37	100	100	100	+ ¼
100	90	4	Bur, C R & N col 5s, '34	100	99¾	100	+ ¼
96	86¼	18	Bush Term Bldgs 5s, '60	95¾	93	93	— 2
92½	82½	8	Bush Terminal 5s, 1955	92	91½	92	
98½	92	4	CAL GAS & EL 5s, 1937	97½	97¼	97¾	— 1¾
102	92	30	Can South con 5s, 1962	100	98	99	— 1
103¾	101	41	Can Gen El deb 6s, cfs, '42	104¾	102	102	— 1½
115	108¼	45	Can Northern 7s, 1940	114¾	112¾	113¼	—
114¾	107¼	90	Can North 6½s, 1946	113¾	112¾	113¾	+ ¾
85	77	278	Can Pacific deb 4s	83¾	81½	83¼	— 1¼
94	83	31	Caro, Clinch & O 5s, '29	91¾	90¾	90¾	— ¾
100¾	97¼	22	Cent Dist Tel 5s, 1943	100	99	99	— 1¼
92½	82¾	1	Carb & Shaw 4s, '52	92½	92½	92½	
77¾	74	1	Cent Branch U P 4s, '48	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ 3¾
101¾	94	19	Cent of Ga 6s, 1929	101¾	100¾	101	— ¾
101	89¾	174	Cent of Ga con 5s, '45	100¾	100	100¾	
96¾	93	1	Cent of GaM &Ndiv 5s, '49	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ 3¾
98¾	93¼	85	Central Leather 5s, '25	98¾	98	98¾	— ¼
91¾	81¾	79	Central Pac 4s, 1949	90	89½	89¾	— ¾
85	80	1	Cent Pacific 4½s, '49	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¾
77¾	73¾	7	Cent Pac T S Line 4s, '54	83¾	83¼	83¼	— 2¾
110¾	103¾	2	Cent R R N J 5s, '87	108¾	108¾	108¾	
58½	51¼	3	Cent New Eng 4s, '61	64	64	64	— ¾
129¾	110	180	Cerro de Pasco 6s, '31	127	121¾	122	— 3
91	83¾	14	Ches & Ohio gen 4½s, '92	90	88½	88¾	— 1¾
100	84½	710	Ches & Ohio cv 5s, '46	97¾	95¾	95¾	— 1¾
92	83¼	103	Ches & Ohio cv 4½s, '30	90¾	88¾	88½	— 1¾
98	90¾	5	Ches & Ohio fund 5s, '29	96¼	94¼	96¼	— ¾
108¾	106	10	Ches & Ohio con 5s, '39	102¾	102¾	102¾	— 1¼
107¾	101½	27	C & O Ry Equip 4s, '46	98	98	98	— ¾
96	87¾	248	Chicago & Alton 5s, '49	52	50¾	51¾	—
32	32	469	Chicago & Alton 3½s, '50	35¾	33	33½	— 2¾
93	85½	23	C B & Q gen 4s, '58	92	91¾	92¼	— ¼
103¾	99¾	274	C, B & Q 1st & ref 5s, '71	101¾	100¾	101	— ¾
85	77¾	76	C, B & Q, Ill Div 4s, '49	84	84	84	— 1
88	87¾	15	C, B & Q, Ill Div 4s, '49	90¾	89¼	89¾	— 2¾
96	93	1	C, B & Q, Neb ext 4s, '27	97	96¾	96¾	
89¾	83	196	C & E I gen 5s, tem ctfs	91	89¾	89¾	— 1¾
109¾	97	27	Chi & E Ill con 6s, '34	107¾	107¼	107¾	— ¼
99	99	1	Chi Gas, L & Coke 5s, '37	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¾
99	90	5	Chi & Erie 5s, 1982	99	99	99	+ ¼
65	45½	184	Chi Great West 4s, 1959	55	51¼	51½	— 2½
102¾	99¾	4	Chi, Ind & L gen 6s, '33	101	100¾	100¾	— ¾
115	101	9	Chi, Ind & L ref 6s, '47	109	108½	108¾	

Continued On Page 26.

86½	73	6	Chi, Ind & L gen 5s, '56	86	86	86	
90	70	3	C, M & St P gen 4½s, '89	88¾	80½	86¾	— ¾
88¾	54½	903	C, M & St P ref 4½s, 2014	88¾	83¾	86¾	— 1
80	71¼	61	C, M & St P gen 4s, '89	78	77¾	77¾	— 1½
80	62	115	C, M & St P cv 5s, 2014	79¾	74½	75½	— 1½
87	68¼	173	C, M & St P 4s, 1925	84½	82½	83¼	— ½
77½	60	508	C, M & St P cv 4½s, '32	73	70¾	71½	— 1½
69	53	48	C, M & St P 4s, 1994	69¾	64¾	65	— 1¼
77½	63½	13	C, M & Puget Sd 4s, '49	74	72¾	72¾	— 1¾
93¼	82¾	2	C & N W, D P V 4½s, '47	93½	93¼	93¾	
85	72	5	Chi & N W gen 3½s, '87	79¾	77	77	— ¾
91	83¼	41	Chi & N W gen 4s, '87	88	87	88	— 2½
88	81½	9	Chi & N W gen 4s stpd	87	87	87	— 1
110	99¾	14	Chi & N W gen 5s, '87	110	107	107	— ½
112½	100	44	Chi & N W 6½s, 1936	111¾	111¼	111½	— ½
110½	103	10	Chi & N W 7s, 1930	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
85	67	189	Chi Rys 5s, 1927	82¾	81	81	— 1¼
86½	80¾	32	C, R I & P gen 4s, '88	86¾	84½	84½	— 1¾
81½	75½	308	C, R I & P ref 4s, '34	80¾	80¾	80¾	— 3¾
92	87	8	C, St P, M & O 5½s, '30	91½	91½	91½	— ½
98	91¼	45	C, St P, M & O 5s, '30	98	97½	98	+ ¼
109	104¼	1	C, St P, M & O, conss, '30	109	109	109	
86½	73¾	12	C, T H & E 1st & ref 5s, '60	84¾	83½	83½	— 1½
100	98	14	Chicago Telephone 5s, '23	100	100	100	
117¾	113½	6	Chi Union Sta 5½s, '63	115	115	115	— 1
94¾	87¼	47	Chi Union Sta 4½s, '63	93	92	92	— 1¼
103¼	100¾	15	Chi Union Sta 1st 5s, '63	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¾
102¾	99¾	9	Chi & W Ind 7½s, '35	102½	102¼	102½	+ ¼
79	68½	72	Chi & W Ind con 4s, '52	78¼	76¾	77¾	— 1¼
97	84	356	Chile Copper 6s, '32	96¾	95	95½	— ¾
111	99	214	Chile Copper 7s, 1932	110¾	107	108¼	— 1¼
100	93	9	Chi Gas ref 5s, 1950	99½	98½	98¾	— ¼
101	97	34	Chi Gas & El 5½s, '61 w l	100¾	100	100¾	+ ¾
103¼	95¾	48	C, C, C & St L ref & Im 4s, '20, Ser A	102	101	101¾	— 1¾
103¼	100	5	De Series C, 1941	102	102	102	— 1
92¾	85	7	C, C, C & St L deb4½s, '31	92¼	91¾	91¾	— ½
85	78½	14	C, C, C & St L gen 4s, '93	84	83	83	— 1
101¾	86¼	25	C, C, C & St L gen 5s, '93	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ¼
84¼	77½	21	C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s, '90	83¾	83¼	83¼	— ¾
108¼	100¼	123	Cleve Un Term 5½s, '72	105¾	104¾	105	— ¾
85	71	88	Col Industrial 5s, '34	79¾	78	78	— 1½
92	82

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STEEL PRODUCTION SHOWS SLIGHT GAIN

Increase Is Slow as Compared With the Jump in Early September.

CHECKED BY CAR SHORTAGE

Some Mills Have Accumulated Tonnage Equal to Three Weeks of Production.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1.—The finished steel markets are moving toward a one-price stage, supplanting the price ranges recently obtaining according to delivery time. The American Steel and Wire Company has advanced its price on wire products $2 a ton. Independents, previously $3 a ton above the leading interest, are showing a tendency to concede the extra dollar, putting all interests on the same price basis, which is $2.45 for plain wire, $2.70 for wire nail, $2.20 for cement coated nails and $3.35 for barb wire.

The Carnegie Steel Company's old price of $1.90 on merchant steel bars has disappeared, the regular corporation price being apparently $2 at the present time, while some of the independents, formerly holding out for $2.15 or $2.25, on account of early delivery, are now free sellers at $2. In shapes the general basis is now $2, on large lots, with small lots for early shipments bringing prices up to $2.25.

Tubular Demand Heavy.

In tubular goods, prices are practically uniform among all the mills, with the exception that a Wheeling interest, able to make quite early shipment, is securing premiums of $2 to $3 a ton. With the average mill, shipment of merchant pipe is delayed sixty days or longer on new orders. Demand has been very heavy, particularly for butt-weld sizes of galvanized, due to the boom in garage and dwelling house construction.

The sheet market still presents a variety of prices. The leading interest's base is $3.25 for common black, but it has been sold out of late and will not be able to undertake any new obligations until it opens order books for the first quarter of the new year. Among independents the bulk of the tonnage is bringing $3.50, while small lots for very prompt shipment bring up to $3.75. In automobile sheets, however, there is a wider range, many sales having been made lately at $3.25, while the leading interest's price, at which it is well sold up, is $4.70.

The rail mills have been quite successful in their plan to accumulate Winter rollings, the plan being to make an advance of $3 a ton, fully justified by the increase in costs due to wage advances, effective at the beginning of October, but to accept orders meanwhile at the old price of $40, for shipment up to the middle of 1923. Forecasts of the total tonnage being entered on this movement range between 1,000,000 and 1,400,000 tons. Average requirements for replacement purposes run something like 1,500,000 tons a year.

Demand for finished steel products for early deliveries is quite active, while buyers are showing little interest in late deliveries, particularly those beyond the present year. There is the usual exception of purchases being made against definite construction work, such as cars and locomotives and bridges and buildings.

Buyers Press for Shipment.

Production of steel has increased somewhat in the past week, but the increase has been slow compared with the jump in the early part of September. The steel industry as a whole is now operating at about two-thirds of capacity, against an operation at one-half capacity at the end of August and a rate of almost three-quarters in June. Under present transportation conditions there is no promise of any further important increase in mill operations, but on the other hand there is no clear evidence that any large tonnage is needed to meet the trade's requirements. While most buyers are urging mills to make heavier shipments, their interest is probably due largely to fear of increased transportation trouble later in the year.

Production of steel ingots in the present calendar year may be forecasted at about 32,000,000 gross tons, this comparing with 19,000,000 tons in 1921, 41,000,000 tons in 1920, and 30,000,000 tons in both 1912 and 1913, the two best tonnage years before the war.

There has been more or less of a shortage of box cars at many mills for weeks past, while lately there has been some shortage of open top cars at a number of mills. Some of the sheet mills have accumulated tonnage equivalent to two or three weeks of production, on account of shortage of cars, but accumulations of steel at mills using open equipment are relatively small. Should transportation facilities be more restricted, mills will curtail output to meet shipping conditions, as they do not care to accumulate large tonnages, as they did in the second quarter of 1920.

Cambria Helps Out in Pig Iron.

The extreme scarcity of pig iron in the local market is being relieved to an extent by offerings of the Cambria Steel Company, which is now operating six blast furnaces at Johnstown and can spare more of its pig iron. A sale of 2,000 tons of basic has been made to a West Virginia sheet interest at $30, Johnstown, while 1,000 tons of Bessemer has been sold to a Pittsburgh interest at $33.50, Johnstown. It is understood that foundry iron is being offered at $32.50, Johnstown, and malleable at $32. Freight to Pittsburgh is $1.77, the same as from the valleys. To points west the valleys have a freight advantage over Johnstown, and any valley iron that may be available is likely to be held at higher prices.

GERMAN MONEY CRISIS COMPARED WITH 1920

England's Currency Scarcity After Inflation, and the German Situation.

The Manchester Guardian compares the money stringency and scarcity of circulating medium in Germany to what occurred in England during the Spring of 1920. That English stringency, it points out, "has been regarded as a typical instance of the crisis of a prolonged case of inflation fever. Once the fever was 'starved' and an abrupt fall of temperature set in, the subsequent prostration of industry appeared to be easily intelligible on the analogy of a diseased individual and following that analogy it is generally accepted, despite the unpleasantness and even danger that it involved, as the first stage of economic and financial recovery."

The stringency in England during the Winter of 1919-1920 is explained by the fact that prices in comparison with the pre-war level had risen much more rapidly than the supply of paper money and deposit money, and the same process is indicated as taking place now in Germany and Austria. The following table is given as illustrating the situation; it reduces the pre-war note circulation of Germany, the pre-war wholesale price level and the pre-war sterling exchange rate to 100 and compares the corresponding items at various dates in 1922:

	Note Circulation.	Wholesale Price.	Sterling Exchange.
Pre-war	100	100	100
Jan. 1, 1922	4,000	3,585	4,000
Feb. 1, 1922	4,000	3,955	4,500
Mar. 1, 1922	4,809	4,168	5,000
April 1, 1922	5,200	6,289	6,000
May 1, 1922	5,600	5,673	5,200
June 1, 1922	5,085	7,841	5,000
July 1, 1922	6,800	9,140	8,200
Aug. 1, 1922	7,800	12,943	12,800
Sept. 1, 1922	9,600	26,000	24,000

CZECH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON CURRENCY

Program of Deflation Defended in Official Circular Against Attacks.

In spite of the attacks made on the Czechoslovakian Government for its reduction in the outstanding paper currency—a reduction which, followed by an advance in the value of the Czechoslovakian crown, had caused substantial decrease in the country's export trade—the Czechoslovakian Government has issued a proclamation declaring its purpose to adhere to its policies. It states further that the Government's policy has been not to issue any uncovered notes and that this principle must be upheld.

The crisis caused by the rise in the foreign value of the crown, it asserts, can be surmounted only through the adapting of the crown's internal purchasing power to its value on exchange. The proclamation adds that the Government in its next budget will introduce sufficient economies to make possible reduction of taxation and the better balancing of the budget. It asks the banks to help the credit situation by reducing the rate of interest and supporting the Government in its movement to stop speculation in the foreign exchanges.

In its concluding sentences the proclamation appeals to the Czechoslovakian people to make the necessary sacrifices for the sake of return to a properly adjusted economic situation.

NOT TO CALL OIL PREFERRED STOCK

Standard of New Jersey Senior Shares Cannot Be Retired Before 1925.

$198,349,800 OUTSTANDING

Company Can Use the Money to Better Advantage Than by Withdrawing Shares, Official Says.

Wall Street has been flooded with inquiries from investors during the last few weeks, regarding the possibility of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey calling its outstanding preferred stock. It is understood that the company has no intention of calling its preferred stock at this time. Furthermore, the shares cannot be called at least before April 28, 1925, according to the certificate of incorporation which states that the stock cannot be called until three years after the date of the last sale of stock by the company. Unofficially it is understood that the company has no intention of retiring the stock even after 1925, as it was pointed out by one official that the company could use the funds needed to retire the issue to better advantage in the development of its property.

Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., specialists in Standard Oil stocks, have received numerous inquiries regarding the position of the shares. As a result they have made an investigation. In their weekly circular they say:

"We have been advised that Standard Oil Company of New Jersey 7 per cent. cumulative non-voting preferred stock cannot be called by the company until after April 28, 1925, which is three years after the date on which the company last issued part of this stock.

"The stockholders of the New Jersey Company originally authorized an issue of $100,000,000 of the preferred stock of Aug. 15, 1919, and common stockholders of record on that date were given the privilege of subscribing to $66,333,300 of this stock. On May 18, 1920, the stockholders voted to increase the authorized amount of preferred stock to $200,000,000, and common holders of record May 14, 1920, were given the privilege of subscribing for $66,333,300 additional preferred stock at par. On April 26, 1922, the company issued $1,915,200 preferred stock in exchange for stock of the West India Oil Refining Company. This made the amount of outstanding preferred stock $198,349,800.

"The company's amended certificate of incorporation provides that either the common or preferred stock may be increased or decreased from time to time. It also provides that the preferred stock as an entirety shall be subject to redemption at the option of the company at any time after three years from the issue thereof, on any quarterly dividend date, at $115 per share and accrued dividends. There is no distinction between the preferred stock which the company has issued at different times and the stock cannot be called in part but only as an entirety."

Municipal Bonds

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

City of New York
Gold 4¼% Bonds
Maturing April 15, 1972
Price to yield 4.04%

City of New York
Registered 3½% Bonds
Maturing November 1, 1929
Price to yield 4½%

City of Newark, N. J.
Gold 4½% Improvement Bonds
Maturing April 15, 1930 to 1951
Prices to yield 4.10%

City of Wilmington, Del.
Gold 4½% Improvement Bonds
Maturing April 1 and October 1, 1940 to 1951
Prices to yield 4.10%

State of California
Gold 5% Highway Bonds
Maturing July 2, 1944
Price to yield 4.15%

City of Los Angeles, Cal.
5½% Harbor Improvement Bonds
Maturing November 1, 1945
Price to yield 4.30%

City of Sacramento, Cal.
5½% River Purification Bonds
Maturing January 1, 1928 to 1960
Prices to yield 4.35%

City of Norfolk, Va.
5% Improvement Bonds
Maturing March 1, 1950
Price to yield 4.35%

Descriptive circulars sent upon request

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.

14 Wall Street, New York — The Rookery, Chicago

Conservative Investments

			Yield
$100,000 New York State	Reg. 4's	Jan. 1962	3.75%
50,000 New York State	Reg. 4½'s	Jan. 1964	3.80
100,000 New York City	Reg. 3½'s	Nov. 1942	3.85
100,000 City of Troy, New York	Cpn. 4½'s	July 1 & 15, 1924-39	3.90
125,000 Orange County, New York	Cpn. 4½'s	Sept. 1932-51	3.90
200,000 State of Michigan	Cpn. 4's	Oct. 1942 @ 100½ approx.	3.95
200,000 New York City	Reg. 4's	Nov. 1956	3.95
110,000 Allegany County, New York	Cpn. 4½'s	March, 1932-35	4.00
200,000 Cortland County, New York	Cpn. 4½'s	July, 1925-51	4.00
100,000 State of Michigan	Cpn. 4¼'s	Oct. 1937 @ 102¾ approx.	4.00
200,000 State of Michigan	Cpn. 4's	July, 1932	4.00
54,000 State of New Jersey	Cpn. 5's	July, 1951 opt. 1936	4.05
100,000 New York City	Cpn. 4¼'s	Sept. 1960	4.05
500,000 State of Oregon	Cpn. 4½'s	Apr. & Oct. 1928-47	4.125
100,000 Village of Lynbrook, N. Y.	Cpn. 4½'s	Aug. 1924-42	4.15
38,000 Village of Johnson City, N. Y.	Cpn. 4¾'s	Sept. 1924-32	4.20
14,000 Town of Harrison, New York	Reg. 5's	July, 1924-25	4.20
50,000 State of North Carolina	Cpn. 5.90's	Jan. 15, 1924	4.20
150,000 State of Alabama	Cpn. 4½'s	June, 1931	4.25
500,000 City of Chicago, Illinois	Cpn. 4's	Jan. 1926-41 @ 99 7/8 over	4.00
250,000 St. Louis County, Minn.	Cpn. 5's	Jan. 1931	4.30
79,000 City of Tulsa, Okla.	Cpn. 5½'s	Feb. 1927-32	4.60

Descriptive circulars upon request

BARR BROTHERS & Co.
14 WALL STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Rector 1500

Shell Money
vs.
Federal Reserve Notes

A Message for the A. B. A.

The Convention of the American Bankers' Association at the Commodore Hotel will add one more chapter to the long and honorable history of conservative banking in this country. It is indeed fitting that it should be held in New York City, for nowhere else in the world has there been a more astounding development than on the Island of Manhattan since the year 1626.

A constant record of progress in money and banking is interlineated in every page of New York's history. Incredible as it may seem, the first medium of exchange in old New Amsterdam was a variety of shell money, and the first financial problem which presented itself to the sturdy Dutch burghers was the spurious coinage of an unlimited supply of shells by a shrewd group of Yankees, resulting in a mysterious rise in prices of commodities.

The finances of the Continental Congress were seriously embarrassed during the Revolution through the capture and retention of New York City by Lord Howe, but with the withdrawal of English troops in 1783 there began a rapid banking growth. The genius of early American finance, Alexander Hamilton, was a citizen of the metropolis. At a later period the glaring defects of our currency system were exemplified in the lack of banking supervision, with over-issue of banknotes inadequately secured, resulting in great financial disturbances; the lessons of shell money inflation had never been fully learned.

The passage of the National Banking Act inaugurated the succession of sound legislative provisions which have raised banking to its present high standard and have culminated in the Federal Reserve System. Never before in the world's history has the scientific use of money and credit more ably supplemented the development of the world's trade.

Paralleling the upward march of banking has been the steady advance of sound investment methods. In contrast with the days when stock promotion offered unlimited opportunities for dishonest enterprise, it is becoming increasingly difficult from year to year for the purveyors of unsound securities to engage in business. The modern investment house, of which New York City has many fine examples, is a scientific organization for the selection of high-grade offerings, protected by every conservative restriction dictated by forethought and experience.

W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., will be pleased to welcome those members of the American Bankers' Association who may desire to avail themselves of its facilities.

W. A. HARRIMAN & CO.
INCORPORATED
39 Broadway, New York
Telephone Whitehall 4220
PHILADELPHIA BUFFALO CHICAGO SYRACUSE

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

$116,000

Town of Mebane, N. C.

6% Water and Sewer Bonds

Dated January 1, 1920 — Due serially

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation	$2,600,000
Net Debt	175,000

Population — 2,100

MEBANE is located on the Southern Railway between Raleigh and Greensboro and is on the Central Highway, the most important east and west line in North Carolina. Its leaf tobacco market of last season (1920-21) made the highest average price per pound paid by any market of the State.

More than 4,000,000 pounds of very high grade tobacco was marketed at Mebane last season with a value of more than $1,500,000.

Maturities January 1, 1925—1960, to yield 5.40%

Legality approved by Chester B. Masslich, Esq.

R. J. Van Ingen & Co. New York — **H. L. Allen & Co.** Boston — New York

$12,000,000
City of Philadelphia 4% Loan

Dated October 11, 1922 — Interest Payable January 1 and July 1

30-Year Registered and Coupon Bonds, Due October 11, 1952

Free of All Taxes in Pennsylvania

Free from Tax Under Income Tax Act of Congress

Legal Investment for Trust Funds

Bonds of the City of Philadelphia enjoy a high investment standing. They are owned largely by savings funds, trust estates and conservative institutions.

Negotiable Interim Certificates will be issued if desired, pending engraving of permanent certificates.

Loan certificates interchangeable as to form from registered to coupon, or from coupon to registered, and re-exchangeable from one to the other from time to time at option of holder, and coupon form may be registered as to principal.

May be bought in denominations of $100 and its multiples, in registered form; and in the sum of $1000 in coupon form. Sealed proposals will be received at Mayor's Office until Wednesday, October 11, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon. Bids must be on form which may be had on application to Mayor's Office, and must be accompanied by certified check for 5% of par value of the amount of loan bid for. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any or all bids, or to award any portion of the loan for which bids shall be received, as they may deem best for the interests of the City.

Full descriptive circular furnished on application to the Mayor's Office.

J. HAMPTON MOORE, Mayor
WILLIS HADLEY, City Controller
DAVID J. SMYTH, City Solicitor

Bank Stocks

Chase National Bank
Chat. & Phenix Natl. Bank
Chemical National Bank
Irving National Bank
Mech. & Metals Natl. Bank
Natl. Bank of Commerce
National City Bank
National Park Bank
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Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
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Members New York Stock Exchange
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7s, 1922
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BANK OF AMERICA BLDG. 44 WALL ST. N.Y.
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CAR NEED HAMPERS TRADE IN THE WEST

Shortage Comes at a Time When Dealers Must Replenish Their Stocks.

THE HIGHER WHEAT PRICES

Sentiment of Grain Trade Regarding Foodstuff Values Undergoing Considerable Change.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Railroads are doing their best to handle all of the business offered, but between the rail and coal strikes and the accumulated residuum of the labor war they are hardly in a position where an increased movement of freight materially in excess of the present volume is to be expected. On an average Eastern railroads are furnishing about 50 per cent. of their orders for box cars, while, on the Western roads, they range from 25 to 70 per cent.

The chief shortage of cars is in the Central West, where practically all lines have fewer cars than they actually own, some being 3,000 to 5,000 short of the demands upon them. There is a more general demand for cars than for some years.

Bad Time for the Tie-Up.

The transportation tie-up comes at a time when practically all lines of business had been running with moderate to light stocks, and now, with prospects of a slow movement, there is a general move to increase supplies of all commodities.

Shop facilities are better and repairs to cars and motive power are progressing with fair rapidity, but some grain handlers expect to witness the worst tie-up this Winter in many years, and, providing there is no material let-up in general business, it would create no surprise if it were six months before there will be any material easing in the car situation.

In parts of the Southwest there is a small surplus of cars, while in other parts of that section there is a scarcity that more than balances the surplus.

In the face of the tight situation, railroads brought in over 30,000,000 bushels of grains to the terminal markets the last week, the largest arrivals for the season in over five years and about 4,000,000 bushels above the five-year average.

Distribution of wholesale dry goods the last week was somewhat less than last year, but road sales are increasing and are ahead of the same period in 1921, and leading jobbers reported more buyers here during the week than a year ago.

Changing Sentiment on Wheat Prices.

Seemingly the entire world has been adopting too bearish an idea as to the ultimate trend of foodstuff values, and, with expectations of a decline, foreign and domestic distributers held off from buying and small stocks were being carried. The war talk and the transportation situation have resulted in a marked change in sentiment in many quarters and now buyers, who could not heretofore be interested at much lower prices, are coming into the market for wheat, corn and oats.

Unless the situation changes it would not be surprising if choice Manitoba wheat were imported, duty paid, by some of the Eastern mills. Sentiment in the grain trade is distinctly bullish in many quarters, with a growing belief that under no consideration will there be any material decline from the present level for wheat, while corn and oats should work higher.

The Corn Crop Shortage.

The effect of the shortage in the corn crop as compared with last year is already making itself felt and shipments are now being made from the more northern territory into the Southwest, the Southeast and the South. The first has been drawing oats from Omaha and Minneapolis for some time past. The prospects of an unusually wide distributive demand for corn and oats later in the season is a factor in keeping the market in a healthy condition, as it will reduce the amounts of grain that will have to be carried at terminals.

There is a belief that the entire world has, to a great extent, overstayed its market on foodstuffs, and exporters in closest touch with Europe say that foreigners seem to have no trouble in financing their purchases. The immediate action of prices is expected to hinge largely on the developments in the Near East.

SEPTEMBER TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of September aggregated 21,775,038 shares, an increase of 3,924,703 shares, as compared with the previous month and of 8,968,434 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were ten million-share days, with the sales of 1,171,447 on the 12th, the largest of the month. The smallest full day's total was 670,031 shares on the 25th. For the two-hour Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 409,200 shares on the 9th, and the minimum, 327,533 shares on the 2d.

The transactions in stocks for September and the nine months of the year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS (SHARES).

	September.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
1922	21,775,038	193,506,323
1921	12,806,004	125,606,009
1920	15,816,727	164,831,617¼
1919	25,576,539	221,779,952
1918	8,018,343	96,294,387
1917	13,695,350	139,662,820
1916	20,350,609	140,675,517
1915	15,497,797	115,594,051
1914	Stock Exchange closed	
1913	7,682,906	84,958,193
1912	10,064,072	96,896,044
1911	17,689,965	91,498,471
1910	7,883,394	120,756,344
1909	20,084,498	156,486,657
1908	17,498,727	134,716,920
1907	13,142,220	165,901,251
1906	26,131,585	225,225,139
1905	16,092,702	187,005,492
1904	13,704,717	96,913,457
1903	10,713,440	125,196,358
1902	20,913,017	180,135,757
1901	14,030,762	215,821,405
1900	5,150,212	81,886,757
1899	12,850,274	133,861,449
1898	3,374,350	73,582,047
1897	13,089,815	59,815,063
1896	4,586,374	39,742,483
1895	6,810,943	49,212,433
1894	4,095,795	36,876,144
1893	4,709,004	68,537,497
1892	8,845,298	61,513,000
1891	10,995,809	49,247,000
1890	7,948,628	48,333,537
1889	5,586,580	47,580,397

Dealings in all classes of bonds aggregated $295,765,655, divided as follows: Corporations, $141,365,900; United States war paper, $58,404,755; foreign securities, $45,758,000, and New York City bonds, $827,000. Last month's total was a decrease of $14,114,442, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading was $20,267,800, on the 27th, and lightest day's trading $10,017,500, on the first. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $6,255,500 on the 9th, and the minimum $42,553,150 on the 2d.

Bond dealings for the month and nine months of this year make the following showing as compared with preceding years:

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

	September.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
1922	$290,765,655	$2,240,140,087
1921	327,552,700	2,338,251,545
1920	298,477,850	2,745,409,700
1919	339,921,000	2,415,146,500
1918	179,996,500	1,316,422,500
1917	83,449,000	728,270,450
1916	97,340,000	785,490,550
1915	51,061,000	406,401,700
1914	Stock Exchange closed.	
1913	35,018,120	331,868,920
1912	45,021,500	445,429,150
1911	42,778,000	637,170,300
1910	43,108,500	482,879,000
1909	91,756,000	1,025,898,700
1908	82,961,500	891,012,350
1907	58,415,500	389,998,100
1906	44,786,500	533,165,800
1905	68,881,000	793,150,200
1904	214,302,000	851,088,450
1903	48,275,800	496,318,038
1902	94,622,950	707,498,850
1901	44,484,100	707,937,330
1900	18,383,400	352,478,300
1899	36,180,500	687,487,590
1898	58,123,800	597,172,740
1897	66,770,380	400,718,440
1896	26,028,100	277,284,000
1895	41,222,500	262,164,170
1894	28,720,400	262,464,970
1893	21,912,700	274,336,000
1892	27,072,900	208,141,910
1891	55,550,000	220,942,400
1890	27,891,000	265,048,900
1889	32,307,050	277,857,024

CANADIAN EXCHANGE RATES.

	From U. S. Dist. Can. in Mont- real per $1,000.	Can. in New York per $1,000.
Sept. 26	par	par
Sept. 26	par	par
Sept. 27	par	par
Sept. 28	par	par
Sept. 29	†.03⅛	‡.03⅛
Sept. 30	†03⅛	‡.03⅛
Year to date—		
High	$83.81 Jan. 7	$40.00 Jan. 9
Low	.31¼ Aug. 30	.15⅝ Sept. 21

†Discount. ‡Premium.

BOND AVERAGES.

SEPTEMBER, 1922.
(40 BONDS.)

Sept. 1	82.20	— .05	Sept. 15	82.44	+ .10	
Sept. 2	82.20	+ .00	Sept. 16	82.30	— .14	
Sept. 4	Holiday.		Sept. 18	82.38	+ .08	
Sept. 5	82.04	— .03	Sept. 20	82.41	+ .03	
Sept. 6	82.22	+ .02	Sept. 21	82.54	+ .13	
Sept. 7	82.35	+ .03	Sept. 22	82.49	— .07	
Sept. 8	82.39	+ .04	Sept. 23	82.44	— .05	
Sept. 9	82.54	+ .15	Sept. 25	82.42	— .02	
Sept. 11	82.56	+ .02	Sept. 26	82.39	— .03	
Sept. 12	82.39	— .17	Sept. 27	81.78	— .61	
Sept. 13	82.39	+ .00	Sept. 28	81.43	— .35	
Sept. 14	82.53	+ .14	Sept. 29	81.43	— .00	
Sept. 15	82.44	— .09	Sept. 30	81.29	— .14	

Range for September.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1922	82.54	21	81.29	30	81.29
1921	71.97	30	70.58	1	71.62
1920	71.13	30	68.69	1	71.13
1919	78.33	6	74.63	24	74.80
1918	76.54	5	75.08	27	76.70
1917	83.09	29	81.65	19	82.95
1916	97.44	30	96.31	2	97.44
1915	83.00	20	81.46	10	82.56
1914	Exchange closed.				
1913	88.16	15	87.71	4	87.84

Year's Range.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1922	82.54	Sept. 21	78.01	Jan. 3	81.29
1921	74.21	May 20	67.56	June 30	71.27
1920	72.14	Oct. 21	65.57	May 21	66.66
1919	79.05	June 3	71.05	Dec. 3	72.00
1918	82.30	Nov. 7	74.63	Sept. 24	74.80
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.84	Dec. 20	76.40
1916	99.19	Nov. 27	86.19	April 29	95.60
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.58	Jan. 2	86.80
1914	93.43	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	91.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	89.45	Dec. 18	89.84

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 25	21.27	20.89	21.55	21.12	21.25	20.91
Sept. 26	20.95	20.67	21.28	21.05	21.06	20.84
Sept. 27	20.72	20.32	21.05	20.66	20.85	20.50
Sept. 28	20.40	20.00	20.69	20.36	20.48	20.11
Sept. 29	20.80	20.12	21.07	20.35	20.65	20.34
Sept. 30	20.80	20.12	20.93	20.40	20.82	20.25
W'k's r'ge	21.29	20.00	21.55	20.36	21.25	20.11

	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Sept. 25	21.36	21.00	21.80	20.94	21.03	20.70
Sept. 26	21.11	20.91	21.07	20.66	20.85	20.60
Sept. 27	20.90	20.55	20.82	20.50	20.60	20.30
Sept. 28	20.50	20.24	20.24	20.20	20.34	20.00
Sept. 29	20.95	20.38	20.98	20.32	20.74	20.10
Sept. 30	20.89	20.38	20.83	20.25	20.55	20.02
W'k's r'ge	21.38	20.24	21.80	20.20	21.02	20.00

SPOT COTTON.

	Liverpool.	New Orleans.	New York.
Sept. 25	12.11d	20.50c	21.15c
Sept. 26	12.79d	20.60c	21.00c
Sept. 27	12.59d	20.35c	20.70c
Sept. 28	12.63d	20.00c	20.85c
Sept. 29	12.25d	20.25c	21.05c
Sept. 30		20.25c	20.85c
Week's range—			
High	12.11d	20.50c	21.15c
Low	12.23d	20.00c	20.85c
Year to date			
High	13.75d July 5	23.75 June 19	23.75 July 3
Low	9.16d Feb. 6	15.00 Jan. 20	16.45 Jan. 22

New Issue

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

$400,000

City of Charlottesville
VIRGINIA

5% Municipal Improvement Bonds

Dated Sept. 1, 1922 Optional Sept. 1, 1942 Due Sept. 1, 1952
Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the National Park Bank in New York City
Coupon Bonds. Denomination $1,000.
Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Deposits

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation, 1921.....$11,970,680
Net Bonded Debt..... 424,726
Population, 1920 (U. S. Census)... 10,865

Charlottesville, the County Seat of Albemarle County, was founded in 1762 and is located in central Virginia within three hours ride of Washington, D. C. and Richmond, Va. The City is an important commercial and manufacturing center with diversified industries including the manufactories of stoves, brass, iron, agricultural implements, general machinery, adding machines, wagons, clothing, boxes and baskets, marble and granite works, abattoir and stock yards, sand and gravel works and one of the largest law book publishing concerns in the United States. Excellent transportation facilities are afforded by the Southern and Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads. Forty-five passenger trains pass through Charlottesville daily.

These bonds, issued for waterworks, gas plant, fire equipment and street improvement purposes, are a direct general obligation of the entire city, payable from an unlimited tax upon all of the taxable property therein. A sinking fund, sufficient to retire the issue at maturity, has been provided for by ordinance.

Price 106½ and Interest
Yielding about 4.50%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
Incorporated
New York Boston Chicago

While the above statements are not guaranteed, we believe them to be correct.

To our banking friends attending the Convention we extend a cordial invitation to avail themselves of the facilities of our New York Office.

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OUR Guaranteed First Mortgages or Certificates are still to be had at 5½%. Legal for trust funds and estates. Invest in them from $100 up. Details in booklet T-101.

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Long Island City Jamaica Staten Island White Plains

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
27 William St.
New York, N. Y.

New Issue

$70,000

City of Troy, New York
4½% Coupon or Registered Water Works Bonds

Dated June 1, 1922 Due serially as shown below

Denominations $1000 and $500. Principal and semi-annual interest (June and Dec. 1) payable at the City Treasurer's Office, Troy, New York.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States.

Legal opinion of Messrs. Caldwell & Raymond, Attorneys, New York City.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation	$61,688,535
Total Bonded Debt	4,587,751
Water Debt $2,346,662	
Sinking Fund 143,049	
Net Debt	2,196,586
Population (1920 Census)	72,813

MATURITIES AND PRICES

$3,500 June 1 1923-1942 incl. at prices to yield
4%

Clark Williams & Co.
Investment Securities
160 Broadway New York City
Telephone Cortlandt 3694-3695

The statements contained in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, have been obtained from sources which we believe to be reliable.

$100,000

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.
6% Perpetual Debenture Bonds
($5,000,000 Closed Mortgage)

This Company, a subsidiary of British Empire Steel Corporation, Ltd., was incorporated in Nova Scotia in 1901 and holds Crown Leases on lands containing over 2,500,000,000 tons of coal and in addition owns outright land containing 200,000,000 tons of iron ore and 80,000 acres of timber lands.

For the past ten years earnings have averaged over 5 times interest requirements on Company's total funded debt. Preferred stock has paid dividends at the rate of 8% per annum since 1901, during which period the $15,000,000 common stock has paid over 3%.

These bonds are secured by a second mortgage on property valued at over $30,000,000 and after providing for prior liens there remain assets of over $5,000 behind each $1000 bond of this issue.

Price at the market to yield over 6.40%
Rated "AA" by Moody

GOODBODY & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway New York

The information contained in this advertisement while not guaranteed has been obtained from sources which we consider reliable.

MARTIN & CO.
Investment Bankers

take pleasure in announcing that

MR. J. SHIPLEY DIXON
and
MR. HALLOWELL V. MORGAN

have this day been admitted to the firm as Limited Partners.

1411 WALNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA *OCTOBER 2, 1922*

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT
MR. DON L. MOORE
THIS DAY BECOMES A GENERAL PARTNER IN OUR FIRM
BARSTOW & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
October 2, 1922 Telephone Bowling Green 8686

HANSON & HANSON
Announce their removal of their office to the
CUNARD BUILDING
25 Broadway New York
Telephone Whitehall 1140 to 1149
Oct. 2nd, 1922.

The Existing Partnership of Fenner & Beane composed of
CHAS. E. FENNER
ALPHEUS C. BEANE
FRANK G. BROWN
EDMUND J. GLENNY
ERNEST B. NORMAN
Expires by Limitation on September 30th, 1922
The Affairs of the Partnership will then be Liquidated

After September 30th, 1922
the General Partners of Fenner & Beane will be
CHAS. E. FENNER OF NEW ORLEANS
ALPHEUS C. BEANE OF NEW ORLEANS
EDMUND J. GLENNY OF NEW ORLEANS
FRANK G. BROWN OF NEW YORK
EDWIN M. FRIEDLANDER OF NEW YORK
The Commandum or Special Partners will be
JOS. H. HIMES OF CANTON, OHIO
JOS. N. CARPENTER, JR., OF NEW YORK

The New Firm of
Fenner & Beane
will be Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
NEW YORK COFFEE & SUGAR EXCHANGE
LOUISIANA SUGAR AND RICE EXCHANGE
Associate Members of
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK CURB ASSOCIATION

New York 38-42 Exchange Place (GROUND FLOOR) — New Orleans 818 Gravier Street

Allen, Weed & Co.
61 Broadway New York

We take pleasure in announcing that
EDWARD C. WILKINSON
formerly Vice-President of Moody's Investors Service has been admitted to this firm as a General Partner

Oct. 1, 1922 ALLEN, WEED & CO.

WE desire to announce that as of this date we have acquired the investment business of the firm of Emery & Heffron, all the members and representatives of which have become identified with our organization.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
37 WALL STREET NEW YORK
October 2, 1922

ABBOTT, HOPPIN & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway, New York

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT
MR. W. KINGSLAND MACY
HAS THIS DAY BEEN ADMITTED TO OUR FIRM AS A GENERAL PARTNER

GORDON WILSON ABBOTT — BAYARD CUMMING HOPPIN
LEWIS ALFRED WILLIAMS, JR. — WILLIAM ROSS PROCTOR, JR.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
WILLIAM ROSS PROCTOR
SPECIAL

OCTOBER 2ND, 1922

We take pleasure in announcing that
Mr. Charles Randall Pennington
has this day become associated with our firm.
KIELY & HORTON
40 Wall Street New York
October 2, 1922

COTTON SHORTAGE STILL PREDICTED

Southern Trade Opinion Believes Supply From New Crop Cannot Meet Requirements.

SPINNERS' DEMANDS LARGE

Recent Reaction in Prices Ascribed to Early Marketing of New Cotton and European Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—Although the Government will issue on Tuesday next the last of its condition reports giving the results of its investigations to Sept. 25 on the condition of this year's cotton crop, together with the indicated yield based on the percentage of condition given, the cotton trade is showing less interest in this report than it has displayed in any of the earlier reports of the season. Even the private condition reports thus far issued in advance of the Government report have attracted less than the usual attention.

This seeming lack of interest on the part of the trade is due principally to the fact that practically everybody has made up his mind that the crop now being marketed is a small one, not materially if at all in excess of 10,000,000 bales, and that in any event, whether the crop be 10,000,000 bales or 500,000 bales larger, it will make little difference as far as prices are concerned. There is held to exist a practical certainty that the world's requirements of American cotton this season will reach fully 13,000,000 bales or enough to absorb the entire crop of 1922 plus the greater part of the carry-over from the old crop, which was slightly under 8,000,000 bales.

With stocks of cotton both at home and abroad reduced to smaller proportions than they have been in many years, and with general trade expanding despite the disturbed condition of affairs in Europe, this market believes it to be certain that consumption will reach proportions large enough to threaten an actual "cotton famine" later on in the season, unless consumption should be checked by a material advance in prices.

The fact that the crop now being marketed is coming into sight in rather large volume, and is temporarily influencing prices unfavorably by reason of heavy "hedge selling" against sales of spot cotton in the South and against cotton held back in storage, does not affect this conclusion. It is generally known that the large movement is due entirely to the early maturity of the crop because of hot and forcing weather and the exceptionally propitious season for picking, ginning and marketing which has been experienced. But cotton trade history has shown that heavy ginnings during the initial reporting periods invariably accompany short crops.

Although prices have fallen somewhat below the levels that most cotton traders expected, so far this season the decline has been due to free offerings of the new crop and to the absence of bullish speculation which the statistical position would have warranted. This speculation was checked by the disturbed conditions in Europe, winding up with the present crisis in the Near East. Now that farmers have sold enough cotton to meet their pressing financial needs, they are offering less freely, and it is reported that the producers' co-operative selling organizations are now storing cotton in large quantities to hold for higher prices, which they confidently expect later on.

According to official British Board of Trade reports, in recent months exports of cloths and yarns have been rapidly expanding, indicating that British mills are doing a much more active business than appears on the surface. Cotton consumption by American mills has also shown a marked increase over last year, month by month.

ESTIMATES OF WHEAT SURPLUS FOR EXPORT

Agricultural Department Shows Wide Variance in Trade Calculations.

The latest bulletin of the Department of Agriculture estimates that if the same amount of wheat is consumed per capita this coming season in the United States as was consumed last year there would apparently be left an exportable surplus of about 275,000,000 bushels. Net export of wheat, including flour, in the grain year ended June 30, 1922, was 262,306,673 bushels; in 1921 it was 308,879,938.

The department estimates the exportable surplus, however, on still another basis, which allows for increase in population, and therefore increase in consumption, based on the normal per capita rate. This computation leaves available for export from the present crop only 141,133,000 bushels. The department's comment on the two divergent estimates is that while "there is a wide margin for conjecture between 141,000,000 bushels and 275,000,000, the actual amount exported during the year will probably be somewhere between these two figures." Computing the actual stocks of wheat at the world's storage points on July 1 the department finds the total in 1922 to have been 179,744,000 bushels, as compared with 226,814,000 a year before. The distribution of these stocks is as follows:

	1922.	1921.
*United States	$79,813,000	$92,167,000
Canada	29,799,000	11,686,000
Total North Am.	$109,612,000	$103,803,000
†France (stocks in bond)	902,000	681,000
United Kingdom	6,470,900	10,160,000
Wheat flour as wheat	2,670,000	1,870,000
Argentina	3,680,000	6,640,000
Afloat for United Kingdom direct	11,100,000	16,350,000
Afloat for Continent direct	21,810,000	35,780,000
Afloat for orders	18,800,000	13,280,000
Total Europe and afloat	$65,182,000	$84,711,000
Australia	5,000,000	36,000,000
Total above stocks	$179,744,000	$224,514,000

* Includes wheat in farmers' hands and excludes flour carry-over. †Includes flour.

The department's conclusion is that the exportable surplus will vary from last year to the extent that consumption during the coming season varies from that of a year ago.

SWISS TRADE BALANCE.

Change From Import Excess to Export Surplus During Half Year.

Detailed analysis of the foreign trade of Switzerland during the first half of the current year shows imports to have amounted to 2,081,646 tons, as against 1,899,590 tons in 1921, while exports were 341,900 tons, comparing with 245,240. The half year's result, therefore, is an import surplus for the first six months of 1922 amounting to 1,719,746 tons, as against 1,654,350 tons in the first half of 1921.

On the other hand, the values of imports and exports show that the half year's trade produced an export surplus of 23,344,000 francs, as compared with an import surplus of 329,000,000 francs in the corresponding period of the year before. The difference in the relative amount of imports and exports, when measured by tonnage or by value, is due to the fact that Swiss exports are mostly goods of high individual value, but comparatively small weight, while imports are mostly textiles and food products.

Firestone Tire Reports Good Sales.

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company during the Summer months has done the largest business in its history for any similar period, according to a statement made by the company. A daily production of 26,000 tires has been maintained throughout the period. It also stated that "September has been as good from a sales standpoint as any Summer month, and we expect October to equal September in volume."

RAILWAYS CONFER ON CAR SHORTAGE

Believed That Outlook for Adequate Facilities Is Better Than in 1920.

DEMANDS NEAR MAXIMUM

Decrease in Actual Traffic Carried Thus Far in 1922 Wholly Due to Coal.

Executives of the leading railroads of the country held conferences this past week for the purpose of adopting ways and means of furnishing an ample supply of freight and coal cars to meet the heavy demands from shippers expected during the remaining months of the year. These conferences were held at the headquarters of the American Railway Association, and while no official statement was issued by the association, certain officials expressed the opinion that the outlook for an ample supply of cars this Autumn is more favorable than it was at this time two weeks ago.

It was pointed out that in 1920 the peak of the car shortage occurred in the week of Sept. 1, which was the turning point, and that toward the end of November there was a surplus. This year the loading figures for the week ended Sept. 8, showed a turning point from a surplus to a shortage for the first time, but it is expected that careful management and efficient handling of the situation will maintain a supply of cars approximately up to the demands of the shippers.

According to an official of the Association of Railway Executives, it was also pointed out that the most recent figures of the larger roads show that they are carrying freight in volume which compares with that of the peak movement reached in the Autumn of 1920. The loadings for the week ended Sept. 20, showed that the following railroads were carrying the following percentage of freight, compared with the maximum records of two years ago:

	Per Ct.
New York Central	81.0
Pennsylvania System	90.0
Illinois Central	95.8
Reading	88.0
Lehigh Valley	89.8
Erie	70.6
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	85.8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	95.6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	96.7

In a study of the car situation, the official points out that it must be remembered that the railroads this year have placed orders for more locomotives than in the full year 1921, and more orders for new freight cars than in any complete year since 1916. In fact, he said, their orders for the first eight months of the year were more than four times as great as in the whole of 1921.

The Association of Railway Executives also made a survey of the car loadings for this year as compared with 1921 and 1920. This shows that while car loadings for 1922 to date have been 2,000,000 cars in excess of the aggregate for 1921 they are approximately the same amount below the total for 1920. The loss in loadings this year as compared with 1920 is due entirely to the smaller shipments of coal because of the five months of suspended operations due to the strike in both the anthracite and bituminous fields. This means that as an aggregate all other commodities show an increase over both 1921 and 1920.

Based upon its survey, the association says: "During the first three months of 1922 the loadings of revenue freight corresponded very closely to the year 1920. Following the decrease caused by the suspension of coal mining there was an abrupt recovery at a rate which, if continued through July, promised to reach the 1920 line in spite of the absence of coal loading. During the six weeks following the observance of Independence Day, loading remained practically constant, following which the increase in the loading of coal has carried the line up to a point where it again promises to reach the figures attained during the period of heavy traffic in 1920."

The summary points out that "although the year 1921 as a whole witnessed the heaviest grain and grain-products loading on record, the current year to date shows a slightly greater total loading of this commodity. Live stock, coke and forest products show an increase over last year to date and correspond favorably with 1920. Coal naturally shows a considerable decrease compared with the two previous years, and ore shows a decrease over 1920, but an increase over 1921. Merchandise shows a marked increase over both of the two previous years; miscellaneous freight showing an increase over 1920, and a decrease in the aggregate compared with 1921. The total of these two items, however, would show an aggregate increase over both of the two previous years.

"Live stock loading continues unusually heavy for this season of the year and the total for the week ended Sept. 9 exceeded last year by 4,574 cars and 1920 by 2,799 cars. Forest products loading for the week was only 5.6 per cent. below the heavy loading of 1920 and exceeded 1921 by 28.2 per cent. Merchandise and miscellaneous freight continue to run well in excess of either of the two previous years."

All of these figures represent, according to the American Railway Association, a satisfactory assurance of substantially improved conditions in railroad operations.

TO BE BANKERS' AGENTS.

New Firm to Facilitate Co-operation Here and Abroad.

The co-partnership of Philpot & Cannon, Inc., with offices at 25 Broad Street, has been formed to act as agents, a new departure in this country, but one which has been carried on successfully in London for many years.

The purpose of the firm is to bring about co-operation between American and foreign banking firms, and if desired, to relieve them of clerical details. The partners will be Romaine A. Philpot and Le Grand B. Cannon. John B. Spethens will manage the foreign exchange department.

Other departments will be a credit department, a loan department, a discount department, an investment department and an overseas department.

BUSINESS IN NORTHWEST.

Uncertainties Over Continuance of the Present Trade Revival.

While pointing out that general improvement has occurred in the Northwest during the past month, both in volume of business and in financial conditions, the monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis states that this betterment "has not helped profits sufficiently to reduce business failures to a normal level," and that several months more will be required to determine whether the gain in momentum of business "can continue in the face of a coal movement up the lakes equal to but 8 per cent. of a year ago and in case the present price level is maintained for the grains." Employment is reported as normal, but accumulated stocks of merchandise and materials have not changed greatly.

The decline in the price of grain, according to the bank, "has tended to minimize the advantage of a big crop. Marketing of hogs, cattle and sheep has been abnormally heavy. It is added that stocks of grain in terminal elevators were one-third below the amount in storage a year ago; wheat stocks which are now less than 2,000,000 bushels. Being reduced one-half from the 1921 figure.

Commerce Examinations in January

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has announced that the sixth series of examinations for those wishing to qualify as experts in commerce will be held at the Chamber in the early part of next January. Professor R. C. McCrea of Columbia University, Director of the A. Barton Hepburn Foundation, under whose auspices the examinations are held, said that those passing either the junior or senior examination will be assisted in finding business positions with prospect of advancement.

RISE OF CANADIAN DOLLAR.

Canadian Bank Explains Causes for Return to Par of Exchange.

Reviewing the causes for the recovery in the Canadian dollar at New York to par, for the first time since 1916 or 1917, the Royal Bank of Canada states that "this movement is attributed to a number of factors. The recent flotation of the $100,000,000 loan in New York was of prime importance, and the greatly improved condition of Canadian trade cannot but have played a vital part. Trade balances in favor of the United States during the latter part of 1921 have turned in favor of the Dominion, owing to the decline in imports from the United States.

"Another important influence in the situation was the fact that large shipments of Canadian wheat created a demand for Canadian funds, at the same time that the normal movement of coal from the United States to Canada, for this time of the year, was impeded by the American coal strike."

FRENCH REVENUE DEFICIT.

Receipts for Nine Months Above 1921, but Below Expenditures.

The French Revenue Department reports that proceeds of direct and indirect taxes during August reached 1,168,401,000 francs. This is an increase of 152,012,100 francs, or 15 per cent. over the receipts of August, 1921, but falls short 33,803,400 francs, or 2⅞ per cent., from the budget estimate.

The receipts include taxes collected in Alsace and Lorraine. The report adds that, although the public receipts during the completed two-thirds of the year were 1,273,788,100 francs in excess of the same period in 1921, the deficit for the period nevertheless reaches 886,277,262 francs.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN OCTOBER AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK CITY

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 2, 1922, AS FOLLOWS:

Birmingham Iron Company.
Chicago & North Western Railway Co. Equipment Trust Certificates, Series "B," 4½%.
Chicago & North Western Railway Co. Equipment Trust Certificates, Series "E," 6½%.
Commercial Cable Company.
Connellsville Water Company.
Durham County, N. C. (Road 5's).
Durham County, N. C. (Court House 4½'s).
Lackawanna Steel Co.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company 1st Extension Mtge.
Muncie Water Works Company.
New England Car Company Trust Certificates, Series "A" New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Equipment.
North Plainfield, N. J., Borough of
Ohio, N. Y., City of
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Railway Company.
So. Paul City Railway Company.
St. Joseph Water Company.
Victoria (Texas), City of

OCTOBER 10, 1922
Victoria (Texas), City of

DIVIDENDS
OCTOBER 2, 1922
Duluth Superior Traction Co., on Preferred Stock.
Ernest Simons Manufacturing Co., on Preferred Stock.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company, on Preferred Stock.
United States Tobacco Co., on Preferred Stock.
United States Tobacco Co., on Common Stock
F. W. Woolworth Co., on Preferred Stock.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1922:

OCTOBER 1ST, 1922
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Reg'd Bds.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s and 5½s.
Marion County, Indiana, 5½s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Common and Special Stock 1¾% dividend.

OCTOBER 3RD, 1922
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Preferred and Original Stock 1¾% dividend.

OCTOBER 10TH, 1922
Indianapolis School Building 4½% Bonds.

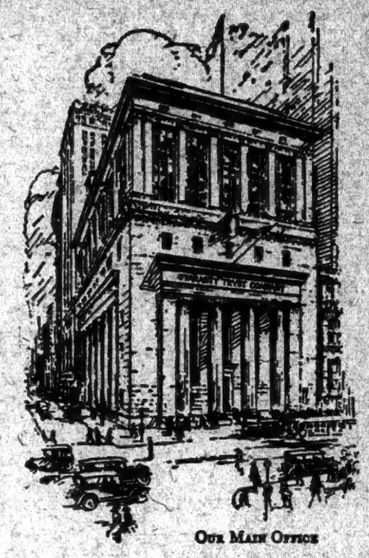
COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE at the office of
A. B. LEACH & CO., Inc.
62 Cedar St., N. Y. C.
October 1, 1922.
City of Bartow, Fla., Water Works & City Hall Elect. Lt. 5s
Cumberland Co., N. C., Refunding 5s
Cherokee County, S. C., Road & Bridge
Lancaster, N. Y., Sewer 4s
Midland Park, N. J., Sewer 5s
Red Lodge, Mont., Sewer 5s
Tryon, N. C., Water 6s

Coupons Maturing October 1, 1922, Payable at the Office of
Harris, Forbes & Co
'Pine Street, corner William, New York

Ada, Minn., Independent S/D School Building
Anderson County, Tenn., Road
Auburn & Syracuse Elec. R. R. 1st & Ref. 5s
Batavia, Ill., Bridge 4½s
Belton, Texas, 5s
Berrien Springs, Mich., W. W.
Boone & McHenry Counties, Ill., H. S. S/D No. 136 5s
Brookings, So. Dakota
Charlotte, Mich., Sewer
Charleston, Ill., Ref.
Chickasha, Okla., Sewer
Chickasha, Okla., Water Works
Cicero, Ill., Sch. Dist. No. 99
Coos County, Ore., S/D No. 41
Danville, Ill., S/D
Dayton, Iowa, Water Works
Derry, N. H.
Dominion Power & Trans. Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., 5s
Dunmore, Pa., 4½s
Du Page Co., Ill., S/D No. 78 4½s
Elk Point, S. D., Elec. Lt.
Fayette, Mo., Water Works
Ford County, Ill., S. Dist. No. 102
Fort Dodge, Iowa, Ref.
Forreston, Ill., School 4½s
Galesburg, Ill., Elec. Lt. Wks. 4s
Geneva, Ill., S/D 5s
Grand Haven, Mich., W. W. 4½s
Greenville, Tenn., School Series "A" 6s
Highland Park, Ill., S/D No. 107
Hill View Drainage District.
Home Independent Tel. Co.
Interurban Ry. 7½s
Independence, Iowa, Sch. Dist.
Knoxville, Tenn., Market School House 5s
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Improvement 5s
Knoxville, Tenn., Viaduct 4½s
Lancaster, Ky., High School
Louisiana Port Commission 5s
Lamar County, Texas, Permanent Road 5s
Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sewer 4.55s
Madison, S. Dak., Sewer 5s
Mason, Michigan, 6s
Merchants' Heat & Light Ref. 5s
Midland Valley R. R. Co. 1st 5s
Mills County, Ia.
Monmouth, Ill., Ref.
Monmouth, Ill., W. W. Ref.
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Works, El. Lt. & St. Imp. 5s
Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sch. D.
Murray City, Utah, W. W.
New Kensington, Pa., S/D 5s
Norfolk, Va., Water 5s
Norfolk, Va., 6s
Normal, Ill., School
Northern States Power Co. 1st & Ref. 5s
Northern States Power Co. 6s
Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
Oakland, Maine
Oakland County, Mich., 4½s
Roberts, Ill., S/D No. 116 5s
Rutherford County, Tenn., S/D 6s
Runnells, Iowa, School
Seattle Lighting Co., Seattle, Wash., Ref. Mtge. 5s
Shelby Co., Tenn., Court House Furnishing & Fitting
South Bend & So. Mich. Rly. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
South Portland, Maine
Sycamore, Ill., S/D No. 51 4½s
Springfield Village, Vt.
Wellington, Ill., High School
West Plain, Mo., W. W. & El. Light
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., S/D 4½s
Wilmington, N. C., Water & Sewerage 4½s
Winnetka, Ill., S/D No. 36
SECOND
Fergus Falls, Mont., Independent S/D 4½s
Poplar Bluff, Mo., Ref.
SIXTH
Henry, Ill., Water Works
TENTH
Fayette, Mo., Water Works
Harris Co., Texas, Road 4½s
Hill Co., Texas, Road
Morgan County, Ga., Court House 4½s
Bell Co., Texas, Road Dist. No. 5 5s
Bell Co., Texas, Special Road Dist. Series "E"
McLennan Co., Texas, Road District No. 2 5s
FIFTEENTH
Burleigh Co., N. D., Ref. 4½s
Carroll, Iowa, S/D Sch. Funding
Chippewa Co., Mich., Ref. 4½s
East Texas, Mich., Ref.
Islip, N. Y., Union Free School District No. 1
Kaufmann Co., Texas, Road Dist. No. 3 Road 5s
Pana, Ill., High School Bldg.
Sioux Rapids, Ia., Ind. S/D
Sterling Twp., Ill., Road 4½s
Warsaw, Ill., Water Works
Winnsboro, S. C., El. Light & Improvement 4½s
Windsor, Mo.

ABOVE COUPONS ALSO PAYABLE AT
Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., and Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

To Convention Delegates



OUR Uptown Office, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, is close to Convention Headquarters, and has made special preparations for your service.

Our Main Office at 140 Broadway, in the financial district, will also be prepared to serve you. Its complete facilities will be at your command, and our officers there will be pleased to assist you.

We cordially invite you to visit our offices and to use our services —for yourself or your bank.

OUR MAIN OFFICE

The American Bankers Association

A Record of Achievement

SEVERAL thousand bankers from every section of the country are now convened in New York to consider questions of vital importance.

The American Bankers Association was born in this city, forty-seven years ago, at a meeting of a few bank representatives. Today its membership includes trust companies, national banks, state banks, and savings banks to the number of more than 23,000.

The record of achievement of the Association is one which reflects the high importance of the service rendered by the banking institutions of the United States.

They have taken a leading part in giving constructive thought and effort to our business problems.

They have rendered indispensable aid in the development of our national resources, our industry, and our commerce.

They served the country with patriotic devotion and signal success in the emergency of war.

The Association holds its 48th Annual Convention at a time when many economic questions—national and international—press for consideration in the light of the nation's highest and broadest interest.

The City of New York and its financial institutions extend a cordial welcome to the bankers of America.

OUR FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

A COMPLETE BANK, rendering every modern financial and trust service to banks, corporations, firms, and individuals; an international organization for handling foreign banking business, having important branches in London, Paris, and Brussels, and branch offices and correspondents in other cities abroad.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE
Fifth Ave. & 44th St.

MADISON AVE. OFFICE
Madison Ave. & 60th St.

Interest due October 1, 1922

The following issues, for which we are Paying Agent, bear coupons payable at *Coupon Department*, Second Floor, 60 Liberty Street, on October 2, 1922.

*Amer. School Furn. (Ier Oct. 1921) 1st 6s	*Northern States Power 1st & Ref. 5s
Amer. Seedless Raisin Co. 1st Mtge. 6s	North Texas Gas Co. 6s
American Tobacco Co. 6s	Olean Elec Lt & Pr. Co. 1st Ref 6s
Arkansas Lt. & Pr. Co. 1st S. F. 6s	P. Lorillard Co. 7s
*Arcostook & Nor. Ry. Co. 1st 5s	*Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co. Eq. Tr. 4½s
Bangor & Aroostook Ry. Co. (Pleataquis Div.) 5s	Pittsburgh Railway Co. 5s
Bangor & Aroostook Ry. Co. (Van Buren Division) 5s	Plainfield Gas & Elec. Co. 6s
*Bethlehem Steel Corp. 15 Yr. Marine Eq. 7s	Pueblo & Suburban Trac. Co. 1st 5s
Binghamton Lt. Ht. & Pr 1st Mtge. 5s	Rio Grande Western Ry. Conv. 6s
Binghamton Lt. Ht. & Pr. 1st & Ref. 5s	Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. 1st & Ref. 5s
*Boston & Albany R. R. Equip. 4½s	*Rutland R. R. Equip. Tr. 4½s 1913
Burlington, N. C. Water Works	*St. Louis & Southwestern Sec. 5s Registered 4s
Celco Chemical Co. 1st Mtge. Conv. S. F. 8s	Savannah Un. Sta. 6s
*Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. Equip. Tr. 6s	Seaside Heights, N. J. 6s
Chic. Junct. Rys. & Un. St. Yds. Co. Coll. 5s	Sevier County, Utah Drainage 6s
Chic. Junct. Rys. & Un. St. Yds. Co. Coll. 4s	*Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. Conv. 7s
*Chile Copper Co. Coll. Tr. Scr. "A" 6s	Spiner Manufacturing Co. Ser. 8 6% Notes
Claiborne, La. Pub. Imp. 5s	Standard Gas & Elec. Co. 6 & 20-Yr. G. Nts.
Cleveland Heights Sch. Dist. Bd. of Ed. 5s	Standard Tank Car Equip. 7½s
Denver Tramway Power Co. 1st Imp. 5s	Sweetwater, Texas, Water Works 5½s
Detroit, Mich. (Various)	Thatcher Manufacturing Co. Conv. 7s
*Fairmont & Clarksburg Trac. Co. 1st 5s	Tintern Manor Water Co. 1st 5s
Granville Elec. & Gas 1st Ref 5s	Geo. Tritch Hardware Co. Serial 8s
*Great Lakes Transit Corp. P.M. "B" 5s	Troy, Alabama, Various
Hamilton, Ont. 4s Deb.	*Twin State Gas & Elec. 1st Ref. 5s
*Indiana Coke & Gas Co. 1st S. F. 6s	Tuse Rector Street Corp. 1st S. F. 6s
Halaama Commercial Bldg. 1st 7s	United Gas & Elec. Co. Coll. Tr. S. F. 6s
Kansas & Gulf Co. 8% Notes	Va. & Southwestern 1st Cons. 5s
Kenmore, N. Y. Imp. Bonds 6s	Ward County, N. Dak. Seed Grain & Feed 8s
Lambert Oil & Gas Co. Conv. Deb. 7s	*Western Ry. Co. of Ala. 6s
Lansing, Mich. (Various)	Wilkes Barre & Hazleton R. R. Coll. Tr. 5s
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 7s	*Wilson & Co., Inc. 1st S. F. 6s
Little Rock Ry. & Elec. Ref. & Ext. 6s	Yosemite Lumber Co. Ser. "B" 1st Mtg. 6s
Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. Ser. "D," "G," "H" & "I" 6s	Yosemite Lumber Co. Gty. Tr. Ctfs. 6%
McCook Electric Co. 1st 6s	**INTEREST DUE OCT. 10, 1922**
Marland Oil Co. 10-Yr. S. F. 8s	Brazos County Texas 5% Bridge Bonds
Mississippi Glass Co. 1st 6s	City of Crockett, Tex. 5% Water Works
Mohave County, Ariz. School 5s	Liberty Co. Tex. Rd. Dist. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5
Mount Airy, N. C. Ref. 5s	Wharton County, Tex. Dis. Nos. 1, 2 & 3
Nevada California Power Co. 6s	**INTEREST DUE OCT. 15, 1922**
*New Orleans, Texas & Mexican Ry. Co. Inc. 5s No. 12	Abbeville, S. C. 5s
N. Y. Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Co. Engine Tr. 4½s	City of Detroit, Mich. (All Issues)
New Cecil Hotel 1st 7s	Interstate Window Glass Co. 1st S. F. 5 Yr. 6s
Chas. F. Noble Oil & Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Conv. 8s	Kingdom of Belgium 7% Treas. Bills
*Northern States Power Co 1st. Ref. 6s	Liberty County, Texas 6s
	N. Y. Central Lines Equip. Tr. 1922 7s
	*Packard Motor Car Co. 10 Yr. 8s
	Santa Cruz County, Arizona 5½% Ref.

Bonds due or called for redemption October 1, 1922

Payable at our Trust Department, 140 Broadway, on October 2, 1922:

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company Boston and Albany Equipment Trust of 1912 Nos. 4501-5000.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Engine Trust of 1916 4½% Certificates Nos. 151-80

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company 6½% Equipment Trust Gold Certificates Nos. M161-320 and D21-40.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company Equipment Notes Series "E" Nos. 1365-1445.

Spicer Manufacturing Corporation 6% Serial Gold Notes Series "C" Nos. 1-400.

Thatcher Manufacturing Company 10-year 7% Convertible Sinking Fund Mortgage Gold Bonds (all called for redemption at 105%).

Pueblo & Suburban Traction and Lighting Company First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7% 20-year Gold Bonds.

**Companies that do not assume Normal Income Tax.*

COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY
55 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 2, 1922.

Alexandria, La., Pub. Imp. 5s	Nelson, N. C., St. Imp. 6s
Asheville, N. C., Funding 5s	Memphis, Tenn., Artesian Water Co. 4½s-5 Parkway 4½s; Education 4s 4½s
Asheville, N. C., (West) 5½s	Miami Beach, Fla., Water 6s
Asheville Power & Lt. Co. 1st 5s	Monroe, La., Imp. 5s
Barton Heights, Va., Water 6s	No. Hempstead, N.Y., U. F. S. D. No. 7 5s
Bergen Co., N. J. Various 4½s	Ossining, N. Y., Water 5.60s
Boxar Co., Tex. C. H. Ref. (Oct. 10) 4½s	Oswego, N. Y., Water 3½s, 5s
Buenos Aires Cent. Ry. Co. 2d 5s	Pelham Manor, N. Y., Highway Improvement 4½s
Burlington, N. C., St. Imp. 6s	Pensacola, Fla., Imp. 5s, Ref. 4½s; Improvement 5s
Camden Co., N. J. Various 4½s	Petroleum Ref. Co. of Texas 8s
Camilla, Ga. 5s-5½s	Pleasantville, N. Y., Water 3½s
Carrboro, N. C., School Dist. 6s	Reading Transit & Lt. Co. Equip. Gold 7s
Castile, N. Y., Water 4s	Red Springs, N. C. Water & Elec. Lt. 6s
Caswell Co., N. C., Road Imp. 6s	Ridgewood, N. J., Town School 4s
Clinton, N. C., Street-Water-Sewer 6s	Rockingham Grd. Sch., N. C. 5½s, 5½s
Cold Spring, N. Y., Sewer 3½s	Rome, Ga., Pub. School, St. Paving, Sewer & Water 5s
Dade Co., Fla., Causeway 5s	St. Pauls, N. C., Pub. Imp. 6s, Town Equip. 6s
Dade Co. Goulds Spl. D. D. No. 1 6s	Salt Lake City Water & Sewer 4s, 4½s
Dunn, N. C., Water & Sewer 6s	Sandusky Foundry Mach. Co. 7s
East Rutherford, N. J., Funding 4½s	Selma, N. C., St. Imp. 6s
Ecuadorian Corp., Ltd., Deb. 6s	School City of Ft. Wayne, Ind. 5½s, 4s
Elkin, N. C., Pub. Imp. & St. Imp. 6s	Scotland Neck, N. C., St. Imp. 6s
Elyria, O. Various	Southern Utilities Co. 1st 6s
Englewood, N. J. 4½s-5s	Stewarts Creek Drainage Dist. 6s
Essex Co., N. J., Hospital 4s-6s	Tarboro, N. C., Ref. Fdg. Imp. 6s
Essex Co., N. J., Park 4s	Third Ave. Ry. Adjustment Mtge. Income 6s, Coupon No. 12, payable at rate of 3⅛%
Essex Co., N. J., Sew. Disposal 4s	Toledo, O. Various
Fairview, N. J., Funding 5s	Toledo, O. All issues Bd. of Education
Fort Pierce, Fla., Time Warrants 6s and Pub. Util. 6s	United Gas & Elec. Corp. 7s
Fort Wayne, Ind., Ref. (Oct. 10) 4½s	Uruguay Rep. Issue of 1919 5s
Frankinton, N. C., Water-Sewer 6s	Va. Elec. Co. 1st 5s
Fulton, N. Y., Water 4½s	Wake Forest, N. C., Water-Sewer 6s
Ghent & Chatham, N. Y., U. P. S. D. No. 1 4½s	Wake Forest, N. C., School Dist. 6s
Greenwich, Conn., Ref. 4½s	Wilson, N. C. 5s
Greenwich Borough 4½s	Wilson, N. C., Imp. (Apr. 15) 5s
Hamlet, N. C., Fdg. St. & Sewer 5½s	Wilson Co., N. C., Co. House & Hospital 6s
Hillsborough Co., Fla. 5s	Winston-Salem, N. C., Gen. Mtge. 5s
Honolulu City & County Water Works (Oct. 15th) 5s	
Jamestown, N. Y., Water 4s	
Key West Paving, Sewer & Ref. 5s	
Lancaster Co., S. C., S. D. No. 40 6s	
Lexington, N. C., Water, Lt., Sewer 6s	
Lauraus County Gas & Electric Co. 7s	
Marin Municipal Water Dist. 5s	
Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Nav. Co. 1st 4½s	

CHILDS, KILMER & CLARKE, Inc.
Investment Securities
30 Broad St. New York

Announce change to above name on October 1st, 1922, from

Childs, Kilmer & Co., Inc.

BUSINESS REVIVAL PREDICTED BY BANK

Several Western Industries Already More Active Than Is Usual in Autumn.

LABOR AND CAR SHORTAGE

Believed That Complaints of Inadequate Labor Supply Are Due to Unequal Distribution.

An upturn in general business in the Middle West is believed by the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank to have promptly followed the settlement of the strikes. Such recovery, the bank's monthly review of conditions at the opening of October points out, "is clearly indicated by a call for more funds from the industrial sections. Mine operators needed money to get the mines in working condition after the long idleness and to meet the payrolls, following the improvement in the fuel situation, manufacturing has shown an upward trend; railroads have been purchasing new equipment and making repairs, school has again started, which means salaries to teachers; income tax payments were due Sept. 15, all of which have contributed to an increase in the demand for accommodations." On the other hand, demand from the farmer is unusually slack. "At this time of year," the Cleveland bank states, "there is usually a call from the country districts for funds for crop-moving purposes, but up to this time the demand has been light. This is attributable to the fact that farmers are finding it difficult to move their produce on account of the present condition of transportation facilities."

Reports from general industry confirm the general inferences from the demand on the banks. "In practically every section of the country," the Cleveland bank continues, "industry has been tempered by strikes and has stood the test much better than was expected. Among the outstanding features of the past month has been the remarkable volume of business that is being done in the automobile, rubber and building industries. The Fall months usually see a marked tapering off in these lines of business, but this Fall is proving an exception to the rule."

"The bank points out, however, some possibly important restrictive influences on trade revival. On the one hand, "the persistent reports of a car and locomotive shortage at present give indications of being a serious handicap to Fall and early Winter business." In addition to this, "in place of manufacturers endeavoring to 'make' work for their employes, we find them looking for men to take the jobs and adding finishing touches to efficiency programs in order that there may be no idle machines.

WEEK'S MONEY MARKET.

Call Money.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
Last week	5	Sep. 25	4½	Sep. 27
Same week 1921	6	Sep. 30	5	Sep. 26
Year to date	6	Jan. 16	2½	June 12
Last year to date	9	Feb. 2	3½	July 28

Time Money.

Last week	5	Sep. 28	4½	Sep. 25
Same week 1921	5¾	Sep. 26	5½	Sep. 28
Year to date	5	Jan. 3	3½	June 23
Last year to date	7½	Jan. 3	5½	July 27

Commercial Paper.

Last week	4¾	Sep. 28	4¼	Sep. 25
Same week 1921	6	Sep. 27	5	Sep. 27
Year to date	5½	Jan. 3	4	Jan. 3
Last year to date	8	Jan. 3	5½	Sep. 26

RESERVE BANK'S DISCOUNT RATES.

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (including member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by:

Federal Reserve Bank of	Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.	Liberty Bonds.	Otherwise Secured and Unsecured.
Boston	4	4	4
New York	4	4	4
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	4	4	4

	Agricultural and Trade Acceptances Maturing Within 90 Days.	Live Stock Paper Maturing Within 6 Months.
Boston	4	4
New York	4	4
Philadelphia	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½
San Francisco	4	4

Rate on paper secured by War Finance Corporation bonds 1 per cent. higher than the rate on commercial paper.

LONDON MONEY AND SECURITIES.

	Discount Rate.	Gold.	Silver.	Brit. Cons.	Brit. 4%
Sept. 25	2½	98s 2d	35⅝d	56⅝	97
Sept. 26	2½	98s 5d	35⅝d	56⅝	96¾
Sept. 27	2½	98s 5d	35⅛	56⅝	96¾
Sept. 28	2½@2¾	98s 10d	35⅛	56⅝	96¾
Sept. 29	2½@2¾	98s 10d	35⅛	56⅛	96¾
Sept. 30	2½@2¾	98s 10d	35⅜	56⅛	96¾

PARIS MONEY AND SECURITIES.

	French Rentes.	Ex. on London.	Ex. on N. Y.
Sept. 25	61f 95c	57f 61c	18f 15¾c
Sept. 26	61f 75c	57f 90c	18f 14c
Sept. 27	61f 10c	57f 98c	18f 16¾c
Sept. 28	60f 55c	58f	18f 16¾c
Sept. 29	60f 5c	57f 68c	18f 22¾c
Sept. 30	60f 5c	57f 68c	18f 32¾c

PROPOSALS FOR RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

LEHIGH AND NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
PROPOSALS.

1. Pursuant to the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission prescribed in its order dated October 6, 1919, in Docket No. Parts No. 54, and Amendments thereto, the Lehigh and New England Railroad Company hereby gives notice that it will receive bids for the following anthracite locomotive fuel:

23,000 Gross Tons of Anthracite Pea Coal.
14,000 Gross Tons of Anthracite No. 1 Buckwheat Coal.

To be shipped as required between October 7th, 1922, and March 31st, 1923.

Delivery Point—If produced from Mines on this Company's tracks, quote prices f. o. b. Lansford, Pa. If produced on other Railroads, quote prices, f. o. b. Lansford and Pen Argyl, Pa. Shipments to be made to either point as required.

2. Bids must be submitted and addressed to the undersigned at his office, by 12 o'clock noon, the 4th day of October, 1922. Bids received after that time will not be considered. Bids will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. on day named.

3. Bids must be enclosed in plain envelopes, securely sealed, showing no name or address and shall be marked "Bids under proposed contract No. 3," and shall be addressed to the undersigned. All bids must state the name and address of the bidder, and if a corporation, the names and addresses of the Officers, Directors and General Manager and Purchasing or Selling Agent, and if a firm, the names and addresses of each member thereof and Purchasing or Selling Agent.

4. The successful bidder will be required to enter into and execute a contract, dated No. 3, setting forth the tonnages, mine prices and delivery stipulated above.

5. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and to accept any part of any one bid.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1922.
LEHIGH & NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
E. E. HUGHES, Purchasing Agent.
Rooms 612-614 Lafayette Building,
637 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UPTOWN CORPORATION

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Uptown Corporation will be held in accordance with the By-Laws, at the Rooms of the Uptown Club, 17 East 42nd Street, on Monday, October 9th, 1922, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before the meeting.
JOHN G. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

September, 1922.

RAILROADS (25 STOCKS).

Date	High	Low	Last	Net change
Sept. 1	69.41	68.60	69.32	+ .74
Sept. 2	69.54	69.01	69.14	- .24
Sept. 4	Holiday.			
Sept. 5	69.56	68.83	69.18	- .01
Sept. 6	69.10	68.10	68.41	- .72
Sept. 7	68.42	68.41	68.28	- .57
Sept. 8	70.00	69.10	69.74	+ .48
Sept. 9	70.52	69.98	70.08	+ .33
Sept. 11	70.52	69.80	70.17	+ .11
Sept. 12	70.19	69.60	69.78	- .39
Sept. 13	69.96	68.94	69.14	- .64
Sept. 14	70.51	68.90	69.90	+ .76
Sept. 15	70.48	69.57	69.85	- .14
Sept. 16	70.05	69.51	69.66	- .19
Sept. 18	69.36	67.77	68.05	- 1.61
Sept. 19	69.89	68.43	69.28	+ .55
Sept. 20	69.60	68.80	69.19	- .09
Sept. 21	69.81	67.80	67.96	- 1.23
Sept. 22	68.88	67.83	67.96	+ .01
Sept. 23	68.47	67.98	68.32	+ .36
Sept. 25	69.74	68.07	68.85	+ .53
Sept. 26	69.13	67.46	67.77	- .08
Sept. 27	67.69	66.55	66.62	- 1.15
Sept. 28	67.03	66.18	66.63	+ .01
Sept. 29	67.00	65.80	66.04	- .59
Sept. 30	66.72	66.34	66.41	- .45

INDUSTRIALS (25 INDUSTRIALS).

Sept. 1	108.81	107.68	108.62	+ .74
Sept. 2	106.51	107.73	108.01	
Sept. 4	Holiday.			
Sept. 5	108.08	107.52	108.81	+ .80
Sept. 6	108.90	106.90	107.47	- .84
Sept. 7	108.36	106.92	107.97	+ .50
Sept. 8	109.39	107.81	108.74	+ .77
Sept. 9	109.87	108.41	108.89	+ .15
Sept. 11	109.94	108.59	109.37	+ .48
Sept. 12	110.01	108.98	109.53	+ .16
Sept. 13	110.00	108.99	109.27	- .26
Sept. 14	108.95	107.35	108.35	- .92
Sept. 15	109.20	107.66	108.46	+ .11
Sept. 16	108.44	107.42	107.80	- .66
Sept. 18	107.94	106.07	106.95	- 1.85
Sept. 19	107.32	105.66	106.65	- 1.00
Sept. 20	108.01	106.97	107.19	+ .54
Sept. 21	107.52	105.38	105.49	- 1.70
Sept. 22	106.09	104.67	105.04	- .15
Sept. 23	106.40	105.02	105.11	- .07
Sept. 25	106.87	106.25	106.29	+ .18
Sept. 26	106.27	104.96	105.23	- .56
Sept. 27	105.86	104.80	104.93	- 1.70
Sept. 28	104.91	103.65	104.08	+ .08
Sept. 29	105.53	103.09	105.51	+ 1.28
Sept. 30	105.51	103.96	104.30	- 1.01

COMBINED AVERAGE (50 STOCKS).

Sept. 1	89.31	88.09	89.00	+ .44
Sept. 2	89.01	88.35	88.57	- .43
Sept. 4	Holiday.			
Sept. 5	89.26	88.17	88.72	+ .15
Sept. 6	89.00	87.59	87.94	- .78
Sept. 7	88.39	87.66	88.01	+ .07
Sept. 8	89.08	88.05	89.14	+ .53
Sept. 9	89.85	89.05	89.47	+ .33
Sept. 11	90.22	89.19	89.72	+ .25
Sept. 12	90.10	89.08	89.63	- .09
Sept. 13	89.97	88.81	88.95	- .68
Sept. 14	89.73	88.17	89.12	+ .17
Sept. 15	89.83	88.71	89.15	+ .03
Sept. 16	89.34	88.46	88.73	- .42
Sept. 18	88.20	86.42	87.30	- 1.43
Sept. 19	88.85	87.04	88.09	+ .79
Sept. 20	88.80	87.98	88.19	+ .10
Sept. 21	88.41	86.63	86.72	- 1.47
Sept. 22	87.33	86.00	86.80	+ .08
Sept. 23	87.48	86.83	87.10	+ .30
Sept. 25	87.80	86.95	87.27	+ .17
Sept. 26	87.20	86.16	86.75	- .52
Sept. 27	86.17	85.17	85.32	- 1.43
Sept. 28	85.66	84.61	85.35	+ .03
Sept. 29	86.27	84.49	86.08	+ .73
Sept. 30	86.15	85.15	85.35	- .73

Range for September.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1922	70.53	11	66.90	28	68.41
1921	55.20	14	52.38	1	54.65
1920	80.80	30	67.05	1	80.26
1919	81.58	3	68.89	20	80.17
1918	84.15	4	80.96	15	82.54
1917	87.54	4	84.76	13	86.12
1916	83.31	27	78.16	1	82.51
1915	76.13	27	73.24	2	74.88
1914	Exchange closed				
1913	83.97	15	80.96	4	81.91
1912	97.16	30	93.13	13	96.50
1911	89.14	6	84.40	25	86.75

INDUSTRIALS.

1922	110.01	12	103.05	28	104.30
1921	78.50	14	69.96	1	76.67
1920	106.17	20	100.89	29	101.02
1919	128.60	29	111.28	2	125.42
1918	94.56	30	79.77	13	93.95
1917	94.12	21	78.76	18	81.98
1916	100.87	29	94.43	1	108.22
1915	95.21	29	82.09	1	93.53
1914	Exchange closed				
1913	81.53	15	68.20	30	68.35
1912	74.50	30	70.73	13	73.86
1911	81.85	6	74.74	25	76.13

Combined Average.

1922	90.23	11	84.49	29	85.35
1921	66.04	14	61.12	1	65.16
1920	94.36	20	79.34	1	80.60
1919	93.53	30	85.84	11	92.79
1918	74.23	4	70.39	12	72.23
1917	79.75	4	71.84	18	74.05
1916	86.42	29	80.30	1	85.37
1915	85.45	29	76.71	1	84.20
1914	Exchange closed				
1913	72.75	15	69.81	4	70.14
1912	85.83	30	82.10	13	85.19
1911	75.84	6	69.57	25	72.45

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1922	70.53	Sep. 11	62.57	Jan. 10	68.41
1921	56.54	Mar. 29	47.59	Jan. 21	53.75
1920	64.85	Nov. 4	48.86	Dec. 22	54.03
1919	68.78	May 27	55.50	Nov. 29	66.15
1918	70.75	Nov. 12	56.94	Jan. 15	62.65
1917	82.22	Jan. 2	52.06	Dec. 26	59.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.86	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	89.54	Jan. 23	68.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.42	Jan. 9	75.82	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1922	110.01	Sep. 12	79.84	Jan. 10	104.30
1921	90.60	May 3	66.24	Aug. 25	85.28
1920	120.83	Apr. 28	75.55	Dec. 22	81.90
1919	138.12	Nov. 5	80.57	Feb. 10	123.23
1918	91.55	Oct. 10	71.31	Jan. 15	84.14
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	82.81	Dec. 29	71.95
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	98.60	July 15	95.58
1915	109.97	Oct. 23	51.65	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.88	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	67.06	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

*1922	90.23	Sep. 11	68.21	Jan. 10	85.35
1921	73.13	May 6	58.36	June 21	65.50
1920	74.07	Apr. 3	62.70	Dec. 22	67.98
1919	90.30	Nov. 5	69.75	Jan. 21	86.99
1918	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.47	Dec. 20	65.33
1916	101.54	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.00	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.25	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	66.00
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 24	69.76	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TAKE NOTICE that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION will be held on WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1922, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 419 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving, and if approved, confirming the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1922, and of considering, and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company done and taken since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of such meeting from and after the 18th day of September, 1922 at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, until the 5th day of October, 1922, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.
DATED, Toronto, Canada, August 21, 1922.
ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE CINCINNATI NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY
Cincinnati, O., September 25, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 407, 317 West Third Street, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1922, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 4th day of October, 1922, and be re-opened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, October 26th, 1922.
EDWARD F. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., October 2, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, on Monday, November 20, 1922, being the third Monday of said month, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, October 14, 1922, and remain closed until 10 A. M., Tuesday, October 17, 1922.
C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

City of New York, N. Y., September 22, 1922.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of THE KABO COMPANY, INC., a New York corporation, will be held at 21 East 21st Street, New York, N. Y., on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1922, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking action and voting upon a proposal to dissolve this corporation forthwith.
THE KABO COMPANY, INC.
LEONARD S. FLORSHEIM, President.
A. NORMAN S. FLORSHEIM, Secretary.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 25	4.42¾	4.41½	4.41¾	4.42⅝	4.41⅜	4.41⅝
Sept. 26	4.41¾	4.40½	4.41¼	4.41⅝	4.40⅝	4.41⅜
Sept. 27	4.40¾	4.39¼	4.39½	4.40¾	4.39⅜	4.39⅝
Sept. 28	4.39¾	4.38¾	4.39¼	4.39⅝	4.38⅝	4.39⅛
Sept. 29	4.38¾	4.38¼	4.38¼	4.38⅝	4.38⅛	4.38⅜
Sept. 30	4.38¼	4.37	4.37	4.38	4.37⅛	4.37⅛
Week's range—						
High	4.42¾ Monday			4.42⅝ Monday		
Low	4.36¼ Friday			4.36⅛ Friday		
Year to date—						
High	4.51¾ June 8			4.51⅝ June 8		
Low	4.17 Jan. 3			4.17¼ Jan. 3		

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 25	7.38	7.00¾	7.01¼	7.38½	7.00⅝	7.01¼
Sept. 26	7.03¾	7.01¼	7.02½	7.04	7.01¾	7.02
Sept. 27	7.04	7.01¼	7.03½	7.04¼	7.01¾	7.03¼
Sept. 28	7.08	7.03¼	7.05¾	7.09¼	7.03¾	7.05¾
Sept. 29	7.56¾	7.55	7.57¼	7.56¾	7.55⅛	7.56
Sept. 30	7.58	7.54¼	7.56¼	7.58¼	7.57	7.59
Week's range—						
High	7.58 Monday			7.58½ Monday		
Low	7.03 Friday			7.05¼ Friday		
Year to date—						
High	9.37 Apr. 17			9.37½ Apr. 17		
Low	7.45¾ Aug. 25			7.46 Aug. 25		

ITALY.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 25	4.34	4.32¼	4.32	4.34¼	4.33	4.32½
Sept. 26	4.30	4.27	4.30½	4.30¾	4.27½	4.30
Sept. 27	4.32¾	4.30	4.32¼	4.33	4.30½	4.32⅛
Sept. 28	4.32¾	4.31¼	4.32¼	4.33¼	4.32	4.32½
Sept. 29	4.32¾	4.32	4.32	4.34	4.32½	4.32½
Sept. 30	4.34	4.33	4.33¼	4.34¼	4.33½	4.34
Week's range—						
High	4.34 Tuesday			4.36½ Tuesday		
Low	4.31½ Thursday			4.32 Thursday		
Year to date—						
High	5.55½ Apr. 17			5.56¼ Apr. 17		
Low	4.19½ Sep. 18			4.17 Sep. 13		

SPAIN.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 25	15.34	15.31	15.31	15.35	15.32	15.32
Sept. 26	15.28	15.22	15.23	15.29	15.25	15.24
Sept. 27	15.21	15.19	15.19	15.22	15.20	15.20
Sept. 28	15.14	15.10	15.13	15.15	15.11	15.14
Sept. 29	15.13	15.10	15.13	15.14	15.11	15.14
Sept. 30	15.13	15.09	15.11	15.14	15.10	15.12
Week's range—						
High	15.34 Monday			15.35 Monday		
Low	15.09 Saturday			15.10 Saturday		
Year to date—						
High	16.10 Feb. 27			16.11 Feb. 27		
Low	14.42 Jan. 5			14.45 Jan. 6		

HOLLAND.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 25	38.78	38.68	38.70	38.76	38.70	38.72
Sept. 26	38.76	38.71	38.71	38.74	38.71	38.74
Sept. 27	38.77	38.70	38.70	38.80	38.72	38.73
Sept. 28	38.73	38.67	38.70	38.76	38.70	38.72
Sept. 29	38.73	38.65	38.70	38.76	38.69	38.73
Sept. 30	38.73	38.66	38.69	38.76	38.71	38.71
Week's range—						
High	38.78 Tuesday			38.81 Tuesday		
Low	38.66 Friday			38.68 Friday		
Year to date—						
High	40.10 June 6			39.15 June 6		
Low	36.12 Jan. 23			36.13 Jan. 25		

GERMANY.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Sept. 25	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛
Sept. 26	.07	.06⅝	.06⅝	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛
Sept. 27	.06¼	.06⅞	.06⅞	.06⅝	.06⅝	.06⅝
Sept. 28	.06¼	.06⅞	.06⅞	.06⅝	.06⅝	.06⅝
Sept. 29	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼
Sept. 30	.06	.06	.06	.06¼	.06⅛	.06⅛
Week's range—						
High	.07¼ Monday			.07⅛ Monday		
Low	.06¼ Wednesday			.06⅝ Wednesday		
Year to date—						
High	.80¼ Jan. 9			.80⅝ Jan. 9		
Low	.06 Aug. 25			.06⅛ Aug. 25		

SCANDINAVIA.

	Denmark. Dem.	Cab.	Sweden. Dem.	Cab.	Norway. Dem.	Cab.
Sept. 25	20.78	20.80	26.46	26.46	16.91	16.93
Sept. 26	20.80	20.82	26.43	26.45	16.92	16.94
Sept. 27	20.73	20.75	26.40	26.42	16.95	16.97
Sept. 28	20.63	20.85	26.35	26.37	17.01	17.03
Sept. 29	20.28	20.30	26.33	26.35	17.04	17.06
Sept. 30	20.28	20.30	26.33	26.35	17.16	17.18
Week's range—						
High	20.95	20.82	26.46	26.48	17.16	17.18
Low	20.28	20.30	26.33	26.35	16.91	16.93
Year to date—						
High	22.13	22.18	28.73	28.75	19.05	19.10
Low	June 7, June 7, Aug. 25, Aug. 25, Apr. 15, Apr. 19					
	19.70	19.75	24.65	24.70	15.46	15.50
	Jan. 9	Jan. 9	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE MANHATTAN
Savings Institution
644 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
As Interest Dividend at the Rate of
FOUR PER CENT
per annum will be credited to depositors October 1st, 1922 (payable on and after October 16), on all sums not exceeding $5,000 entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before October 3, 1922, will draw interest from October 1st, 1922.
Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.
Interest Credited and Paid Quarterly
Walter C. Stokes, President.
Arthur Stiles, V.-P. David Sands, Sec.

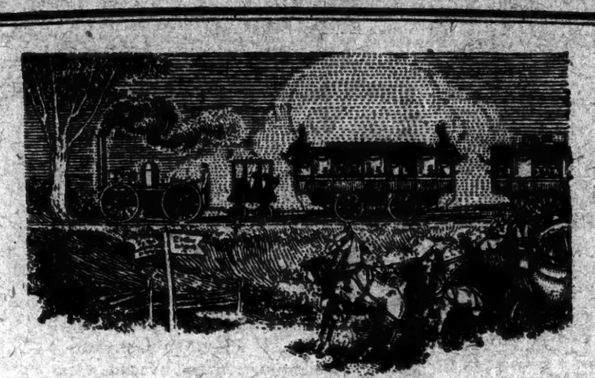
The Bank for Savings
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Sept. 15, 1922.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF
Four Per Cent.
per annum has been declared to depositors for the quarter ending
September 30, 1922
Deposits made on or before *October 3d*, will draw interest from *October 1, 1922.*

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 42D ST.
(Between Broadway and Sixth Av.)
(LOOK FOR THE CLOCK)
A quarterly dividend of
Four Per Cent.
per annum has been declared to depositors for the 3 months ending September 30, 1922
Deposits made on or before *October 13th* will draw interest from *October 1, 1922*

49TH DIVIDEND
Union Square Savings Bank
No. 20 UNION SQUARE
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the three months ending September 30, 1922, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Oct. 16. Deposits made on or before Oct. 3 will draw interest from Oct. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive three months' interest on Jan. 1, 1923.
Dividends are paid quarterly.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, President.
H. R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
Open 10 to 4. Mon. 10 to 7, Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

The Franklin Savings Bank
of the City of New York.
FOUNDED 1859.
42nd St. and 8th Ave.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
A dividend has been declared for the three months ending September 30, 1922, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable on and after October 16th. Deposits made on or before October 13th will draw interest from October 1st.

Central Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CORNER 4TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
Interest at the rate of
FOUR (4) PER CENTUM
per annum will be credited depositors for the three months ended September 30, 1922, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after October 20, 1922.
Deposits made on or before October 2, 1922, will draw interest from October 1, 1922.
ROBERT CELLER, President.
A. KOPPEL, 2d Vice-President and Treas.



A Word of Welcome

IN welcoming the delegates to the American Bankers' Association Convention, the officials of the Bank of the Manhattan Company think it may be of interest to recall the nation-wide contacts of this Bank, many extending over a period of more than a hundred years.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company was founded in 1799.

Even as early as 1805, when the most rapid means of transportation was by stage coach, making less than 50 miles a day, the Bank had already established connections with banks in Philadelphia, Albany, Hartford, Newark, Trenton and other large cities.

As the country developed and new methods of communication and transportation appeared, relations with banks in points at ever greater distances were established, until today its contacts are to be found in every part of the nation and abroad as well.

In full confidence of the great mutual benefits to be derived by the discussion of urgent problems at the Convention now opening, we join with all New York banks in extending sincere greetings to the bankers of America.

BANK *of the* MANHATTAN COMPANY
CHARTERED 1799
40 WALL STREET, *New York*

OFFICERS

Vice-Presidents		*Ass't Cashiers*
JAMES McNEIL	STEPHEN BAKER, *President*	W. F. MOORE
B. D. FORSTER	RAYMOND E. JONES, *First Vice-President*	I. S. GREGORY
HARRY T. HALL		H. M. BUCKLIN
EDWIN S. LAFFEY	UPTOWN OFFICE—*31 Union Square, New York*	W. A. RUSH
P. A. ROWLEY	BROOKLYN OFFICES—*St. John's Place, Cypress Hills, Liberty Avenue*	E. S. MACDONALD
D. H. PIERSON	QUEENS BOROUGH OFFICES—*Jamaica, Flushing, Long Island City, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach, Seaside, Ozone Park, Jackson Heights, Richmond Hill, Elmhurst, Maspeth, Corona, College Point, Woodhaven, Brooklyn Manor, Ridgewood, Fresh Pond*	O

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Piggly Wiggly Corp.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co.
McCall Corporation
Federal Bearing Co.
Kissell Motor Car Pfd.
New Jersey Zinc
Liggetts Int'l Ltd. Pfd.
Winchester Co.
Fidelity-Phenix Ins. (New W. I.)

Kearns & Williams
Successors to
Unlisted Securities Department of
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Kansas City Ry. 7s, 1921
Cincinnati Gas & E. 7s, 1961
Sizer Steel 7s, 1937
Marshall Wells 6½s, 1927
Kansas Cit Lt. & P. 5s, 1944
Kansas City Power Securities
Bucyrus Common & Preferred
By Products Coke Com. & Pf.
Kansas City It. Stk. Land Bk.
Phillips Petroleum Warrants
United Lt. & Rys. Com. & Pf.
Ford Motor of Canada
Nor. States Power Com. & Pf.
Sou. California Edison 8% Pf.

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FARMERS' DEMANDS HELP AUTO INDUSTRY

Drop in City Markets Is Offset by Gain in the Agricultural Districts.

SEPTEMBER REPORT GOOD

Improved Business Conditions Aid Truck Markets, Says Trade Journal.

Although the automobile trade reports a falling off in the demand for passenger cars in the larger cities and industrial centres of the country, the demand for cars and trucks in the agricultural districts is taking a perceptible swing upward. During the last few weeks there has been a marked awakening of interest on the part of the farmer. In view of this and the improvement of general business conditions equalizing the demand for trucks, dealers are availing themselves of the new conditions and are beginning to realize on the potential market the farmer and manufacturer offer.

Agricultural interest is most in evidence at the State fairs now in progress in many sections of the country and forms a good barometer of what the industry may expect during the coming months," says Automobile Industries. "Present indications that September is keeping up with the steady pace maintained since early in the Spring may upset predictions that this month will show the seasonal falling off in sales as a whole, and with it consequent curtailment of factory schedules. The first week of the month, for which reports have been received, shows a surprisingly good production record, with an output 25 to 30 per cent. greater than for the similar period last year. Final reports may show the percentage of gain to have been continued through the entire month."

It is further pointed out that "although Ford closed his factories for a brief period, all other manufacturers are maintaining their production at a high level.

Several factors will combine to keep production from reaching the high water mark attained in August. A short month, the cessation of work over the Labor Day holiday and the few days' closing of the Ford plants will effect a reduction in the total output for the month. A further easing up of the coal

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 30, 1922.

STOCKS (SHARES).

	1922.	1921.	1920.
Monday	670,951	467,654	1,019,168
Tuesday	763,817	411,810	747,463
Wednesday	1,002,043	426,705	941,731
Thursday	1,025,160	474,097	917,745
Friday	1,027,600	424,600	919,647
Saturday	362,235	278,650	519,218
Total week	4,853,286	2,497,946	5,059,069
Year to date	192,503,323	125,876,950	165,770,477½

BONDS (FAR VALUES).

Monday	$10,722,800	$21,396,850	$17,026,850
Tuesday	15,491,500	21,527,750	22,504,200
Wednesday	29,297,800	17,449,000	16,671,400
Thursday	15,048,750	19,447,950	18,604,400
Friday	15,474,350	17,613,300	17,080,550
Saturday	6,258,800	6,277,500	9,310,200
Total wk.	$83,287,000	$103,112,350	$101,396,600
Year to date	3,240,140,037	2,334,529,045	2,288,830,500

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

	Sep. 30, '22.	Oct. 1, '21.	Changes.
Corp'ns	$40,363,500	$23,534,000	+$16,725,500
Liberty	31,000,350	71,080,350	39,485,850
Foreign	11,234,000	8,455,000	+ 2,779,000
City	143,000	17,000	+ 126,000
Total all	$83,287,000	$103,112,350	-$19,825,350

COMMODITY PRICES.

Week's Survey Shows Majority of Staples Pointed Higher—Few Declines.

Cash markets showed an upward tendency last week, a canvass of Saturday's prices compared with those of previous week for the subjoined list of eighteen articles revealing nine had advanced, six steady and three moved lower. Those which pointed higher included all the grains; butter, eggs, lard, lead, tin and printcloths, unchanged levels prevailing in flour sugar, beef, iron, steel and copper, and lower prices in coffee, pork and cotton.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before, and a year ago:

	Sept. 30, 1922.	Sept. 23, 1922.	Sept. 30, 1921.
FOODSTUFFS—			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.22	$1.20½	$1.31¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.82½	.81½	.86¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.51	.49	.40
Flour, Minn. patent	7.00	7.00	9.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.10½	.10½	.08¾
Sugar, granulated	.06¾	.06¾	.05¾
Butter, cream, 92 score	.44	.42	.44
Eggs, fresh gathered			
first, per dozen	.49	.43	.44
Lard, Mid. W.	11.95	11.80	10.20
Pork, mess	36.00	37.50	38.50
Beef, family	15.00	15.00	13.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Phila	36.25	36.25	21.25
Steel billets, Pgh	40.00	40.00	29.00
Lead	6.00	6.25	4.80
Copper	13.87½	13.87½	12.25
Tin	32.75	32.50	26.50
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. upland	20.35	21.40	21.20
Printcloths	.06¼	.06⅝	.06¼

Range of prices for year to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$1.61¼	Apr. 22	$1.12	Sept. 14
Corn	.82	July 26	.61¼	Jan. 3
Oats	.51	Sep. 29	.40	Aug. 31
Flour	9.50	Feb. 27	6.50	Jan. 3
Coffee	.11¾	Apr. 21	.08¾	Jan. 24
Sugar	.07	Aug. 2	.048	Jan. 3
Butter	.44	Sep. 29	.33¼	Jan. 10
Eggs	.54	Jan. 25	.23¾	Mar. 7
Lard	12.85	Feb. 28	9.40	Jan. 3
Pork	30.00	July 5	23.50	Jan. 24
Beef	17.00	Mar. 27	14.00	Feb. 9
Iron	36.50	Sep. 7	21.26	Mar. 17
Steel	40.00	Sep. 14	28.00	Jan. 10
Lead	6.65	Sep. 28	4.67½	Feb. 3
Tin	38.25	Jan. 13	26.50	Mar. 14
Copper	13.87½	June 7	11.75	Mar. 11
Cotton	23.75	July 3	16.45	Jan. 30
Printcloths	.07	July 21	.05¾	Feb. 3

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1921 are as follows:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat (new)	$1.46¾	July 14	$1.03¼	Nov. 3
Wheat (old)	2.13	Jan. 12	1.42	Dec. 5
Corn	.80⅝	Jan. 3	.61¼	Oct. 14
Oats	.44	Jan. 3	.44	Oct. 17
Flour	10.30	Jan. 13	7.50	Dec. 12
Coffee	.09½	Dec. 6	.05¾	Mar. 15
Sugar	.06¾	Mar. 18	.048	Dec. 29
Lard	13.85	Jan. 7	9.40	Dec. 8
Butter	.57	Jan. 3	.29	May 20
Eggs	.70	Jan. 7	.23¾	May 25
Pork	32.50	Feb. 2	24.00	July 19
Beef	20.00	Jan. 28	14.00	July 9
Iron	33.25	Jan. 28	19.75	Aug. 11
Steel	45.50	Jan. 3	29.00	Sep. 9
Lead	5.25	Jan. 10	4.00	Feb. 28
Tin	39.50	Jan. 10	26.26	Aug. 2
Copper	18.75	Dec. 6	11.75	Mar. 11
Cotton	31.85	Sep. 27	10.85	June 20
Printcloths	.06¾	Oct. 3	.04½	June 24

Highest and lowest prices for the principal commodities in the war period, Jan. 1, 1914, to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$3.50½	May 15, '17	.86¼	June 30, '14
Corn	2.45	July 31, '17	.61¼	Oct. 26, '21
Oats	1.50	May 7, '20	.43½	Apr. 18, '14
Flour	17.40	May 12, '17	4.15	June 25, '14
Coffee	.25½	June 23, '19	.05¾	Mar. 16, '21
Sugar	.22	July 12, '20	.03¼	Apr. 1, '14
Lard	36.50	June 16, '19	7.80	July 12, '15
Pork	60.00	June 29, '19	15.50	Sep. 1, '15
Beef	42.00	Apr. 16, '19	14.00	July 9, '21
Iron	.55.00	July 18, '17	14.37½	May 26, '21
Steel	100.00	June 31, '17	19.00	June 24, '14
Copper	34.50	Dec. 12, '16	11.75	Mar. 11, '21
Tin	112.00	May 1, '20	26.26	Aug. 2, '21
Cotton	.43⅝	July 22, '20	.07	Dec. 11, '14
Pr'cloths	.16¾	Apr. 18, '20	.02¾	Jan. 3, '15

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hartshorne, Fales & Co. are distributing a circular describing the Commercial Solvents Corporation, the stock of which has just been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Hoagland, Allum & Co., Inc., New York and Chicago, announce that Albert G. Pemberton and M. Oswald Jenking have become associated with them in their New York sales department.

LOS ANGELES BOND ISSUE.

Bankers Offer $1,520,000 Securities—Texas County Seeks $160,000.

The Bankers Trust Company and William R. Compton Company are offering a new issue of $1,520,000 City of Los Angeles 4½ per cent. Harbor Improvement bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1921, and due $40,000 annually from Nov. 1, 1924 to 1964, inclusive, at prices to yield 4.50 per cent. for the 1924 to 1939 maturities, 4.75 for the 1930 to 1949 maturities, and 4.80 per cent. for the 1950 to 1961 maturities.

C. W. McNear & Co. are offering $150,000 Orange County, Texas, 5½ per cent. direct obligation road bonds, due 1939 to 1947, at prices to yield 4.90 per cent. H. M. Byllesby & Co. are offering a block of Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company preferred 7 per cent. cumulative stock at 91, to yield 7.69 per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE TRADING IN SEPTEMBER.

The following table gives the amount of the dealings in the stocks from which the averages are computed as well as the total dealings in the rails and industrials appearing in the daily and weekly transactions:

September.	Stocks in Averages. 25 Rails.	25 Indus.	50 Stocks.	Total Day's Dealings. All Rails.	All Indust.	All Stocks.	No. of Issues.	Net Ch'ge Aver. Price
1	168,900	217,800	383,800	248,500	825,564	1,075,964	428	+ .44
2	54,700	71,900	126,600	61,300	206,538	267,833	326	+ .43
Total, 2 days	223,600	289,700	510,400	309,800	1,032,102	1,343,797	754	
4—Holiday.								
5	77,000	165,420	242,420	126,700	760,113	886,975	398	+ .15
6	99,400	231,600	331,000	147,400	843,804	990,704	413	+ .78
7	81,000	174,800	255,800	120,900	771,520	901,420	414	+ .27
8	137,700	184,200	321,900	179,900	778,635	1,058,535	428	+ .38
9	68,600	75,400	144,000	116,100	383,100	499,200	358	+ .83
Total, week	443,700	830,920	1,274,620	700,000	3,536,694	4,336,754	540	+ .20
11	108,900	200,200	304,100	165,300	888,020	1,008,320	426	+ .25
12	99,100	240,200	339,300	178,600	800,975	974,575	442	+ .07
13	96,800	227,210	324,010	178,955	992,792	1,171,447	451	+ .80
14	179,200	196,200	375,400	261,535	882,801	1,144,336	439	+ .37
15	113,000	105,500	218,500	132,900	861,888	1,045,633	427	+ .38
16	89,000	94,900	183,900	58,210	407,958	464,168	368	+ .42
Total, week	601,000	1,064,210	1,665,210	1,019,100	4,764,584	5,783,484	572	+ .74
18	140,100	248,300	388,400	222,650	1,060,810	1,283,160	452	+ .44
19	76,400	161,900	238,300	122,137	720,842	842,979	421	+ .70
20	58,500	126,300	184,800	95,900	901,871	997,871	422	+ .10
21	181,800	200,700	382,500	189,160	868,659	1,057,729	446	+ .47
22	114,670	267,100	381,770	167,999	811,456	979,449	437	+ .08
23	26,400	60,500	86,900	46,000	294,030	337,930	330	+ .56
Total, week	547,870	1,019,800	1,567,670	820,546	4,577,771	5,398,817	572	+ .57
25	68,400	121,200	189,600	93,400	576,621	670,021	478	+ .11
26	63,900	150,400	214,300	90,850	683,967	765,817	402	+ .51
27	98,900	240,000	338,900	156,700	845,342	1,002,042	455	+ 1.48
28	107,700	267,350	374,550	173,026	855,124	1,028,150	427	+ .05
29	83,700	275,150	358,850	144,326	882,674	1,027,000	455	+ .73
30	28,100	96,800	119,900	89,653	322,400	362,235	333	+ .78
Total, week	441,900	1,150,900	1,592,800	707,137	4,146,149	4,853,286	567	+ 1.81
Month	2,235,170	4,853,530	6,590,700	3,567,843	18,217,095	21,775,038	640	+ 8.21
Sept., 1921	1,283,270	5,344,685	6,627,955	1,780,787	11,025,617	12,806,604	510	+ 3.23

The following table gives the par value of the daily and weekly dealings in the various classes of bonds:

September.	Corporation.	Liberty.	Foreign.	State.	City.	Total All Classes.	Net Chg. Aver. Price 40 Bonds.
1	$6,022,500	$1,750,000	$2,211,000		$34,000	$10,017,500	+ .60
2	2,457,000	878,650	860,000			4,216,650	+ .06
Total 2 days	$8,479,500	$2,628,650	$3,091,000		$34,000	$14,233,150	+ .01
4—Holiday.							
5	$4,631,000	$3,850,400	$1,729,000		$34,000	$10,224,400	+ .02
6	1,450,200	1,382,350	2,400,000		12,000	11,754,550	+ .02
7	3,463,500	3,128,500	2,400,000		13,000	12,825,500	+ .03
8	9,398,000	2,898,350	2,237,500		13,000	13,828,506	+ .06
9	3,698,500	1,456,000	1,297,000		13,000	14,348,850	+ .06
Week	$33,941,200	$13,025,000	$9,737,000		$34,000	$14,233,150	+ .01
11	$6,482,500	$2,725,000	$1,742,000		$58,000	$56,511,800	+ .08
12	9,333,000	4,871,150	1,840,000		$5,000	$10,984,500	+ .06
13	2,949,000	2,983,500	2,025,000		1,000	16,035,150	+ .15
14	5,218,000	5,380,000	1,901,000		22,000	14,250,500	+ .10
15	7,718,000	3,684,300	2,202,500		5,000	15,407,800	+ .15
16	4,628,000	1,331,000	906,000		31,000	13,636,300	+ .04
Week	$44,619,500	$20,946,050	$10,616,500		$86,000	$76,166,050	+ .19
18	$7,354,700	$3,180,400	$2,693,000		$3,000	$13,131,100	+ .14
19	5,796,000	2,531,900	2,040,500		2,000	11,370,400	+ .14
20	5,634,000	3,786,265	2,046,500		7,000	11,255,765	+ .06
21	6,316,000	4,427,600	1,649,000		5,000	12,397,600	+ .13
22	6,762,500	4,006,540	1,819,500			12,588,540	+ .07
23	2,454,000	1,371,200	990,000			4,815,200	+ .06
Week	$34,217,200	$20,303,925	$11,029,500		$17,000	$65,567,625	
25	$5,507,000	$3,580,300	$1,517,500		$28,000	$10,722,800	+ .24
26	6,513,000	7,238,700	1,654,000		20,000	15,491,500	+ .17
27	8,465,000	9,770,300	1,958,500		25,000	20,297,800	+ .17
28	8,464,500	4,292,650	2,237,000		1,000	15,045,150	+ .34
29	6,440,500	4,214,330	2,757,500		62,000	15,474,330	+ .12
30	2,764,000	2,473,620	1,000,500		7,000	6,255,800	+ .06
Week	$40,309,500	$31,800,530	$11,234,000		$143,000	$83,287,030	+ .19
Month	$161,265,900	$88,404,755	$45,758,000		$337,000	$295,765,655	+ .99
September, 1921	$90,767,000	$214,158,200	$32,609,500		$78,000	$337,552,700	+ 1.52

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 30, 1922. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	5	Q	Jul 15, 22	280	290
A.Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 22	79	82
Bd. & Mtg.G.	6,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15, 22	255	260
City of N. Y.	1,000,000	4	S	J. & J.	195	205
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	..
Contin'l ($25)	10,000,000	12	S	Jul 11, 22	88	92
Fid'l & Phenix	2,500,000	20	S	Jul 11, 22	625	645
Globe & Rut.	700,000	15	Q	Aug 1, 22	150	..
Great Amer.	10,000,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 22	274	278
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jul 15, 22	82	88
Home Fire	12,000,000	12½	Q	Oct 2, 22	423	430
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 22	175	180
Mtg.Bond Co	2,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 22	170	180
Nat. Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	170	180
Nat. Surety	5,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 22	234	239
N.Y.T. & M.	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 22	165	170
Niagara ($50)	2,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	170	180
N.Y.Fire ($25)	2,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	40	42
Pacific ($25)	400,000	a5	S	Jul 19, 22	35	40
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 22	152	157
Stuyvesant.	700,000	..	..	..	50	60
U.S. Fire ($20)	1,400,000	5	S	Aug 1, 22	50	..
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 22	40	42

†And 2% extra. ‡Includes Amer. Trust Co. stock.
a—Paid 5% extra April 6.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Piano	1½	Q	Oct 2, 22	86	..	
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 2, 22	82	87	
Am. Typefounders	1½	Q	Jul 15, 22	58	61	
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 22	95	100	
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 1, 22	120	122	
Borden Co.	4	S	Aug 15, 22	113	115	
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 22	100	102	
Bruns.-Balke-Coll. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 22	97	102	
Bucyrus pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 22	100	105	
Carbon Steel	2	Q	Jul 5, 22	12	16	
Do 1st pf.	6	A	Mar 30, 21	40	..	
Do 2d pf.	6	A	Jul 30, 21	17	21	
Celluloid	3	Q	Sep 30, 22	90	97	
Central Aguirre	2½	Q	Oct 2, 22	75	77	
Childs	2	Q	Sep 11, 22	114	116	
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 11, 22	105	108	
Clinchfield Coal pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 22	95	100	
Crocker-Wheeler pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 21	95	..	
Eastern Steel	2½	..	Jul 15, 20	17	21	
Do 1st pf.	7	..	Jun 15, 21	50	60	
Fajardo Sugar	1½	Q	Aug 1, 22	74	76	
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Aug 1, 22	100	110	
Flak Rubber 1st pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 21	81	85	
Gillette Safety Razor	5	Q	Sep 1, 22	234	235	
Hercules Powder	3	Q	Sep 25, 22	190	200	
Do pf.	1	Q	Sep 24, 22	102	104	
Ingersoll-Rand	2½	Q	Jul 31, 22	90	100	
Do pf.	7	S	Jul 31, 22	100	..	
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 31, 22	70½	80½	
Lehigh Valley Coal	2	Q	Sep 30, 22	157	159	
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Sep 30, 22	73	73½	
Nat. Candy	2½	Q	Oct 2, 22	103	..	
Do 1st pf.	3½	S	Sep 7, 21	98	..	
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Sep 7, 21	93	..	
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Oct 2, 22	133	143	
New Jersey Zinc	2	Q	Aug 10, 22	154	156	
Niles-Bement-Pond	1	Q	Apr 1, 21	48	49½	
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 21, 22	87	92	
Procter & Gamble	a5	Q	Aug 15, 22	130	135	
Do 6% pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15, 22	105	108	
Do 8% pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15, 22	150	..	
Royal Baking Powder	5	Q	Sep 30, 22	115	123	
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 30, 22	97	99	
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	3	Q	Oct 2, 22	92	98	
Savannah Sugar pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 22	89	92	
Shredded Wheat	2	Q	Sep 30, 22	142	144	
Do pf.	7	Q	Oct 2, 22	120	..	
Singer Mfg.	1½	Q	Sep 30, 22	86	90½	
Yale & Towne	3	Q	Oct 2, 22	320	330	

*5% stock div. †Ex. div. a—Payable in com. stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 30, 1922. Bid.	Asked.
B. of N.Y. & T.	$4,000,000	5	Q	Oct 10, 22	450	460
Bankers Tr.	20,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 22	360	366
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 22	450	..
Cent. Union	12,500,000	5½	Q	Oct 2, 22	410	418
Columbia	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 22	325	330
Commercial	1,000,000	..	..	..	115	123
Empire	2,000,000	c3	Q	Sep 29, 22	288	293
Equitable	12,000,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 22	288	294
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 22	240	255
Fidelity-Int.	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 22	204	212
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jul 1, 22	250	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 22	227	233
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 22	170	..
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 22	750	..
Law.T. & T.C.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 22	187	193
Manufact'rs	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 22	240	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 22	310	..
New York	10,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 22	351	356
People's	1,500,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 22	335	..
Title G. & T.	1,500,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 22	415	425
United States	2,000,000	12½	Q	Oct 2, 22	1140	1170
U. S. M. & T.	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 22	305	315

*And 2% extra. ‡New stock. †See N. Y. Title & Mtg. Co.
a—And 5% extra. b—Payable in stock.
c—And 1% extra. d—And 4% extra.

BANKS.

	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 30, 1922. Bid.	Asked.
America	$5,500,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 22	210	215
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 22	285	295
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 22	135	142
Bowery	250,000	b3	Q	Aug 1, 22	425	..
B'way Cent'l	200,000	..	..	..	..	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	5	S	Jul 1, 22	160	170
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	..	125	..
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	Jul 1, 22	155	165
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.)($100)	500,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 22	130	140
Chase Nat'l	20,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 22	343	348
Chem. Nat.	16,500,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 22	260	266
Chelsea Ex.	200,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	90	110
Chemic. Nat.	4,500,000	4	S	Sep 1, 22	505	510
City Nat'l	40,000,000	4	S	Sep 1, 22	340	345
Coal & I. N.	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 22	200	..
Colonial	800,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 22	325	..
Columbia	2,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 22	215	230
Commonw'th	400,000	3	S	Aug 15, 22	215	..
Commerce	25,000,000	6	S	Oct 1, 22	280	283
Continental	1,000,000	3½	S	Aug 1, 22	180	140
Corn Exch.	8,250,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 22	417	424
Cosmopolitan	200,000	..	..	..	..	85
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30, 22	170	..
Fifth Av.	1,000,000	6	S	Oct 2, 22	1025	..
Fifth Nat.	1,200,000	6	Q	Oct 2, 22	165	..
First Nat.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 22	1175	1225
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 22	235	..
Gotham Nat.	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 22	180	190
Greenwich	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 22	265	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 22	625	..
Harriman Nat.	1,000,000	b5	S	Jul 7, 22	350	390
Imp. & T.Nat.	1,500,000	6	Q	Oct 2, 22	365	..
Irving Nat.	12,500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 22	203	207
Mech'n. ($50)	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct 2, 22	290	297
Mech. & Met.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 22	405	405
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 22	500	..
Nat. Amer.	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	150
N. Netherl'd.	600,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 22	125	..
Pacific ($50)	1,000,000	a2	Q	Aug 1, 22	300	..
Park Nat.	10,000,000	6	Q	Oct 2, 22	444	450
People's ($25)	200,000	4	S	Jul 1, 22	165	..
Public	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 22	320	..
Seab'd Nat.	4,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 22	310	320
Standard	100,000	g3	S	Jul 1, 22	240	260
State	2,500,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 22	260	310
23d Ward	250,000	b5	S	Aug 1, 22	250	270
United States	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 22	100	105
Wash. Hgts.	200,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 22	200	..
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 22	475	..

*And 2% extra. †And 5% extra.
‡And 5% of First Sec. Co. a—And

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR FALL GENERAL TRADE

Philadelphia Reserve Bank Sees Improvement Despite Many Obstacles.

A spirit of optimism, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia reports in its review of business conditions at the end of September, "pervades the retail trade, and retailers confidently expect that a marked improvement will take place during the remainder of this year. Several reasons may be given for this hopeful attitude, the most important of which is the settlement of the strikes. Other reasons of almost equal significance are the smaller amount of involuntary unemployment, the fact that when any wage changes have been made they have been advances, and lastly, the rather general tendency of merchandise prices to increase. Although the consumer is said to balk at high prices, it is a well-known fact that he, like the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer, buys more on an advancing than on a declining market. The Autumn retail season is supposed to open about Sept. 15, and indications are that sales made during the first week of the new season are fully equal to those of a year ago, and that total sales for the month will show a gain.

"The buying policy of the stores has undergone little or no change. Stocks are kept at a low point, merchandise is purchased only as needed, and few lines are contracted for except for prompt delivery.

"The demand for dry goods is decidedly better than it was in July, and orders placed by retailers are more numerous. The August sales of reporting firms were 41.6 per cent. larger than those for July, but in spite of the tremendous improvement they were 12.6 per cent. less than the August sales of 1921. Wholesalers report that future orders from the deal regions are only 80 per cent. of the future business placed at this time last year. But it is generally hoped that the settlement of the strikes will restore confidence and induce heavier buying. Since only a few factories in the mining towns had restocked in anticipation of the end of the strikes, the supplies in the coal districts are still light. In fact, retail stocks generally are below normal and the inventories of wholesalers are only moderately heavy."

CARS IN BETTER REPAIR.

Total Needing Care Lower Than When Shopmen's Strike Started.

The Association of Railway Executives announced yesterday that, according to reports received by the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association from various railroads fewer freight cars were in need of repairs on Sept. 15 than on July 1, when the shopmen's strike began, or on Sept. 15 last year.

Freight cars in need of repairs on Sept. 15 this year totaled 394,646, or 13.4 per cent. of the cars on line. This was a decrease of 90,035 cars compared with July 1, when the total was 394,683 cars, or 14.3 per cent. of the cars on line. On Sept. 15 last year 574,681 cars, or 16.5 per cent., of the cars on line, were in need of repairs, 80,035 more than on the same date this year.

A reduction of 17,135 was reported in the number of cars in need of repairs on Sept. 15 compared with Sept. 1. Comparisons showed a decrease in every district.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued From Page 24.

Range, 1922 High	Low	Sales.	Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
90¾	70	33	NO & NE ref&imp 4½s '52	75	74	74½	— 1
83	70¼	14	New Or Term 4s, 1953	81	80½	80½	— ½
101½	89¾	8	N O. T & M 1s, 1925 A	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ¼
97¼	77	71	N O. T & M 1st 6s, 1930	97	97	97	— ¼
102	97		NY Air Brake 1st 6s, '26	102	102	102	— ¼
95¼	90½	1	N Y, B & M Bch 5½s, '35	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
92	83¾	28	N Y Cent deb 4s, 1934	91¾	90¾	90¾	— ¼
88	86¼	27	NY Cent refdmy 4½s,2013	87¾	87¼	87¼	— ¼
83	76¼	42	N Y Cent gen 6s, 1935	82¾	82¼	82¼	— ¼
100¾	99¾	309	N Y Cent deb 6s, 1928	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
100	99¾	1723	NY Cent refdmy 4½s,2013	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
100	99¾	44	N Y Cent cpn 4s, 1998	99	98¾	98¾	— ¼
97½	92¾	4	N Y Cent 3½ & 5 col tr '98	97	97	97	— ¼
80¾	77¼	11	N Y C M C col 3½s, '97	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ¼
92¾	89¾	10	N Y, O & St L 1st 4s, '37	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¼
92	87	3	N Y, O & W ref 4s, 1992	91	91	91	— ¼
94	84½	5	N Y Conn Ry gtd 4½s, '56	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
112¾	100¾	42	NY Edis 1stref 5½s, '41.113	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¼
80½	75	3	NYG.EL.H&P m 5s, '48. 80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¼
100¾	99¾	10	N Y, Lk. E & W 5s, 1933	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
103¾	98¾	2	NY, L. & W. terrelmtr 5s,	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
85¼	80¾	26	NY, NH & H cv deb 6s, '40	84	83¾	83¾	— ¼
86	77¼	4	NY, N H & H cv 6½s, '48	85¼	84¼	84¼	— ¼
64	58½	11	NY, NH & H Con 6½s, '54	63	63	63	— ¼
85¼	78¼	1	NY, NH & H non-cv 4s, '55	83	83	83	— ¼
57	51	7	N Y, N H & H deb 4s, '67	51¾	50	50	— ¼
90¼	79¼	3	NY, NH & H non-cv 4s, '47	83	83	83	— ¼
80	69	4	NY, NH & H conv 6s, '48	74	74	74	— ¼
70¼	65¾	5	N Y, O & W gen 4s, '55.	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
70	65	3	N Y, O & W ref 4s, 1992.	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
44¾	39¾	9	N Y, Rys ref 4s, 1942	41¾	41	41	— ¼
17¾	14¾	44	N Y, Rys 5c deb, '65	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
16	5¾	8	N Y, Rys ref 6s, 1942	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
18¾	4¾	44	N Y, Rys adj 5s, 1942	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
72	64	5	N Y State Rys 5s, 1962	71	71	71	— ¼
98¾	97¾	3	N Y, S & W 5s, 1942	98	98	98	— ¼
72	64	5	N Y, S & W 1st ref 5s, '37	69	69	69	— ¼
60	58½	19	N Y, S & W gen 5s, '40.	59	59	59	— ¼
103¾	101¾	120	N Y Tel ref 6s, 1941	107¾	106	106¾	— ¼
106¾	102	46	N Y Tel 5 s deb 6s, '49.	107¾	106	106¾	— ¼
97¾	88¾	148	N Y Tel 4½s, 1939	97	96¾	96¾	— ¼
90¼	33	98	N Y, Westch & B 4½s, '46.	56	54	54	— ¼
101¾	91	42	Niag Falls Pow 5s, '32.	101¾	100	101¾	
106	100¾	18	Niag Falls Pow 1st 5s, '32.	104¾	104	104¾	
98	97	5	Nord & So 1st ref 5½s,'61	97¾	97¾	97¾	
84½	85¾	44	Nort & W con 4s, 1996	84	91¾	91¾	— ¼
124¾	103¼	103	Norf & W cv 6s, 1929	130	117	117¼	— ¼
102	104¾	1	N & W New River 5s,'32	102	102	102	— ¼
104¾	104	5	Nort & W gen 6s, 1931	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
95¾	94	18	N & W, P, C & C 4s, '41.	93	88¾	89	— ¼
96¾	90	149	N Am Edis s f 5s, A '52.	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ¼
87¾	95	12	N Ohio T & L 1st 6s, '47.	93¾	93	93	— ¼
60	60	60	Northern Pac 4s, 1997	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
61¾	54	55	Northern Pac 4s, 1997	61	61¾	61¾	— ¼
100¾	94¾	228	N Pac refdmy 6s,'47,ctfs.	99¾	99	99¾	— ¼
110¾	101¾	867	N Pac ref & imp 6s, 2047.	109¾	108¾	109	— ¼
103	98	2	Nor St Pow 1st ref 6s, '41.	103	102	102	— ¼
96	93	63	N Y P Lt & ref 5s, '41.	94½	95¾	95¾	— 1
108¾	106	136	N W Bell Tel 7s, 1941	107¾	107¼	107¾	— ¼
98	90	3	OHIO RIVER gen 5s,'37.	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
99	99	4	Ont Pow 1st 5s, 1943	99	98¾	98¾	— ¼
101	95¾	12	Ore & Cal 1st 5s, 1927	100¾	100	100	— ¼
95¾	85¾	21	Ore R & N con 4s,'46	90	90¾	90¾	— ¼
106	97¾	21	Ore Sh L con gtd 5s,'46	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
95¾	86¾	101	Ore Sh L ref 4s, 1929	93¾	91¾	92¾	— ¼
106	96¾	2	Ore Sh L 1st con 5s,'46	105	104¾	104¾	— ¼
80¾	77	251	Ore-Wash 1st ref 4s, '61.	84	83¾	83¾	— ¼
94	91¾	5	Ore-Wash 1st ref 4s, '61.	93	92¾	92¾	— ¼
94¾	93	34	Otis El 5½s, '41, 1st ctfs.	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
91	87	139	PAC GAS & EL 5s, '42.	94¾	94	94	— ¼
87¾	87¾	10	Pac Pow & Lt 1st 5s, '50.	94¾	94	94	— ¼
92	91¾	876	Pac T & T 5s,'52, ist ctfs	95¾	92	92¾	— 1¼
100	91¾	32	Pac T & T 5s, 1937	95¾	95	95	— ¼
98¾	94	25	Packard M Car 8s, '31.	107¾	107¼	107¼	..
96¾	94½	40	Pan Am P & T 6s, '50.	105¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
93	84¾	30	Penn Co gold 4s, 1961	93	93	93	
83¾	85¼	7	Penn 4s, 1948	92¾	91¾	91¾	— 1¾
103¾	98¾	62	Penn gen 5s, 1968	102	100¾	100¾	— ¼
114¾	111	111	Penn gen 5½s, 1965	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
92¾	92¾	4	Penn con 4½s, 1960	91	100	100	— ¼
102¾	103¾	186	Penn 6½s, 1936	111¾	109¾	110¾	— ¼
113¾	105¾	81	Penn gold 7s, 1930	110¾	108	109	— 1
90¾	85	5	Peo Gas & C C 5s,'43.	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
80¾	70¾	9	Peo & East 1st 4s, 1940	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ¼
39	22¾	14	Peo & East inc 4s, '90.	37	34½	35¾	— 1¼
85	75	5	Pere Marquette 1st 4s,'56	82	82¾	82¾	
93	83¾	53	Pere Marquette 1st 5s,'56	92¾	92	92	— 1
91	81½	11	Philippine Ry 4s, '37.	81	81	81	— ¼
101	96¾	94	Phila Co ref 6s, '44.	101¾	100¾	100¾	— 1
102¾	94½	13	Pierce Oil s f deb 8s, '31.	98	98¾	98	— ¾
92	88¾	1	P C.CARCL gtd 4½s,'40,ct.	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ 2
82	70	12	P.C.C & St L gtd 4s,A '40.	70.101	70.101	70.101	— ¼
91	78½	26	Port Ry, L & P cv 5s, '35	85¾	87	88¼	+ ¼
108¾	102	9	Port Ry, L & P 7½s, '46.	108¾	108	108	— 1
91¾	91	2	Port Rys 5s, 1930	94½	91¾	91¾	+ 3¾
103	103	3	Porto Rico Am Tob 6s,'31.	104¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
106	99	17	Producers & Ref 8s, '31.	106	104¾	104¾	— ¼
118	99	81	Producers & Ref 8s, w w.	118	116	116	— ¼
99¾	73¾	43	Public Service 5s, 1959.	99	99	99	— ¼
111¾	101¾	60	Punta Alegre S tam 7s,'37.	106¾	106	107	— 1
57¾	50	58	READING gen 4s, '97.	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
97¾	96½	74	Reno Arms 6s, '36, ctfs.	97	97	97	— ¼
98¾	89¾	6	Rep Ir & St 5s, '40.	96¾	96½	96¾	— 1¼
100	97¾	1	Rich Term Ry 1st 5s,'52.	100	100	100	
81	75¾	14	R Grande West 1st 4s,'39	79¾	79½	79¾	— ¼
51	43¼	46	Rio Gr W col tr 4s, '49.	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
85¾	76¾	26	Rock I,Ark & La 4½s, '34	84¾	81¾	82¼	— 3¼
100	96	38	Rog Brown ref 7s, '42, t c	98¾	98¾	96	
83	78	17	Rut R R 1st con 4½s, '41	85¼	83¾	85¼	— ¼
75¾	72	5	Rutland Can 4s, '49.	75	72	72	— 1½
78	65¾	1	ST J & G I 1st 4s, '47.	78	78	78	+ 1
73¾	71	1	St J Ry L, H & P 5s,'37	73½	73½	73½	+ ¾
99¾	94¾	14	St L, I M & S gen 5s, '31	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
92½	79¼	23	StL, IM & S unifref4s,'29	91	89¾	89¾	— ¼
88½	70¾	126	St L, I M & S,RAG 4s,'33	87¾	86	86¾	— 1¼
87¾	73	15	St L, Riy Mt & P 5s, '55	87¼	87¼	87½	..

Range, 1922 High	Low	Sales.	Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
70¾	62	270	St L & S F gen 4s, '50	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ½
87½	81¼	130	St L & S F 1st 4s, '50	87	86¾	86¾	— ¼
103¾	94¾	2	St L & S F 1st 6s, '31	103	103	103	— ¼
98	89¾	123	St L & S F 6%d, Ser D, '60	97¾	96	96	— 2¼
100	94¾	1235	St L & S F inc 4s, 1960	79	79¾	79¾	— 2¾
89¾	71	2615	St L & S F adj 5s, 1960	85¾	85¼	85¼	— 1¾
78¾	69¾	61	St L S W 1st 4s, 1989	70	70	70	— 2¼
89¾	86¾	4	St L S W con 4s, 1932	79¾	78¾	78¾	— 1¼
72	65¾	19	St L S W 2d inc 4s, '89	71¼	70¾	70¾	— ¾
83¼	77	51	St L S W 1st term 5s,'50	81¾	79¾	80¾	— 1¼
80¾	73	11	St L, S F, R, R, T, 4½s, '42	80	80	80	— 1¼
103	98	3	St P M&M Mont C 6s,'37,101	101	101	101	— 2
48	43	48	Sale A Co s f 7s, '42.	103¾	100¼	100¼	— 2¼
81¼	73	28	San An A & A P 4s, '43.	79	78¾	78¾	— 1¼
88	84	3	Sav F & W 1st gu 5s, '34.	88¾	87¾	88	— ¼
67	61	118	Seab A L ref 4s, 1959.	65	63¼	63¾	— 1¼
83¾	75¾	67	Seab A L adj 5s, '49.	80¾	80	80	— 1¼
42	38	282	Seab A L con 5s, '45.	43	42	42	— ¾
100	98	5	Sharon Steel Hoop 5s,'41	99	99	99	— 1
102	99	210	Sinclair Oil 7s, 1927	101¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
107¾	99	1407	Sinclair Oil 7½s, 1937	106	106	106	— ¼
103¾	98¾	142	Sinclair Consol Oil 8s,'25	99¾	99¾	99	— ¼
104	97	1	So Cal Ed gen 5s, 1951	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
101	94	1	South Bell Tel 7s, 1945	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
100	96	140	S Porto Rico Sug 7s, '41.103¾		100¾	101¾	— 1¼
81	71	2	Southern Pac 4s, 1949	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¼
96	91	11	Southern Pac ref 4s, 1955	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¼
104¾	99¾	11	Southern Pac cv 4s, 1929	104¾	104	104	— ¼
84	80¾	68	Southern Pac cv 6s, 1933	84	83¾	83¾	— ¼
77¾	73¾	10	So Pac S F 7s, '30.	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ¼
89	84¾	168	Southern Pac ref 4s, '55	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
92	87	50	So Pac 1st 4s, 1949	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ¼
77¾	73¾	10	So Pac 1st cv 4s, 1929	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¼
104¾	100	77	Tide Water Oil 6½s, '31.	103¾	103	103	— 1
78	50		Tob Prod s f 7s, 1951	106¾	105	105	— 1
106	104¾	15	Toledo Ed 1st 7s, 1941	107¾	107	107	— ¼
94	84	4	Tol, St L & W 4s, 1950	94	94	94	— ¼
78	75	24	Tol St L & W 4s, 1950.	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¼
100	90¾	65	Tol St L&W 1st temp 4s,'50	100	90¾	100	— ¼
83	77¾	3	Tor, Ham & Buff 4s, '46.	84¾	84¾	84¾	
100¾	99	8	Tri-City 5s, 1955	100	100	100	
101	99¾	35	UN B & P 6s,Inst ctfs,'42.	100¾	100	100¾	— ¼
90	87¾	44	Un Pac 1st 4s, 1947	94¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
90	87¾	44	Un Pac 1st 4s, 1947	94¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
94	85	113	Un Pac conv 4s, 1927	95¾	95¼	95¼	— ¼
105¾	105	11	Un Pac 6s, 1928	105¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
104¾	102¾	22	Un Tank Car cv 6s, '30.	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
124¾	111¾	307	United Drug cv 5s, '41.	115	111	111	— ¼
110¼	103¾	51	U S Rubber 1st, 1st ref 5s	107¾	107	107¾	— ¼
99¾	96¾	36	U S Rubber 7½s, 1930.	99	99	99	— ¼
104¾	99¾	127	U S Steel 5s, 1963	103¾	102¾	103¾	— ¼
94¼	85	15	Utah Pow & Lt 5s, 1944	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
99	90¾	1	VERDIGRES VAL 5s,'26	98	98	98	— ¼
103	99	32	Va-Car Ch cv deb 6s,'24	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
101½	93	32	Va-Car Chem 1st 5s, '23.	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ¼
99½	97¾	191	Va-Car Chem s f 7s, Sec A, int ctfs, 1947	99½	97¾	97¾	— ¼
103¾	91	32	Va-Car Chem 1st 5s, 1944	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ¼
90	85¾	123	Va-Car Ch cv 6%s,'24wr	87¾	86¾	86¾	— ¼
24¾	18¾		Va-Car Ch s f cv 7½s,'37	23	22	22	— 1
64¾	61¾		Virginia Ry & P 5s, 1934.	63¾	63	63	— 2
17	10¾		Virginian Ry 1st 5s, 1962.	15	12¾	12¾	— 1¾
85	66¾		Wells-Fargo 5½, 1925	81¾	76¼	81	+ 1
119	107		Western Electric pf (7).	109¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
117¾	114¾		Western Maryland 4s, 1952	14¾	13¾	14	— ¼
20	18		Western Pac 5s, 1946	20¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
24¾	18¾		Western Pacific 5s, 1946	18	17	17	— 1¾
64¾	61¾		Wheeling & L E 4½s, 1950	63¾	62	62	— 2
83	83		Wheeling Steel 5s, 1928	100	100	100	— 3
104	80		Wheeling & L E 5s, 1926	103	100	100	— 3
85¼	49¾		White Eagle Oil 8s, '31.	103¾	100¾	100¾	— 1¼
76	66		White Motor 6s, 1931	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ¼
16¼	6		Wheel & Lake Erie 5s, '26	13¾	12	12	— 1¼
29¾	12¾		Wickwire Spen Steel 7½s,	25	20	23	+ ¼
32¾	25		Wilson & Co 1st 6s, 1941	32¾	30¼	x29¼	— 1¼
24	21¾		Wilson & Co cv 6s, 1932	23¾	23¾	23¾	— 1¼
11¼	7¼		Wilson & Co cv 6s, 1938	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
21¾	13		Wickwire Steel 7½s, 1935	13¾	12	13¾	— 1¼
30¾	27¾		Wilson & Co.	45	44¼	44¼	— 1¼
81	66		Do pf (7)	80	80	80	— 3
10	4¼		Willys-Overland 6½s, '41	6¾	6¼	6¼	
40¼	34		Do pf	43¾	40¾	40¾	— 2¼
32¾	25		Wisconsin Central 4s, '49	28	28	28	— ¼
134	131		Woolworth, F W (6)	190¾	189	189	+ 5¼
128	127		Do pf (7)	134	134	134	
55¾	41¾		Worthington Pump 5s	41¾	40¾	40¾	— 1¼
94	82		Do pf A (7)	85¾	85¾	85¾	— 1¼
77	66¾		Do pf B (6)	73¾	70¾	70¾	— 1¼
11	6		Wright Aeronautical (1)	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued From Page 22.

1922 High.	Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
14¾	2	7,600	Republic Motor Truck	2¾	2	2¾	+ ¾
25	22¼	400	Reynolds Spring	27¾	23¼	27	— 1¾
58¾	48¾	21,500	Reynolds Tobacco B (3)	57	52¾	53¼	— 3½
118	111½	300	Do pf (7)	117¾	117	117	— ¼
67	47¼	22,000	Royal D N Y S (4.13).	53¾	55¾	55¾	— 2½
53¾	17¾	200	Rutland pf	35	33	33	— 11¾
29¼	13¾	70,300	St Joseph Lead (1¼).	20¾	18	18¾	— ¾
87¾	80¾	1,000	Louis-San Francisco	84¾	81	81	— 3¾
56	36	3,800	Do pf	53	45½	46¾	— 5¼
34	20¼	7,200	St Louis Southwestern.	31	28¾	29	— 2½
52¾	52¾	6,800	Do pf	49¾	46	46¾	— 2¼
6¾	1¾	300	Santa Cecilia Sugar	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¾
24¾	10	900	Savage Arms	18	16	16	— 2¾
6¼	1¾	6,1000	Saxon Motor	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ¾
10	2¾	2,200	Seaboard Air Line	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
15	3¼	4,100	Do pf	11	10¼	10¾	— ¾
94¾	80¾	10,800	Sears, Roebuck	90¾	85¾	87	— 3¾
96¼	94¼	2,800	Shell Un Oil pf (6)	96	96¼	96¼	— ¾
22¾	10¾	1,500	Semmes Copper	11	10¼	10¾	— ¼
12	7¼	3,400	Shattuck-Arizona	9¼	8¾	9¼	— ¾
45¼	35¾	1,150	Shell Trans & T (1.55%)	40	37¾	38	— 2¼
38¾	18¾	77,500	Sinclair Consol Oil (3).	34¾	32¾	33	— 1
101	97½	1,900	Do pf (6)	98¾	98	98	— ¼
11¼	7¼	44,300	Skelly Oil	10¾	10	10¾	— ¼
24¼	24¼	1,000	Sloss-Sheff Stl & Iron.	27	27	27	— ¼
97¾	76¼	23,100	Southern Pacific (6).	94¾	62¾	93¾	— 1¾
87¼	48	200	South Porto Rico Sugar.	46	44	44	— 2¼
29¾	17¼	16,900	Southern Railway	25¾	24¾	24½	— 1
24¾	23¾	2,300	Do pf	23	20¾	20¾	— 1¾
98	17	8,800	Spicer Mfg	24¾	20¾	20¾	— 2¼
141	113	100	Standard Milling (8).	132¾	132¾	132¾	— 2¼
96	83	100	Do pf (6)	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ¼
121¼	61¾	153,600	Standard Oil of Cal (4).	134¾	116¾	117¾	+ 3¾
200¾	160	61,900	Stand Oil, N J (6)	200½	194¾	195¾	— 4¼
118¾	113¾	2,850	Do pf (7)	117¾	116¼	117	— ¼
90	87	1,400	Steel & Tube pf (7)	93	89¾	89¾	— 3¼
85½	49¾	4,300	Sterling Products (3).	55	53¾	54¾	+ 1¾
100	91	100	Stern Bros pf (8)	100	100	100	+ 6
61¾	24¾	3,800	Stew War Speedom (8)	51¾	49¾	49¾	— ¾
89¾	46¾	1,100	Stromberg Carburet (4)	51¾	50¾	52	+ ¾
139¾	70¾	148,200	Studebaker Co (7 1/2%).	132¾	123¾	123¾	— 2¾
118	101	100	Do pf (7)	115	115	115	— 1
8¾	5¾	4,500	Submarine Boat	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ¼
10¾	4¾	1,900	Superior Oil	6	5¾	6	— ¼
30¼	16	600	Superior Steel	25	21¾	21¾	— 2¼
6	2	5,400	Sweets Co of America	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
4¾	1	600	TEMTOR C & F Cl A	1	¾	¾	— ¼
13¾	9¾	2,500	Tenn Copper & Chem	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
80¾	47	44,800	Texas Co (3)	48¾	46¾	46¾	— ¾
36¾	25¾	11,400	Texas Gulf Sulphur (4)	28¾	25¾	25¾	— 2¼
28	21	7,800	Texas & Pacific	26	27¾	27¾	— 2¼
32¾	27	6,700	Do Coal & Oil (1)	29¾	28¾	24½	— 1
30	28¼	20,680	Timken R B (3)	30	28¾	28¾	— ¼
20¾	11	1,000	Third Avenue	22	20¼	20¼	— 1¼
144¾	109¾	1,600	Tide Water Oil	143¾	141¾	141¾	— 2¼
69¾	52¾	12,200	Tobacco Products	64¾	60¾	61¾	— 2¾
100¾	76¾	27,100	Do Class A (7)	80¼	82	83¼	— 1
119	88	200	Do pf (7)	106¼	106	106	— ¼
13	11	3,100	Tol, St L & Western	11	69¾	69¾	— 4¾
2¾	2¾	2,300	Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
69¾	51¾	12,200	Transcontinental Oil	14¾	13¾	13	— ¾
82¼	81	400	Twin City Rap Tr (3).	89¾	87	87	— 2
148	128	400	Underwood Typewr (10)	143¾	143	143	— 3
73¾	71¾	1,700	Union Bag & Paper (6).	74¾	71¾	71¾	— 2
25	17¼	6,300	Union Oil	19¾	18	18	— 1¼
154¾	138	18,800	Union Pacific (10)	151	147	147¾	— 3½
80	73¾	400	Do pf (4)	77¾	73¾	76¾	— 2¼
113	102	200	Union Tank Car pf (7)	113	110¾	110¾	— 2¼
41¾	40¾	700	United Alloy Steel (2).	42¾	37¾	37¾	— 4¼
114	104¾	100	United Cigar S pf (7)	111¾	111¾	111¾	— 1¾
32½	29¾	2,500	United Drug	30¾	29

SHIPOWNERS SEEK NEW FREIGHT RULES

American Association Declares Hague Regulations Burden on Our Vessels.

AMENDMENTS ARE OFFERED

Aim Is to Distribute Responsibility for Losses From Unknown Causes.

SUBSIDY CALLED NECESSARY

American Vessels Cannot Now Operate Profitably, Association Says In Statement.

The American Steamship Owners' Association, following the recent conference in Washington called by the Shipping Board, has prepared a set of proposed rules for the carriage of goods by sea and transmitted them to Charles M. Hough and Norman B. Beecher, United States delegates to the London Conference of the Comité Maritime and to the Brussels Conference, together with the views of the association, for presentation to the conference. In connection therewith the association has issued the following explanatory statement:

"The American Steamship Owners' Association endorses the principle of having uniform bills of lading covering the carriage of goods by sea in international trade, providing that such bills of lading do not impose burdens which will prove further obstacles to the development and maintenance of an American merchant marine. However, the burdens imposed upon carriers by the so-called revised Hague rules are such as to make impossible their approval by the association under existing conditions in shipping.

"After most careful consideration, in which the respective positions of shipper, cargo underwriter and carrier have been weighed, the association is forced to the conclusion that the revised Hague rules are particularly unjust and unreasonable as respects the burden of proof in the case of concealed losses and the requirements as to notice of claim and institution of suit. The association through its counsel, Ira A. Campbell, has prepared a proposed set of rules which it believes fairly and justly distributes the risks necessarily incident to the carriage of goods by sea. These rules differ from the so-called revised Hague rules, principally in the following particulars:

Condition on Bill of Lading.

"The revised Hague rules require the carrier to show upon the bill of lading the apparent order and condition of the goods as received, and make the bill of lading prima facie evidence thereof. As the carrier is required properly and carefully to handle, load, stow, carry, keep, care for, unload and deliver the goods, the effect is to impose upon the carrier liability for external damage to the goods. The carrier cannot escape liability for concealed losses and damages, i. e., losses or damages to the contents of packages, unless it shows that neither its actual fault nor privity, nor the fault or neglect of its agents, servants, or employes contributed to the loss or damage. The result will be that however diligent the carrier may have been in his efforts properly to handle, load, stow, carry, keep, care for, unload and deliver the cargo, it cannot, under these rules, escape liability unless it proves the cause of the loss and shows that it was not caused by the negligence of its employes. It is particularly this burden against which the shipowners complain as being unjust and unreasonable, and which the proposed rules of the association somewhat modify.

"It is well known that it is impossible always to ascertain the causes of many losses and damages to cargo, especially with respect to the contents of packages. It is utterly impossible for the carrier to open all packages received for shipments and ascertain the nature and condition of the contents. Shipments arrive at the loading dock of the ocean steamship from points in the interior, by rail, motor and lighter, and manifestly it is impracticable to determine the nature and condition of the contents of the packages, or whether there has already been a theft from the packages prior to their receipt by the steamship company.

Says Rules Are Impracticable.

"Similarly, it is impossible for the carrier to exercise control over and guard the packages after delivery from the ship and until they have reached the warehouse of the consignee. It is doubtless equally impracticable for the consignee to open each package as received from the ship, and yet from the time the packages are delivered from the ship until they reach a place where they can be inspected by the consignee, they pass through many hands and are subjected to varying conditions on lighters, in warehouses, and in Custom Houses, where losses and damages may easily and do occur. When, therefore, a case of goods is shipped from an interior point, it may, when it reaches the hands of the ultimate consignee at a foreign port, have suffered a loss or damage to its contents from a cause which can never be ascertained.

"Such loss or damage the association regards as a proper subject for insurance, and is customarily insured by shippers. To impose upon the shipowner the burden of showing that such loss was without his fault or privity, or without the fault or neglect of his agents, servants or employes, as do the revised Hague rules, would have the practical result of imposing the burden of the loss upon the shipowner, unless he could show how and where it occurred.

"This burden is enhanced under the revised Hague rules by not requiring the giving of any notice of claim of damage, and by permitting suit to be brought two years after the date of the delivery of the goods or the date when the goods should have been delivered. The rules make the removal of the goods prima facie evidence of the delivery by the carrier of the goods as described in the bill of lading, but the failure to give notice does not prevent the institution of suit within two years.

Suits Possible Long Afterward.

"The practical result will be that the shipowner will be faced with suits long after delivery, without any previous notice of claim, and under the evidence adduced by the shipper or consignee will not be able to escape liability for concealed damage, unless he can show how and where the loss occurred. The labor which the shipowner is compelled to employ, particularly seamen, is transient in character, so that it is very easy to conceive that under the rules he will be unable to obtain evidence of the cause of the damage, which might have been available to him if he had known of the loss within a reasonable time after the delivery of the goods.

"These losses are customarily insured, and the effect of transferring an unescapable liability to the shipowner will simply mean that the cargo underwriter will recoup its loss from the shipowner. Manifestly, the carrier cannot afford to carry the risks uninsured, and it will, therefore, cover itself by insuring in protection and indemnity associations, and if competition makes it possible, will add the premium to the freight. This in the end would result in a double insurance premium being paid for one risk, first by the shipper or consignee, and secondly by the shipowner, and ultimately the consumer through increased freight. The real beneficiary will be the cargo underwriter, who receives the premium and recoups his loss from the second underwriter. In the judgment of the association this is uneconomical and unsound.

"It is particularly to modify these burdens that the rules proposed by the association have been drafted. The underlying principle of the association's rules is that the carrier should be required to exercise due diligence not only to make its ship seaworthy at the beginning of the voyage, but also in the loading, stowing, carrying, keeping, caring for, unloading and delivery of the cargo.

Due Diligence Exempts Carrier.

"Having exercised, however, due diligence to make the ship seaworthy, and having so proved affirmatively, the carrier is exempted from liability for loss or damage arising from unseaworthiness, latent defects, and any act of neglect or default of the master, mariner, pilot or servants of the carrier in the navigation or management of the ship, perils, dangers and accidents of the sea, and other navigable waters, and fire on board the ship.

"As respects unseaworthiness, this is the same burden as results from the revised Hague rules, but as to the other clauses of losses, it increases the burdens upon the carrier as a condition precedent to exemption from liability, as compared with those under the revised Hague rules, in that due diligence to make the ship seaworthy must first be shown.

"There are certain causes of loss beyond the control of the carrier, for which it should not be held responsible in any event. The proposed rules, as do the revised Hague rules, exempt the carrier from liability for losses resulting from an act of war, act of public enemies, arrest or restraint of Princes, rulers and peoples, &c.

"Under the proposed rules, however, if the carrier has no reasonable opportunity of ascertaining the quantity, weight, nature or condition of the contents of packages or in the case of bulk cargo, the number of pieces, quantity or weight, the same may be designated on the bill of lading as 'Unknown' or as 'Said to contain (specifying nature, condition, quantity or weight),' or with other appropriate qualifying designation. Having made such designation upon the bill of lading, then, under the proposed rules, the carrier is to be relieved from liability for loss or damage to the contents of the packages if it has exercised due diligence properly and carefully to load, stow, carry, keep, care for, unload and deliver the cargo and proves that fact affirmatively.

Further Relieves Vessel.

"Similarly in the case of bulk cargo, if the bill of lading contains the qualified designation as respects the number of pieces, quantity or weight it shall be proof of delivery of all the cargo received and fulfills the obligations of the carrier in respect thereto. The practical result of these rules in the case of concealed damages, the causes of which cannot be ascertained will be to relieve the carrier from liability upon its showing that it exercised due diligence properly and carefully to load, &c., and deliver the cargo.

"If it be shown that the damage resulted from negligence of the employes of the carrier, it will fall in establishing the exercise of the required diligence, and thus the practical result will be that the carrier will only be relieved from liability in the case of concealed and unascertainable losses. Thus the proposed rules leave the burden of the loss where it should fall in the latter class of losses, namely upon the cargo underwriter for which it has received a premium. At the same time it places the shipper, consignee and cargo underwriter in a distinctly more favorable position than they enjoy under the law and practice today, because the burden in the first instance will be upon the carrier to show the exercise of the diligence, a condition precedent to its right to exemption from liability.

"The Association believes that this is a fair distribution of responsibility because it leaves the loss, the cause of which is unascertainable, as an insurable risk upon the cargo underwriter, where one insurance and one premium will suffice, instead of transferring it to a protection and indemnity association, in which event there will be two insurances and two premiums for the one risk. The proposed rules also are made applicable to common carriers, thus leaving freedom of contract where a shipper engages the entire carrying capacity of the ship.

Scope of Rules Must Be Limited.

"The association regards it as impracticable to provide uniform rules which will anticipate all of the varying conditions in the different ports of the world, as respects the handling of the goods prior to loading and subsequent to discharge from the ship. So the rules must be confined to the carriage of the goods from the time they are loaded on to the ship until they are delivered from the ship, as is now provided in the Revised Hague Rules. To make the scope of the proposed rules clear, however, they provide that the delivery shall be deemed completed when the goods have been delivered by the ship to any connecting carrier, or discharged on to lighters, wharves or into warehouses or other proper places of discharge in accordance with the custom at the port or place of discharge.

"The Revised Hague Rules increase the valuation per package to £100, whereas the proposed Association rules reduce the latter to £50. The average value per unit in sea carriage is less than £100, and as the value per package is an important factor in the making of freight rates, the effect of increasing the value per package will be to impose an unjust burden upon the shippers of the lower valued packages, through an increase in freight. The association, therefore, believes that the value of £50 per package comes nearer to a fair and proper valuation, and yet it is a reasonable advance over the limitations now customary in bills of lading.

"The proposed rules also materially change the requirements as to notice of claim and institution of suit. They provide that notice of loss or damage to the goods must be given within sixty days after delivery, unless such period is shown under the special circumstances of the case to be unreasonable, and then within a reasonable time after delivery, except that notice of an apparent loss or damage must be given, notation thereof on the receipt being sufficient.

Six Months' Limit for Claims.

"Written claim for damage must be filed with the carrier within six months following the written notice, and no suit can be maintained unless instituted within one year after the giving of the written notice. This affords the shipper and consignee every reasonable opportunity of making claim and commencing suit, and yet relieves the carrier from the injustice of the Revised Hague Rules, which permit suit be any time within two years without previous notice of a claim.

"The proposed Rules also include the so-called 'Jason clause,' providing for a contribution in General Average even though the loss results from unseaworthiness, latent defects, or negligence in the management or navigation of the ship, provided that due diligence be exercised to make her seaworthy. This clause is the one which was upheld as valid by the United States Supreme Court in the Jason case, and is customarily inserted in all bills of lading today. Save for other minor changes in structure, phraseology, &c., the foregoing analysis shows substantially the changes which the new proposed Rules make in the Revised Hague Rules.

"The burdens which the Revised Hague Rules impose upon the shipowner can, of course, be insured against with protection and indemnity associations. American shipowners cannot afford to carry the risks without insurance, and there is only one source from which the increased expense can be obtained, namely, freight. If it were possible to increase the freights correspondingly, then the burden would be passed to the ultimate consumer. But this is impossible under existing competitive conditions. If the American shipowners were able to operate his ship at a profit, as are our foreign competitors, the inability to increase the freight rates would simply mean a reduction in profits.

Our Operation Costs Greater.

"Yet the fact is that American shipowners are under such greater costs of operating as compared with those of other nationalities that there is no hope of establishing and maintaining an American merchant marine without the assistance of a subsidy. This has been established by the hearings which the Congressional committees have been holding, and is demonstrated by the strenuous efforts being made by the present Administration to pass the Ship Subsidy bill.

"Until conditions in the shipping business, therefore, change and until American ships can be operated on a parity with those of other nations any increase in the cost of operating American ships will be but a further handicap to the development of American shipping.

"It is true that if bills of lading containing the Revised Hague Rules were adopted by all the nations the burden would fall equally on all shipowners, provided, of course, that American shipowners could obtain protection and indemnity insurance as cheaply as the foreign shipowners. But this is delusive, because, while the increased burden to the shipowners, if not transferable to the shippers through increase in freights, may result in reducing the profits of the foreign shipowners, its effect upon the American shipowners will be to increase their losses and thus necessitate greater Government aid or make more certain the impossibility of ever establishing and maintaining an adequate American merchant marine.

"It is to meet this situation that the rules proposed by the association have been drafted, and it is believed that a careful analysis of them and a due regard for their effect will establish conclusively the fairness with which they distribute the responsibilities of carriage by sea as between shipper, cargo underwriter and shipowner."

DROWNS AIDING WIFE WHOM OTHERS SAVE

Dives After Her When She Falls From Launch Greeting Italian Liner.

Leaping from a gasoline launch in the North River yesterday afternoon to rescue his wife, who had fallen overboard as the craft was approaching Pier 96, at the foot of West Fifty-sixth Street, Joseph Sarcidio, 31 years old, of 232 Pine Street, Jersey City, was drowned. His body was recovered two hours later, at 4 o'clock, by the marine police launch. Mrs. Sarcidio was rescued by two other passengers on the launch.

The launch, the Lillian M. commanded by Captain Otto Miller of 1,537 Third Avenue, had on board forty-one passengers all of whom boarded the craft to shout greetings to their relatives and friends on the Italian liner Giulio Cesare, which had arrived early in the morning and was bertthed at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street. The first and second cabin passengers landed on the pier but the 1500 steerage passengers, mostly Italians, had to remain on board to go to Ellis Island today and were massed on the deck aft waving handkerchiefs and shouting vivas as they recognized their friends.

Mrs. Sarcidio and her husband boarded the Lilliam M. to greet Mr. Sarcidio's mother who was coming from Italy to live with them, and was at the rail, it was said, when the fatal accident occurred to her son. Mrs. Sarcidio told her husband that she could see his mother's face better if she stood by the side of the craft, and somehow lost her balance in moving across the seats and fell overboard.

The passengers on the launch shouted out, "A woman overboard," and her husband leaped over the rail into the water, and sank almost immediately. Another Italian on the launch, Casello Vicavo of 34 Rome Street, Nutley, N. J., and a man named John Hyland, also jumped overboard and grabbed Mrs. Sarcidio as she came to the surface in an exhausted condition. They kept the woman afloat until a life buoy was thrown from the Lillian M., and all three were dragged on board.

A telephone message to the police of the Marine Division at Harbor A, the Battery, brought the police launch and an ambulance from the Flower Hospital with Dr. Cohen, who attended Mrs. Sarcidio for shock and chill, and she was taken home by friends.

It could not be ascertained last night whether the mother knew that her son had been drowned or not.

The pier at the foot of West Fifty-sixth Street is an open one, and is thronged with Italians all day long who come to welcome their families on the ships at the next pier, which is shut in and they are not allowed to go down it without special passes, as the immigration laws insist that the aliens in the steerage must go to Ellis Island before they see their families.

BIBLE CHARACTERS DEPICTED IN MOVIES

Three Reels Showing Life of Moses Are Displayed to Invited Audience.

Motion pictures portraying biblical characters and presented in the form of a religious service to demonstrate, it was said, the relation of such films to the work of the church, were shown to an invited audience last night by The Christian Herald in the Town Hall, West Forty-third Street. In three reels, which are part of fifty made of the principal characters in the Old Testament, and which are to be followed by others for supplying churches and educational institutions, the life of Moses was depicted.

The services, consisting of prayers and music and words of hymns displayed on the screen, were conducted by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, who based his discussion on the subjects of the pictures, which were the first public exhibit of this new departure in this field. Dr. S. T. McCurdy, pastor of the Spruce Street Temple, Philadelphia, told of his experience of using motion pictures in his church, where, he said, he usually had a congregation of 2,000 a Sunday nights.

Dr. Charles F. Deiss, a Presbyterian clergyman and the founder of the Labor Temple at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, said he did not agree with Will H. Hays, national head of the motion-picture industry, who asserted at the meeting of the National Educational Association in July that churches and educational institutions should not invade the amusement field of motion pictures, but should confine their field to religious and pedagogic subjects.

"Mr. Hays had referred to the taxes paid and to investments and other returns from the motion picture industry, and said they should be protected in their rights to the amusement field," said Dr. Steinle. "I agree they should be protected in their legitimate rights, but I submit that the children, churches, schools and the homes of the country have rights that also must be protected. The churches return more in the stimulation of good citizenship and to the life and welfare of communities, return far more than ever can be returned by the 16,000 motion picture owners."

"League of Peace" Is Discussed.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The second International Democratic Conference today closed a two weeks' session. Twenty-two nations were represented by 300 delegates. The discussions were largely pacifist. The abolition of national hatreds and the establishment of a League of Peace were among the subjects that were before the Congress.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Pressure remained high Sunday over the eastern half of the country and it was high and running over the Northern Rocky Mountains, while lower pressure prevailed over North Dakota, Manitoba and generally west of the Rocky Mountains.

Generally fair weather has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours, except for local rains in the Florida Peninsula, Oklahoma, Western Missouri and Southeastern Kansas.

The temperature remained considerably above normal Sunday almost generally in the United States. At Bismarck, N. D., a maximum of 90 was registered. This equaled the highest ever recorded at that station in October.

Current-Wise Weather Conditions.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the twenty-four hours preceding 8 P. M. yesterday:

Station.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barom-eter.	Rain-fall.	Weather.
Abilene	90.	76	30.00		Clear
Albany	82	54	30.18		Clear
Atlanta	82	62	30.12		Clear
Atlantic City	70	58	30.30		Clear
Baltimore	78	50	30.20		Clear
Bismarck	90	76	29.92		Clear
Boston	70	54	30.18		Clear
Buffalo	80	64	30.30		Clear
Cincinnati	84	76	30.16		Clear
Charleston	80	74	30.08		Pt. Cl'dy
Chicago	80	70	30.16		Clear
Cleveland	80	60	30.20		Pt. Cl'dy
Denver	90	74	30.06		Clear
Detroit	78	64	30.22		Cloudy
Galveston	84	80	30.00		Clear
Helena	90	72	29.90		Clear
Jacksonville	76	74	30.04		Cloudy
Kansas City	94	72	30.08		Clear
Los Angeles	90	80	30.04		Clear
Milwaukee	76	66	30.16		Clear
New Orleans	84	76	29.98		Cloudy
New York	79	60	30.21		Clear
Oklahoma	94	68	30.06	.22	Clear
Philadelphia	85	58	30.22		Clear
Pittsburgh	78	68	30.16		Pt. Cl'dy
Portland, Me.	66	54	30.18		Clear
Portland, Ore.	82	60	29.84		Clear
Salt Lake City	90	72	29.92		Pt. Cl'dy
San Antonio	92	64	30.00		Clear
San Diego	88	76	29.82		Cloudy
San Francisco	62	60	29.84		Clear
Seattle	80	56	29.90		Cloudy
St. Louis	92	70	30.08		Pt. Cl'dy
Washington	80	62	30.20		Clear

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Western New York—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

New York City Weather Records.

Official Temperatures.

2 AM	62	12 M. (high)	79
6 AM (low)	59	1 PM	79
8 AM	62	2 PM	78
10 AM	70	3 PM	78
10 AM	76	10 PM	70
11 AM	76	5 PM	71
6 PM	68
7 PM	67
8 PM	67
9 PM	67
10 PM	67
11 PM	67

Average temperature yesterday, 69.
Average same date last year, 62.
Average same date for 33 years, 62.

Barometer, 30.24 at 6 A. M.; 30.21 at 8 P. M.
Humidity, 76 at 8 A. M.; 77 at 8 P. M.
Winds at 8 A. M. west, velocity 3 miles; at 8 P. M. south, velocity 10 miles.
Weather, clear at 8 A. M.; clear at 8 P. M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Illinois—Fair Monday except unsettled extreme south; Tuesday fair, probably cooler north.

Indiana—Generally fair Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler Tuesday extreme north.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler by Monday night.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler Monday afternoon and night.

Missouri—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler in north Tuesday.

Minnesota—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler Monday afternoon and night.

Iowa—Fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday and in northwest Monday afternoon.

North and South Dakota—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday probably fair.

Nebraska—Fair Monday; cooler in north; Tuesday fair; cooler southeast.

Kansas—Generally fair Monday and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Montana—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler extreme east.

Wyoming—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler Monday in east.

North Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

South Carolina and Georgia—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Florida—Mostly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, probably local rains.

Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Fair in the interior, generally cloudy on the coast Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

East and West Texas—Monday and Tuesday generally fair.

Fire Record.

A. M.		
7:10	2,875 B'way; L. & L. Restaurant	Slight
7:15	243 Stanton St.	Slight
7:20	135 Madison St.	Slight
8:00	2,851 Monterey Av.; Louis Pane	
		Not given
8:10	55 Market St.; Julius Cohen	Not given
1:50	40 Rutgers St.; Isaac Appleman	
		Not given
2:30	5 Av. & 11 St. (taxi); William Lewis	Not given
6:40	2,195 5 Av.	Slight
8:25	1 Columbus Av.; Greek Social Club	
		Not given
P. M.		
12:15	12 Beach St. (vacant lot)	Not given
12:30	186 St. & St. Ann's Av. (ambulance); Lincoln Hospital	Slight
12:50	136 W. 25 St.; Lenox Dress Co.	Not given
1:30	244 E. 114 St.	Not given
2:15	2,149 3 Av.; Jacob Horn	Slight
3:05	1,464 5 Av.; Middle Village Farms Co.	Not given
3:20	880 St. Nicholas Av.	Not given
3:35	276 E. 154 St.; Wolf Mench	Not given
4:15	893 Broadway; Joseph Goldstein	Not given
4:20	334 W. 14 St.	Not given
5:00	701 Broadway; Joseph Goldstein	Not given
5:10	58 E. 121 St.; Jacob Steefel	Not given
11:40	65 E. Houston St.; Salvatore Mondelaia	Not given

SHIPPING AND MAILS

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook.		Governors Island.		Hell Gate.		The Sun.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Rises.	Sets.
High water	4:59	5:18	5:41	5:57	7:55	8:15	A. M.	P. M.
Low water	11:14	11:36	11:09		1:49	2:13	5:52	5:38

Incoming Steamships Carrying Mail

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Giulio Cesare	Naples	Sept. 21
Paris	Havre	Sept. 26
Calamares	Port Limon	Sept. 23
Morro Castle	Havana	Sept. 27
Catherine	Turks Island	Sept. 26
Cayo Mambi	San Juan	Sept. 26
Constantinople	Piraeus	Sept. 12

DUE TODAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Cameronia	Queenstown	Sept. 25
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Sept. 27
Santa Elisa	Cristobal	Sept. 26
San Lorenzo	San Juan	Sept. 27
Fort St. George	Bermuda	Sept. 30

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Dante Alighieri	Naples	Sept. 19
Britannia	Fayal	Sept. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Majestic	Southampton	Sept. 27
Sibonay	Havana	Sept. 30
Sigmundsfjord	Bergen	Sept. 23
Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Sept. 23
Munargo	Antilla	Sept. 30
Gothland	Antwerp	Sept. 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

President Polk	London	Sept. 23
Belvedere	Almeria	Sept. 15
Mount Carroll	Hamburg	Sept. 23

Other Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Sept. 28
Yallacia	London	Sept. 12
Tecumseh	Shields	Sept. 16
City of Newcastle	Port Said	Aug. 30
Danier	Cardiff	Sept. 13
Wayfarer	Bangor	Sept. 15
Cabo Ortegal	Malaga	Sept. 12

DUE TODAY.

Troubadour	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 5
Hog Island	Constantinople	Sept. 4
Danier	Cardiff	Sept. 13
Bradford City	Birkhead	Sept. 16
Vincent	Dunkirk	Sept. 16
Collamer	St. Nassire	Sept. 18
Greater Hall	Iquiqui	Sept. 21
Pennsylvanian	Boston	Sept. 20
Teresa	Malaga	Sept. 15
Munargo	Barry	Sept. 13

DUE TODAY.

Pacific Maru	Barry	Sept. 15
Fuji Maru	Hamingham	Sept. 15
Blair	Penarth	Sept. 19
Lassell	Santos	Sept. 4
Indian Prince	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 5
Santa Olivia	Santa Fe	Sept. 10

DUE TOMORROW.

Vulcan City	Shields	Sept. 15
Eastern Sword	Liverpool	Sept. 19
Persiana	London	Sept. 18
Ville d'Oran	Leghorn	Sept. 9

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Dromoro Castle	Cape Town	Sept. 4
Editor	Havre	Sept. 15
City of Glasgow	Hull	Sept. 21
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 18
Edward Luckenbach	Seattle	Sept. 15
Hannington Court	Bordeaux	Sept. 14

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

Steamer. Destination	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Sierra Nevada, Bremen	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	Germany. (Specially addressed only.)
		SAIL TOMORROW.	
Reliance, Hamburg	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	(Great Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Madeira, Cape Verde and Sierra Leone. (Other countries must be specially addressed.)
P. J. Luckenbach, Colon	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Canal Zone, Panama, Nicaragua (except East Coast).
Aquitania, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia.
Inca, Santo Domingo	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Puerto Plata, Sanchez, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris and Santo Domingo City.
Luksefjel, Turks Isl'd	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	Turks Island and Dominican Republic.
		SAIL WEDNESDAY.	
President Van Buren, London	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia. (Specially addressed.)
Themistocles, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	Greece. (Specially addressed.)
Paris, Havre	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Europe, Africa and West Asia. (Madeira, Canaries and Northern Europe specially addressed.)
West Humshaw, Accra	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Azores, Madeira and Canaries. (Other parts of West Africa specially addressed.)
Estonia, Libau	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	Germany, Poland, Northern Europe and Denmark.
Bonheur, Buenos Aires	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	South Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. (Specially addressed.)
Ft. St. George, Hamilton	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Bermuda.
Tivives, Santa Marta	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador.
American Legion, Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.
Surinam, Paramaribo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.	Virgin Islands, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar and Guiana.

Other Outgoing Steamships

Steamer and Destination.	Date.	Time of Sailing. Hour.
Zaremba, Bordeaux	Oct. 2	12:00 M.
Yarborough, Manchester	Oct. 5	12:00 M.
Independence, Manila	Oct. 4	10:00 A.M.
Lorenzo, Australia	Oct. 5	12:00 M.
Fort Hacking, Australia	Oct. 5	12:00 M.
Fenchurch, Marseilles	Oct. 5	12:00 M.
Pipestone County, Havre	Oct. 5	12:00 M.
City of Pittsburg, Kobe	Oct. 7	12:00 M.
Truro City, Liverpool	Oct. 7	12:00 M.
Chinese Prince, Cape Town	Oct. 7	12:00 M.
Ridgehill, Singapore	Oct. 9	12:00 M.
Chicago City, Bristol	Oct. 10	12:00 M.
Chagness, Hamburg	Oct. 10	12:00 M.
West Isalp, Antwerp	Oct. 10	12:00 M.
City of Lucknow, Alexandria	Oct. 10	12:00 M.

Steamer and Destination.	Date.	Time of Sailing. Hour.
Matoppo, Australia	Oct. 10	12:00 M.
City of Naples, Calcutta	Oct. 10	12:00 M.
Hainan Hall	Oct. 11	12:00 M.
Delagoa Maru, Kobe	Oct. 12	12:00 M.
Hamberton Range, London	Oct. 12	12:00 M.
Felicana, London	Oct. 12	12:00 M.
Ocean, Havre	Oct. 14	12:00 M.
Collamer, Bordeaux	Oct. 14	12:00 M.
Sinsimawa, Naples	Oct. 14	12:00 M.
Belvedere, Trieste	Oct. 14	12:00 M.
Edgehill, Singapore	Oct. 14	12:00 M.
Andrea Cadiz	Oct. 15	12:00 M.
Eastern Sword, Cardiff	Oct. 15	12:00 M.

Transpacific Mails

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Station at 5 P. M. as follows:

Hawaii, via San Pedro, Cal.	City of Los Angeles Oct. 2
New Zealand, via San Francisco; also parcel post mails for New Zealand	Waihemo Oct. 3
Japan, Korea and China (specially addressed only), via Seattle.	Iriomote Oct. 6
Hawaii, via San Francisco; also parcel post mails for Fiji Islands	Manoa Oct. 6
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China, via San Francisco	President Cleveland Oct. 9
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies, Straits Settlements and Philippine Islands, via Seattle; also parcel post mails for Japan, Korea, China, Siam, French Indo-China and Straits Settlements	President Madison Oct. 9
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco; also parcel post mails for Samoan Islands and Australia	Sonoma Oct. 12
Japan, Korea, China, Siberia, French Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies, Straits Settlements and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.; also parcel post mails for Shanghai City	Empress of Canada Oct. 14

Pacific Mails

Mails of the following dates—Singapore, Aug. 31; Manila, Sept. 3; Canton, Sept. 5; Hongkong, Sept. 7; Shanghai, Sept. 16, and Yokohama, Sept. 16—which arrived per steamer Madison, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 27, and are due in New York today.

NO TRACE OF FIREBUG.

Cause of Blaze Which Killed Seven Still a Mystery.

Assistant District Attorney John R. Hennis said last night that the police and Fire Marshal were making a thorough investigation of the fire that caused seven deaths at 241 West 109th Street early Saturday morning. They did not report any progress in finding the maniac who is believed to have set the fire.

Lucille Pederson, a stenographer in the Internal Revenue Department at the Custom House, who lives at 207 West 109th Street, said yesterday she had heard a loud explosion immediately before the flames burst out of the house. Some of the twenty families made homeless by the fire are in distress. They have been sleeping with friends and neighbors in overcrowded rooms, and need shelter and clothing. The Manhattanville Community Council, 545 West 125th Street, has volunteered to take care of these victims.

Friends of the three boys lost in the fire yesterday went the rounds of the neighborhood and collected $40, with which they bought two wreaths for the funeral. "Gone but not forgotten. From your little pals of 109th Street," was inscribed on the wreaths.

William Hummel, 16, and Albert Hummel, 11, will be buried at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning from the home of an aunt at 133 West Ninety-eighth Street. The funeral of Wilbur Fenn, 16, and his father, Wilbur Fenn, will be held at 10 o'clock this morning from an undertaking shop at Amsterdam Avenue and 107th Street. Boys of the neighborhood will be pallbearers at the funerals.

Today's Radio Program

STATION WJZ, NEWARK.

360-Meter Wave Length.

9:00 A. M.—Agricultural reports, musical program.

11:57 A. M.—12:00 M.—Time signals from Arlington.

12:00 M.—Opening prices on active bonds and stocks under the authority of the New York Stock Exchange, grain quotations from Chicago Board of Trade, coffee and sugar prices from New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, baseball schedules, weather forecast, musical program.

1:00 P. M.—Closing prices on active stocks and bonds under the authority of the New York Stock Exchange, grain quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade, closing coffee and sugar prices from New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, musical program.

4:00 P. M.—Baseball scores, women's fashion news, closing prices on active stocks and bonds under the authority of the New York Stock Exchange, closing grain quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade, closing coffee and sugar prices from New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, musical program.

5:30 P. M.—Agricultural reports, official weather forecast, shipping news, musical program.

7:00 P. M.—Final baseball scores.

7:30 P. M.—"Radio Boys," by Gerald Breckenridge.

8:30 P. M.—Business and industrial conditions by the National Industrial Conference Board; prices on stocks, bonds, grain, coffee and sugar.

8:35 P. M.—Health talk, by Eugene Christian.

8:50 P. M.—"Newark Museum," by A. F. Ebner.

9:00 P. M.—Joint recital by Mary Milne Sharpe, soprano; Dalight Beckwith, reader, and William Morgan, pianist.

9:55 P. M.—Time signals, weather forecast.

10:01 P. M.—Musical program continued.

STATION WVP, ARMY SIGNAL CORPS, BEDLOW'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

Operated by Amateur Radio Reserve.

1,460-Meter Wave Length.

8:30-9:30 P. M.—Musical concert.

STATION WEAF, MANHATTAN.

400-Meter Wave Length.

4:30 P. M.—Solos by Florence Martin, soprano: "One Fine Day," "Giannina Mia."

4:45 P. M.—Piano solos by LeRoy M

FREIGHT EMBARGOES CHECK BUILDING

Recourse to Wartime Long-Haul Trucking Is Looked for During October.

EDDY MAY ENGULF 1923

Brick Suffers $1 Slump in Temporary Backlash—Cheaper Costs Unlikely.

Railroad freight embargoes present the latest complexity to the swift return of the building construction industry to normal procedure, according to the current Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

Traffic managers hasten to assert, however, that the disruption of basic building material deliveries will be temporary. On some roads the time limit of strict embargo was set by persons in authority at from ten days to two weeks. Others would not state any definite period of duration. The roads affected most seriously were the Erie and the Lehigh Valley, over which come large quantities of Ohio lime. The Lackawanna carries a heavy traffic in portland cement from mills in New Jersey and parts of the Lehigh Valley cement manufacturing district. General building material freight is handled by the Pennsylvania, which is among the roads that have embargoed similar commodities.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey and the New York Central Railroad were still accepting building material as freight for New York, but the building material and construction interests were alarmed at the week end lest the routing of building material traffic over the open roads would quickly bring about embargoes on them as well.

So great a pressure was applied to the roads announcing embargoes that in some cases applications were considered from building material consignees as well as shippers for special shipping permits. These permits were exceedingly hard to obtain, however, because the railroads are totally without any reserve of empty freight cars for the first time in many years and the freight terminals are congested with goods and cars that are taxing available rail capacity.

As the situation now shapes up to the building industry, there are possibilities seen by some of general recourse to the tactics followed at times during the war, when trucks were employed as great caravans to bring basic building materials to this city from as far west as Pennsylvania and as far north as Vermont and the lumber centre of Tonawanda.

Mason material dealers were not ready to admit as the week closed that the freight embargo on cement and other products brought to this city by rail was solely responsible for the slackening demand for common brick, which, by the way, dropped in price a dollar a thousand, wholesale, to $15@$17 a thousand. For delivered prices add cost of handling, haulage and 10 per cent.) The brick supply in New York is piling up fast.

There were those who blamed the lack of mortar-making materials, like lime and cement, for the temporary slump in the movement of brick, but there were others who pointed out the vast volume of new construction work that is coming out for Winter operation and the consequent lack of skilled bricklayers, plasterers, and other artisans, as a contributing cause.

It is a matter of general knowledge in the contractural trade that the most serious retardation of the building industry for a long time to come will be the scarcity of available labor. The current interrupted delivery of basic materials merely serves to accentuate the increasing demand for competent workmen.

Demand for building materials at manufacturing centres is described, even by conservative producers, as bordering upon the phenomenal, considering the time of the year. This is especially true of cement, which a few weeks ago was estimated at 4,500,000 barrels behind orders for the year so far. Today the unfilled orders are recorded at the rate of millions a month, with coal still hard to obtain in desired quantities and, with the embargos, the product piling up with no definite knowledge as to when it can be shipped.

Labor at building material manufacturing centres is hard to get, and still harder to retain where efficiency is demanded. To have to close down cement plants because of inability to ship the product fast enough would disrupt the labor supply at cement industries all Winter and prolong the present scarcity of basic building material supplies into the Spring of next year.

It would effectively remove the last hope for building material prices and construction costs to come down from the 30 per cent. jump it has lately taken as a result of fuel and rail strikes and now of embargoes.

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PROFESSIONAL OFFICES
Second Floor.
43D ST. AND BROADWAY
OVERLOOKING TIMES SQUARE.
Windows for display advertisements. Low rentals to Doctors, Dentists, Chiropodists, Lawyers, Real Estate. Early occupancy. See Mr. Jennings, Hotel Cadillac.

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5-story corner walk-up, 100 ft. on Columbus Ave., can be bought for practically assessed valuation.

To Yield 20%

10 stores and 8 apartments, all modern improvements. Building in perfect condition. New plumbing throughout.

$25,000 Cash

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New York State—For Sale or To Let.

200 Acre Dairy Farm, complete $20,000.
160 ACRE STOCK FARM Price $8000 Cash $5000
16 acres House, 6 barns, orchard, woods, 16 cows, 2 heifers, 2 horses, 2 pigs, crop, machinery; near village, creamery, 2½ miles station; price $4800.
50 ACRE Poultry & fruit farm, woods, 10 room house, 2 cows, 300 chickens, 2 pigs, 10 stock barns; price $4800, easy terms.
12 ACRE Most productive land, excellent 7 room colonial brick house, 2 good barns; price $4800.
These are real bargains; buildings alone worth three times the asking price.
The Farms are located in Albany-Troy section. Healthy climate, best markets. Write or call at our office until Thursday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
STEINFURTH, 317 3d Av., New York City.

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1. In its present state for a long or a short term.
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will SAVE MONEY and BE HAPPIER by FRANKLY STATING their WANTS to CURTIS & KEENER, Chappaqua, New York, who can fill ALL REQUIREMENTS.

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Specializing in manufacturing space of every character. 5,000 sq. ft. and up.

LOWELL 100,000 sq. ft. with railroad. 3-story concrete & mill buildings; 5 acres land; $150,000.
N. J. TUBE CO. 135,000 sq. ft. on one floor; 2 railroad sidings; perfect light; a fully equipped plant for rolling copper and brass and making tubes. Sale.
L. I. CITY 50,000 sq. ft. concrete building perfect light, sprinklered, railroad siding. Rent.
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HOBOKEN 75,000 sq. ft. warehouse space all on one floor; will divide; railroad siding and dock. 25c per sq. ft.
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OFFICES FOR PHYSICIANS & DENTISTS
SEE SUPERINTENDENT.

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Spacious living rooms, open fireplaces, each apartment complete in every detail, including artificial refrigerators. Restaurant "Crillon"; maid and valet service.
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505 5th Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 8000

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2 Large, Sun-lit Rooms & Bath New Furnishings, $2,400.
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Manager on Premises. Tel. Columbus 8000.

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9-10 Rooms & 3 Baths
998 Fifth Ave.
12 Rooms & 4 Baths
Brown, Wheelock Co.
Inc.
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1140 5th Ave.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms—2, 3 Baths
$2400—$5500
Southern exposure. Excellent light. Park frontage.

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Ready this Fall
1-7 Rooms—1-3 Baths
$1000—$4700
Many 4 Room Apartments. $2000 and up. Southern exposure.

34 E. 51st St.
Bet. Park & Madison Aves.
3 Rooms, $2200—$2800
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21 E. 66th St.
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Ready this Fall
2, 3 Rooms and Kitchenette
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2 Suites for Doctors, with separate entrances on ground floor.

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FRENCH & FRENCH, INC.
Real Estate Management
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New Building
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At Fifth Avenue
4-5-6-7 Rooms
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HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APT. COR. 81ST
Seven sunny rooms; 5 rooms, 2 baths; 4 rooms, 1 bath. Housekeeping apartments.
Rent Reasonable
120 East 31st Street
CENTRAL LOCATION; MURRAY HILL.
FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
6 Rooms and Bath; $8,500-$9,000.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Col. Roscoe H. Gillett, anti-prohibition leader, in an important article against prohibition, undertaken in October CURRENT HISTORY to prove that prohibition is a failure and is costing the people a revenue loss of nearly a million a day. On news

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FIFTH AVE. Apartments
Central Park Plaza, N. E. Cor. 59th St.
1 to 12 ROOMS
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1-2-3 Rooms, $780-$2100
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Recently constructed
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Under ownership management.
Every convenience for tenants' comfort
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No. 9W. 81st St.
(Facing Manhattan Square and Central Park)
6-Story Elevator Building
Finest House of its Type in New York
Suites of
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Moderate Rentals
Complete Maid Service Equivalent to Apartment Hotel.
Meals can be arranged for.
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Elevator Apartments.
4 Rooms, $75; 5 Rooms, $85; 6 Rooms, $90; 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $125.

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Northeast corner 96th St.
10-story fireproof building.
6, 7, 8 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $3,400-$3,600.
All outside rooms.
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12-story fireproof building.
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Luxuriously furnished, newly decorated, five large rooms and foyer, two baths, for immediate occupation to couple for ten months or longer at $450 monthly, or will sell contents of apartment for $5,000. Phone Schuyler 8905, G. W. B.

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8 ROOMS 2 Baths, Every Room Outside. All Improvements, $2,700.

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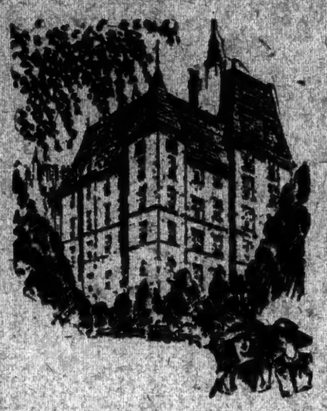

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Exceptionally Well Located in Best Residential Sections of the City. Leasing for Immediate Occupancy and Prom October First

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215 WEST 98th ST.
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7 rooms, 3 baths, exceptionally large foyer. 6 rooms and 2 baths.

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EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT
400 West 160th Street
OVERLOOKING POLO GROUNDS
Near 7th and Broadway Subway Stations
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3, 4 and 5 Rooms
Attractive, high class apartments. Immediate possession. Agent on premises.

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$1,300 to $1,600
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6 Rooms; 2 Baths.
$2,200
250 River Drive
4-5 Rooms; corner 87th.
4, $1,550; 5, $1,900
616 W. 116th St.
5-6-7 Rooms; near Riverside Drive
5, $1,800; 6, $1,800; 7, $2,100
330 W. 95th St.
5-6 Rooms; near Riverside Drive.
6, $1,550; 8, $2,100
620 W. 116th St.
6 Rooms; near Riverside Drive
$1,800
606 W. 116th St.
7-8 Rooms; near Broadway.
7, $2,050; 8, $2,500
25 Claremont Ave.
7 Rooms; near 116th St.
$2,500
49 Claremont Ave.
7 Rooms; corner 116th St.
$2,200
174 W. 79th St.
8 Rooms; corner.
$2,100
229 W. 97th St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths; cor. B'way
$3,100
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Apartment Headquarters

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5 Rooms—Near Broadway
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7-8 Rooms—Near Broadway
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617 W. 113th ST.
5-6 Rooms—Near Riverside Drive
$1300 to $2000
540 W. 136th ST.
7 Rooms—Corner Broadway
$1800
245 FT. WASH. AVE.
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$1350 to $1500
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$75 to $110 Monthly
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5 Rooms, 2 Baths
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4 Rooms & Bath
Suitable for Physician or Dentist
3 and 4 Rooms
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APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.
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Murray Hill 8000.

Strathmore
404 Riverside Drive
at 113th St.
Attractively situated behind grass and trees in the most beautiful part of the drive, this house has unusual view and light. Perfect floor plan, with rooms of unusual size and finish. Plenty of large closets. Apartments 9 and 10 rooms and 3 baths. $4,500 to $6,500.
Owner Management

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1, 2, 3 Room and Bath Suites.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
With Maid Service.
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES AND ALL UP-TO-DATE MODERN CONVENIENCES
Ownership Management; Inquire on Premises.
RENT MOST REASONABLE.
Exclusive 14-Story

CONCORD HALL
Riverside Drive, 468
COR. 119TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms
2 Baths, Extra Lavatory
2 Elevators, Fireproof Building
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9 WEST 91ST ST.
8 Rooms Bath, 2 Toilets
ELEVATOR SERVICE
Rent $1,500
All light rooms, near park, modern in every respect.
407 CENTRAL PARK WEST
At 101 Street
8 ROOMS Bath, 2 Toilets $2,000
Unfurnished—Bronx.
206th St., Near Perry Ave.
3-4 Rooms. New Building.
East of Mosholu Parkway.
Reasonable Rent. Agent on Premises.
2312-2316 LORING PLACE
Near Fordham Road—NEW BUILDINGS
4-5-6 & 7 Rooms & 2 Baths
Every modern improvement. Moderate Rents.

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MONEY AT 5%.
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Building Planned
To Completion.
QUICK ACTION.
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Phone Bryant 8290 or 8445.
LOANS EVERYWHERE.
LOWEST RATES. QUICK SERVICE.
First and Second,
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MORTGAGE LOANS
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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

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FOUR-STORY DWELLING IN CHOICE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; WILL DECORATE TO SUIT; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. J. EDGAR LEAVCRAFT, 30 EAST 42D, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
Sanitarium, club house, small hotel or for an alteration in small apartments. Factory, corner, brand new, about 40x100 feet; 30 rooms, 6 baths, steam heat, steam dryers, laundry, all modern improvements; Otis elevator; location on the west side near subway station; can be bought right; with very easy terms. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 1,311 Broadway, Schuyler 9700.
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BARGAIN—West 113th St., 5-story flats, all improvements, $30,000 first mortgage 10 years; rents about $7,000; price $17,500 cash $7,000; terms. Harlem Realty Co., 178 East 116th. Harlem 8000.
58TH ST., 6 EAST—4 stories and basement, 18 rooms, 3 baths, parquet floors; wonderful condition; ready for occupancy; suitable for private dwelling for high class, genteel business. Apply on premises.
84TH ST., 54 WEST—3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths, electric light; all in excellent condition; liberal terms. Apply direct owner, on premises. Phone, Schuyler 9000, Box A, Y., 310 Times Downtown.
90S (between 5th and Madison Aves.)—3-story and basement dwelling, finely appointed; ready for occupancy with coal in cellar; price $40,000. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 8700.
HORATIO ST., 78—Three-story and basement, brick, 22x34; 10 rooms and bath; $15,500; easy terms. Williams-Dexter Co., 49 Charles St., corner 7th Av. Chelsea 8000.
THREE-STORY dwelling, near 72d St., subway; excellent neighborhood; owned by estate; can be bought below the market. Leroy Coverly, 54 West 73d.
SIX or seven rooms, with garage; new; 70th Corlear Place at 238th St., Broadway subway station at 225th St.; small cash payments.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.
Rector 8225. W. L. Thompson, 141 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' SALE—323 Division St., 3 front and rear houses; 3-story lot; $18,000; cash $6,000. Listecki, 15 Murray St.
TAXPAYER SITE, 126 feet from Broadway subway station. Thompson, Austin & Co., 141 Broadway, Rector 8225.
WEST SIDE (below 14th)—Complete list buildings for sale and rent. Frank R. Bedell, 90 West Broadway.
NEAR 96TH ST.—New law walk up, $35,000; rent $17,000; quick action required. Lever Corbett, 54 W. 73d.
LEXINGTON AV., 132—Two rooms, bath; all improvements. Inquire Mr. Reed, on premises.
WE have houses for rent in the 70s. CHAS. E. GLISBY & CO., INC., 139 West 72d St. Col. 1718.
1602 Broadway—Four rooms, elevator; $110; big bargain. Phone Bryant 8000.
149TH ST., 580 WEST—Private house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; fine condition; $25,000.
80S WEST—14 rooms, 3 baths; $375. Wm. Ellerson, 30 West 42d.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

EAST TREMONT AV.—Taxpayer site, available for stores and garage at grade; bargain for immediate sale. Thompson, Austin & Co., 141 Broadway, Rector 8225.
CLOSING estate, 50-foot lots, Woodycrest Av., below 166th, overlooking Jerome Av. J. Cochrane, Trustee, 2 West 125th.
TWO-FAMILY fireproof brick houses, 20x42; 04x120; 14 rooms, 2 baths; E. 211th, nr. Broadway.
PLOT of ground 75x100, corner of 148th and Wales Av.; price $9,000. Z 2480 Times Annex.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

SEE HERE
FLATBUSH, NEAR BRIGHTON SUBWAY
30 MIN. TO UNION SQUARE—SO FARE
SUBURBAN HOME WITH CITY CONVENIENCES.
Tax exempt, up-to-date one-family stone and frame houses; six large rooms and tiled bathroom with shower and built-in tub; breakfast nook; parquet floors, beautiful electric fixtures, plenty closet room, ample wall space; steam heat; plate-glass windows. All construction tar-foot driveway with garage space; finest and best homes near Brighton subway at $9,600; require $1,000 cash. 926 81st St., near Av. U. Take Sea Beach subway to Av. U or Ocean Av. trolley to Av. U. Builder on premises. 10 minutes to Manhattan Beach, Brighton Beach and Sheepshead Bay.
FLATBUSH—Wonderful opportunity for thrifty homeseeker; builder needs cash, will sacrifice this new, well-built 2-family house for $16,800; cost $24,000; 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches, parquet, electric, steam, 2-car garage; handsome decorations, every modern improvement; fine location, good transportation, near subway, trolley and elevated; see it and you will look no further. John F. Kennedy & Co., 1,254 Flatbush Av.
FLATBUSH—Very desirable 2-family house, 261 East 32d St., 2 large and light rooms in each apartment; 2 large porches, all improvements; 2 baths; large yard; 2-car brick garage; must be sold; owner going abroad; a big bargain. E. F. Carlson, owner, 247 E. 18th St., Brooklyn.
FOR SALE—Beautiful home, 14 rooms; best location Bay Ridge; quick action; owner goes going abroad. Box 8 Times.
FLATBUSH—Sacrifice corner 10-room two-family house; 2 baths; 2 toilets; steam; 2 garages; 2 lots; 50x100; 2 blocks from Ocean Av. subway station; terms. Owner, Mansfield 8865-W.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS WEST.
Beautiful home site well located in the Pennsylvania Station; ready for building between Kings Boulevard and New Driveway; can be bought at a price.
Owner, 149 West 36th. Phone [illegible]
$5,950 BUYS beautiful $7,500 house, 6 rooms, tile bath, electric, steel garage, all decorations; electricity, driveway; $500 cash, balance $25 monthly. Principal Owner, 1,000 Union Hall St., Jamaica. Phone [illegible]
HAYSIDE (Johns Ave.)—Best residential section, 8-room house, 2 furnished, to rent for 6 months; possession immediately; available. Phone Bayside 1000-J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Pay as $100 rent monthly and walk right into a brand new one-to-date 6-room house with enclosed porch; steam heat, gas, electric light, comb grained hardwood floors throughout, concrete sidewalks, plot 50x100; will lease with option to buy; near school, churches and street railroad, street and bus line. Phone Jamaica 0448, or write to 353 Fulton St., Jamaica, for further information, or take L. I. R. R. to Jamaica or Fulton St. to 180th St., Jamaica, and see us at 353 Fulton St., Jamaica, and we will take you to property. We will have delivery by Oct. 15, 1922. Situated in Queens County South of Jamaica Park, L. I.; the price will be $5,400; the initial payment will be $500. ADAIR REALTY CO., INC., 353 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y. Phone Jamaica 0447.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

UNUSUAL EXCLUSIVE ESTATE.

Mt. Kisco, Bedford District, nearly nineteen acres; ideally located, exquisitely sun lighted, extensive views, some woods, perfect house, four baths, double garage, separate servants' cottage, garage and out-buildings; All; price $50,000; will rent furnished $500 monthly. Write immediately Owner, care Ar Eagle, T 462 Times.

HARMON-ON-HUDSON — Beautiful house, furnished; one hour from Broadway; 100 trains daily; 4 minutes' drive from station; every modern convenience; heating system, 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, sun parlor, &c.; Winter rates, $100 monthly; arrangement yearly if desired. Phone Croton 207, or call Loeb Lane, Harmon.

NEW TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, SOUTH YONKERS.

Six-room apartments; enclosed sun porch, southern exposure; breakfast nook; bath with shower; double garages. Albert Lockwood, Builder, Residence 547 Van Cortlandt Park Av. Phone 4904 Yonkers.

RENT OR SALE AT PELHAM MANOR, beautiful home, 7 large rooms, 2 baths, enclosed steam-heated sun parlor, sleeping porch, modern improvements; rent $150; price $17,500. Terms arranged. possession Oct. 1. Beatrice Mossman, 28 West 44th St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 0790.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Ten-room house, fully furnished, 2 baths; garage; ¼-acre ground; for rent till June 1; best residential avenue in Port Chester. Telephone Stuyvesant 6398 or Port Chester 450. $150 month. Warren W. Higgons, 18 East 18th St., New York City.

YONKERS—Park Hill South; Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, two-car garage, all modern improvements; exceptionally well built, glass-enclosed vestibule, copper screens; corner plot, nicely landscaped; $21,000; reasonable terms. Gilbert, 3 Wendover Road, Yonkers.

SCARSDALE: "Easement Estate"—Will finance your home and have it built for you in our picturesque community. Scarsdale Easement Corp., 41 West 34th. Fitzroy 1570.

EARCHMONT MANOR—LAST CALL!: Seven rooms, $16,800, $3,000 cash; ideally located; will sell, or rent furnished, to prospective purchaser; Larchmont 499.

BEAUTIFUL corner property, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all latest improvements; $17,500, terms. J. Gravesdn, 127 Depeyster St., Tarrytown.

NEW ROCHELLE—Choice seven room house, tiled bath, electric lights, gas, steam heat, fireproof garage; lot 90x100; $14,000. Burger, 151 Huguenot St. Tel. 4051.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL Colonial house, Washington's time; faces park; every improvement. Sage, Woodbury, Conn.

COUNTRY store, long established; rich, old town; reasonable price. Sage, Woodbury, Conn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BIG PLOTS! BIG PLOTS! BIG PLOTS!

Just Beyond City Line, $5 per Month.

Convenient to work in the city, but where there is room for children, flowers, vegetables and chickens; large plots at Homestead, the progressive centres of population, with good markets, schools, churches, amusements; 45 minutes by electric express from New York; 35 fare; building Loans furnished. Homes Erected for Purchasers.

SECRETARY, Room 904.

31 WEST 42D ST. NEW YORK.

BARGAIN IN RIDGEWOOD, N. J., on one of the best streets; 9-room house; all improvements, gas, electricity, running water; beautiful shaded garden; all kinds of fruit and berries; seven minutes express station; easy terms. Phone Saddle River 88-J; let. Otera, Box 34, R. F. D. 3, Allendale, N. J.

MACKENSACK—Attractively furnished home for rent; nine large rooms, all modern improvements in select neighborhood; nice grounds; convenient to station and trolley. Phone Hackensack 1024, or write Z 2418 Times Annex.

$300 CASH, good references and monthly payments buys my pretty home, 7 rooms; every improvement; fireplace, sun parlor; refined surroundings; near station; immediate possession, no brokers. Phone Cortlandt 1027.

49TH ST., WEST, between 5th and 6th Avs. —Whole building, or separate music or art studios. Miss Lewis, 17 West 47th St.

BEAUTIFUL doctor's office; parlor floor, consisting of waiting room, X-Ray room, office and laboratory; morning office hours only; rent $1,800. 134 E. 76th St.

PUTNAM BUILDING, 2 West 45th—Sublease 1,350 sq. ft.; Rooms 600 and 601; possession; reasonable rental. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Murray Hill 8300.

LOFTS—24,000 sq. ft., all or part; steam heated and lighted; 10-ton power supplied. Apply on premises. JOHN W. BUSH, 150 East 126th St. Harlem 0611.

BEAUTIFULLY equipped store for furs, lingerie, corsets, kindred lines, with millinery; reasonable. Cooper & Regene, 31 West 30th.

STORES—All good locations; uptown, downtown; also Bronx.

WM. S. CONSTANT CO.,

115 Broadway. Rector 4098.

WEST 109TH (5th Av.)—First loft, 5,000 feet; modern, sprinklered; show windows; $4,000; possession. DUROSS, 155 West 14th.

TO LEASE—Garage and service station, Av. B, 19th and 20th; 16,000 sq. ft. Estate John U. Brookman, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 1061.

1,175 FT. corner office, corner building, all light, desirable space, Broadway and 21st St. Phone Ashland 7264 or write T 477 Times.

OFFICE bargains, $30 up, few offices, small units cheap; best location for any business; phone accommodation. 39 East 27th.

UNFURNISHED office, 10.8x19 ft; a prize for light, airy style and price; immediate occupancy. 8 West 40th. Longacre 8753.

LARGE, light double office, up-to-date building, furnished or unfurnished. Room 65, 125 East 23d. Phone Watkins 1400.

DOCTOR, specialist preferred; nice large front room; steam heat; with dental service. 1,311 Madison Av.

FINE office, all light, with plate glass front; just off Broadway. Richard Auto Supply Co., 231 West 58th.

FURNISHED private office, with stenographic and telephone service. 501 Towers Building, 110 West 40th.

19TH ST., 527-529-531 EAST—72x82, 1-story brick to lease. Estate John U. Brookman, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 1061.

PRINTERS' LOFT—Light on four sides; top floor, 82x100, 245 West 26th. Owner, Pitzroy 4942.

STORE—Good location, on Broadway; busy neighborhood. 2,343 Broadway (160th.) Inquire Supt.

5TH AV., 320—Showroom; office and stockroom, very reasonable; partitions, carpets and furniture for sale. Room 804.

FIFTH AV., 366—Front office, very bright; desirable location at 35th St.; 450 sq. ft. R. A. Ballou & Co., Inc., Room 1004.

SUB-LEASE daylight loft; immediate possession. Chiyvis, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 4055.

OFFICE display cases, reasonable rental. Apply room 844 or 1148 Marbridge Bldg., 34th and B'way.

TWO lofts, textile district, for commission house or jobber; electric hoist; large storage space. Stanley, 63 White St.

TO LEASE—Vacant lots, Avenue B, 18th and 19th. Estate John U. Brookman, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 1061.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished private offices and outer office; immediate possession. Suite 918, World Building.

HALF of loft with desk, telephone and elevator service. Whitehall Coffee Co., 32 Washington St.

TIMES SQUARE—Furnished office; very reasonable. 812A Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d.

DESIRABLE office to let. Equitable Building. Inquire Martin T. Faulkner, Roster 10000.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable offices or studio, 75 sq. ft. on 5th Av. Bryant 9050.

16TH, 55 WEST—Large light loft, immediate possession, for show room or light manufacturing.

BROADWAY, 230—Desirable office, 15x15, to sublet immediately. Inquire Room 1019A.

FINEST STORE—Will alter to suit tenant; elegant suite suitable for light manufacturing; reasonable rental. 113 East 97th.

BASEMENT—Large front room; private house; suitable business; reference. 140 W. 58th.

10TH, 25 WEST—Store, 21x90; unusually light; immediate possession; reasonable.

BROADWAY, 1,140 (corner 26th)—4,000 sq. ft., all light; no manufacturing. Levin.

42D, 220 WEST—2,000 feet, excellent office space; reasonable. Call Room 1118.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HALLBERG & LONGFELLOW, BUILDERS, OFFICE OPPOSITE STATIONS, RIDGEWOOD PARK AND BOGOTA.

Invite inspection of their better built homes, 6-7 rooms, tiled bath, built-in tubs, shower, sun parlor, open fireplace, every improvement; plot 40x149, located in the high and beautiful Tennent Gardens 4 minutes to railroad station; immediate possession, and at cost price if sold within 10 days; $8,500 to $10,000, part cash, balance on easy terms; called 6-room house, all improvements, $6,500 and up on terms to suit. Call today or write for photographs.

FOURTEEN room brick house, Plainfield, for rent, furnished; cost in cellar; coal and gas ranges; stoves cost $400; hot water heat; gas; vacuum cleaner; electric washing machine; garage; chicken house; lot 61x300; rent $300 per month; immediate occupancy. Address O. O. Box 469, Plainfield, N. J., or telephone 2307.

BUNGALOW PLOTS.

SUMMIT, N. J.

Opposite Summit Golf Club.

Dry, beautiful; 550 feet Elevation.

Reasonable Terms; Building Loans Furnished.

Homes Erected for Purchasers.

SECRETARY, Room 904.

31 WEST 42D ST. NEW YORK.

BARGAIN IN RIDGEWOOD, N. J., on one of the best streets; 9-room house; all improvements, gas, electricity, running water; beautiful shaded garden; all kinds of fruit and berries; seven minutes express station; easy terms. Phone Saddle River 88-J; let. Otera, Box 34, R. F. D. 3, Allendale, N. J.

MACKENSACK—Attractively furnished home for rent; nine large rooms, all modern improvements in select neighborhood; nice grounds; convenient to station and trolley. Phone Hackensack 1024, or write Z 2418 Times Annex.

$300 CASH, good references and monthly payments buys my pretty home, 7 rooms; every improvement; fireplace, sun parlor; refined surroundings; near station; immediate possession, no brokers. Phone Cortlandt 1027.

RIDGEWOOD—Attractive suburban home, eight rooms, bath, hot water heat; garage, shaded plot; six minutes school and depot; $13,000. J. S. Milling Realty Co.

APPRECIATED when seen; modern 7-room house, privately built, grounds, garage, near Leonia; lease or sell, $2,000 down. 138 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

RIDGEWOOD—Complete list properties all kinds for sale; some bargains. Bedell, 60 West Broadway, New York.

FREE list of houses for sale and rent. Write VAN WINKLE Co., Rutherford, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

City Property.

OWNERS—Want to sell your property? Yes! Then call or write today for quick sale. We have cash buyers waiting. Colgan, 500 6th Av.

FRATERNITY desires 1-room house, vicinity City College, University Heights; steam, electric, hot water. Stern, 861 Manida St.

APARTMENTS, TENEMENTS for cash buyers; quick action. F. Pieber & Sons, 215 West 125th St. 0684 Morningside.

PRIVATE investor wants to buy store properties; consider bargain only; send full particulars. D 361 Times Downtown.

HAVE CASH BUYERS for private houses; quick action if price is right.

LEMMLE, Lexington Av. cor. 94th.

HAVE CASH BUYERS for tenements, flats, new-law and store properties.

LEMMLE, Lexington Av. cor. 94th.

WISH TO PURCHASE good paying real estate; also good second mortgages. Joseph Schwartz, 700 West 190th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE

HAVE client owning investment property worth $250,000; is looking for country estate; $65,000-$75,000; location not essential if property is attractive; principals only. Leroy Country, 54 East 72d.

SUMMER HOMES—Sale or Let.

Massachusetts.

SALE or rent, Summer homes in Berkshire Hills. Wm. R. Hagyard, Pittsfield, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT—21,000 ft., one flight; near 14th; modern building; manufacturing; 60 cents foot. WILLIAM S. CONSTANT CO.,

115 Broadway. Rector 4098.

BROADWAY OFFICES.

Newly furnished private offices, $30 to $75. Mail and telephone privileges, $5 monthly.

LEADER, 220 Broadway. Entire second floor.

DOWN TOWN DISTRICT—Two attractive outside rooms in modern building; floor space 300 feet, low rental, immediate possession, no brokers. Phone Cortlandt 1027.

49TH ST., WEST, between 5th and 6th Avs. —Whole building, or separate music or art studios. Miss Lewis, 17 West 47th St.

BEAUTIFUL doctor's office; parlor floor, consisting of waiting room, X-Ray room, office and laboratory; morning office hours only; rent $1,800. 134 E. 76th St.

PUTNAM BUILDING, 2 West 45th—Sublease 1,350 sq. ft.; Rooms 600 and 601; possession; reasonable rental. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Murray Hill 8300.

LOFTS—24,000 sq. ft., all or part; steam heated and lighted; 10-ton power supplied. Apply on premises. JOHN W. BUSH, 150 East 126th St. Harlem 0611.

BEAUTIFULLY equipped store for furs, lingerie, corsets, kindred lines, with millinery; reasonable. Cooper & Regene, 31 West 30th.

STORES—All good locations; uptown, downtown; also Bronx.

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TO LEASE—Garage and service station, Av. B, 19th and 20th; 16,000 sq. ft. Estate John U. Brookman, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 1061.

1,175 FT. corner office, corner building, all light, desirable space, Broadway and 21st St. Phone Ashland 7264 or write T 477 Times.

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16TH, 55 WEST—Large light loft, immediate possession, for show room or light manufacturing.

BROADWAY, 230—Desirable office, 15x15, to sublet immediately. Inquire Room 1019A.

FINEST STORE—Will alter to suit tenant; elegant suite suitable for light manufacturing; reasonable rental. 113 East 97th.

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10TH, 25 WEST—Store, 21x90; unusually light; immediate possession; reasonable.

BROADWAY, 1,140 (corner 26th)—4,000 sq. ft., all light; no manufacturing. Levin.

42D, 220 WEST—2,000 feet, excellent office space; reasonable. Call Room 1118.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Downtown
Office Space
FOR RENT
in the
ROBINSON BUILDING
at
8 Church St.
Desirable,
Fair price;
Light and air.
100 per cent. location.
Possession.
See A. H. Mathews & Co.
At the building. Tel. Rec. 4077.

249 WEST 34TH ST.,
Opposite Penn. and L. I. Railroad Depot.
IMPOSING BANKING HOUSE BUILDING.
Night and Dry Offices.
From $60 Up.
Furnished if Desired.
Immediate Telephone Service.
Phone Longacre 2730. Brokers Protected.

DOWNTOWN OFFICES.
Equitable, 2 rooms, 440 ft., $166.67.
118 Broadway, 2 rooms, 600 ft., $200.
Trinity, 5 rooms, 833 ft., $150.
136 Liberty, 2 rooms, furnished, $120.
Woolworth, part furnished suite, $100.
Small office, independent, $83.50.
WILLIAM S. CONSTANT CO.,
115 Broadway. Rector 4098.

371 BROADWAY (WHITE ST. CORNER).
Three passenger, two freight elevators.
Excellent shipping facilities.
From 1,600 square feet.
H. L. GUILFOYLE & CO.
Cortlandt 7475. 168 Broadway.

OFFICES.
Low Rents.
226 West 55th Street,
at Broadway.
Also, a few completely furnished.

DENTAL OFFICE, high class, fully equipped and completely furnished, spare reception room and laboratory; ready for occupancy immediately if desired. Telephone Schuyler 4833, between hours 11 and 12.

SINGER Building Tower office, 24th floor, facing south, south wall all glass; to sublease until May 1st with renewal privilege. Call at Singer Building rental office, 18th floor, Meeta Machine Company.

OPPORTUNITY.

Few steps off 5th Av., light basement, improvements, suitable for office, light manufacturing, furrier or tailor; rent $75. Apply Dress Shop, 5 West 50th.

STORE and basement, 8 Greene St., near Canal; 4,000 square feet, suitable for any business; rental $200 per month. Niebruzes & Maxfield, attorneys 233 Broadway. Telephone 6002 Barclay.

CANADIAN Pacific Bldg., Room 716, 342 Madison Av., attractive room, attorney's office; service available; suitable attorney, accountant, real estate or similar. Murray Hill 6336.

COLUMBUS AV., 33 (near 60th St.)—Large, light front loft; steam heat and electricity; all plate glass front; suitable light business; $60. J. K. Moors, 515 West 57th St. Circle 9800.

DENTIST will sublet large, light office and share well furnished reception room; suitable chiropractor, osteopath or chiropodist. Dr. Schiff, 215 West 90th. Riverside 8158.

OPPOSITE ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

481 Fulton St., Brooklyn; store with large basement for retail business; immediate possession. Meltzer & Co., Stuyvesant 9393.

IMPORTER, with show room and small stock room facilities, telephone, &c., would like firm to share expenses of office loft, foot of Rector St. Apply R. G. Best, 50 West St.

CORNER factory building, 75th St. and Avenue A; 4 floors, 50x100; for sale or rent. Apply on premises, 1,408 Avenue A, or your own broker.

2 PRIVATE offices, reception room, mahogany furniture, telephone; carpet and linoleums; Grand Central zone; reasonable rental. Vanderbilt 0653.

OFFICE SPACE, suitable for dentist or doctor in prominent location, Greenwich Village. Miller-Dexter Co., Inc., 49 Charles St., corner 7th Av. Chelsea 8096.

NO FEE IN ADVANCE.
PAY WHEN SATISFIED.
MAIL AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.
306-311 FIFTH AV. ROOM 306.

TO LET
Fine store in Madison Av. section; moderate rent. Apply MORGAN & VERDON, 746 Madison Av. Tel. Rhinelander 1772.

56TH, 236-240 EAST—New, modern, up-to-date stores; busiest location in Yorkville; two 5-year leases. Stations.
LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 East 86th.

PART of loft for rent, 600 sq. ft., 5th Av. display window second floor. 535 5th Av.

SMALL light office; 50 Church St.; sublet at sacrifice. Room 566.

GROUND FLOOR, fireproof; live steam. Harmony Co., 110 10th Av., near 16th.

PART desirable office, desk and typewriter machine. 170 Broadway, Room 1018.

28TH, 310 WEST—Parlor floor for business or private; suitable doctor.

PARLOR FLOOR, near Fifth Av., 30-foot show window. 3 West 50th.

54TH, 403 WEST—Small store, $40; florist, any light business premises.

TWO desirable outside offices; part of suite; sublet. Room 1275, 50 Church.

PRIVATE OFFICE, use stenographer if desired. Room 551, 50 Church.

CHOICE offices in Capitol Theatre Building, 1,699 Broadway.

OFFICE to sublet; $33 monthly. Room 540, 47 West 42d.

Desk Room.

FOR RENT—Desk room, $10 monthly; also large, light office, $100. Globe Tire Co., 1,755 Broadway.

DESK ROOM, service optional, 1,497 Broadway, Room 813. Phone Bryant 7931.

DESK PHONE service, well furnished, clean, quiet, outside office. 1262, 1133 Broadway.

PART office to let, complete service; rent reasonable. 1,133 B'way, Wyckes 0087.

DESK ROOM with all service, $10; mail privilege, $2. Nelles, 37 Warren.

DESK ROOM, 5th Av. and 40th St., $20 monthly. H. F., 160 Times.

DESK ROOM or part office, furnished. 19 West 44th St. Room 1019.

DESK ROOM with Gentile firm. Wm. Fox, 130 W. 42d St.

Bronx.

ELEGANT corner store, with or without 4-room apartment, very prominent business location, suitable druggist; large population. For information apply A. G. Bechmann, 1,063 Southern Boulevard, or on premises, 1,027 East 165th, cor. Faile St., Bronx.

CORNER store and others, northwest corner Burnside and Valentine Avs., Bronx; two blocks east of Concourse, high-class section; good for any business; will alter to suit. Apply on premises or M. H. Wurtsel, 80 Maiden Lane.

Brooklyn.

TWO UPPER FLOORS for business purposes, in the heart of the shopping district; suitable for beauty parlor, chiropodist, furrier, or any professional business. Inquire, Brooklyn Window Shade Co., 281 Livingston St., near Bond; 2 doors from Loeser's, Brooklyn.

ATLANTIC AV., 1206, near Bedford Av., second floor, 90x100, with freight elevator in fireproof building. Sterling Motor Truck Co., 1206 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4985.

EXCELLENT suite, 700 square feet, $75 month. Bank Building, opposite Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Phone Triangle 5967.

Long Island.

THREE-STORY modern brick factory, 6,000 square feet space, heating plant, elevator, &c.; also brick garage, two-story frame building, used as office and apartment; can be leased together only; brokerage guaranteed; seen by appointment. Apply Richard Heilman, Inc., 902 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.

STORES for rent, busiest section of busy village of Lynbrook, L. I. Martens & Peace, 42 Atlantic Av.

New Jersey.

OCTOBER 1ST—Four stores located in business centre of Leonia, will be ready for occupancy; they are on Broad Av., near the bank and Post Office, the new Boyd apartment; moderate rate. Boyd Realty Co., Inc., Broad & Elm Avs., Leonia, N. J.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT wanted immediately; must be over 4,000 sq. ft., light, steam heated, electric lighted, near dock or railroad. Write Box 422, 353 Columbus Av.

WANTED, 25,000 ft., 14th to 42d, 4th to 8th; modern building, light manufacturing; only full particulars. Z 568 Times.

DOCTOR'S office to rent or to share wanted by specialist; location 48th to 59th St. M 374 Times.

LOFT OR STORE, 400 square feet, suitable for shirting shop; good light. Write Box 23, 1,515 8d Av.

FACTORIES.

ONE-STORY modern concrete fireproof building, railroad siding; 40,000 square feet floor space; additional land; near Jersey to New York; will sacrifice in quick buyer for half its value; principals only. Phone Hoboken 2356.

7,800 SQUARE FEET, TWO-STORY BRICK, EQUIPPED BOILER, MOTORS, SHAFTING, GARAGE AND YARD; $4,000 PER YEAR.

SAFFA & DIXON,
179 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Triangle 9830.

CORNER factory building, 75th St. and Av. A; 4 floors, 50x100; for sale or rent. Apply on premises, 1,408 Av. A, or your own broker.

FACTORIES WANTED.

SMALL FACTORY wanted in Brooklyn, 5,000-10,000 square feet, to rent or buy. Box 590, 1,493 Broadway, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., NO. 22.
14-STORY NEW BUILDING.
4 rooms, 2 double bedrooms, vast kitchen, living room; very handsome furnishings; aristocratic old section; city, state's finest available; faces exercise yard; see to appreciate; shown any time. Phone 8423 Stuyvesant before 2.

9TH ST. (near 5th Av.)—Unusual triple apartment, 13 rooms, 4 baths, 4 masters' bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' bedrooms, 1 bath; rent $8,000. J. Irving Walsh, Agent, 32 West 11th.

REAL 54 EAST (Hote) Regent—Attractive newly decorated front apartments, 3, 31 rooms, $30-$35 weekly; one year, $25; convenient everywhere. Madison Square 1564.

43D, 9TH AV.

Two rooms and bath, light, sunny; $150 per month; immediate possession. Telephone Stuyvesant 0046.

47TH, 3 EAST—TWO LARGE ROOMS AND BATH; LEASE FURNISHED; ALSO OTHER APARTMENTS. PHONE VANDERBILT 1001.

54TH, 3 EAST—Spacious living-room, foyer, bedroom, bath; exclusive hotel-cloth fixtures, accessories, guest; real woodburning fireplace; charming furnishings, complete appointments; breakfast, maid, valet; shown by appointment only. Johnson, John 0718, evenings Plaza 6824.

54TH, 138 EAST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, fireplace; yearly lease. Plaza 6130.

58TH ST., 24-26 EAST—2 and 3 room apartments for a limited number of men (college graduates) willing to pay for an exclusive and comfortable home, with service $18 to $40 per week; breakfast and dinner if desired.

60TH, 62 EAST (Manhansat Apartment Hotel)—Three large rooms, telephone, elevator, maid service; reasonable rent; lease; also unfurnished.

80TH ST., 123 EAST—Skylight studio, three rooms, kitchen, entire floor, fireplaces; $135.

58TH, 62 EAST—Quiet apartment, 3 rooms and bath; small studio. Call 1026 Plaza before noon.

57TH, 226 EAST—3 room apartment, all improvements; private house; reasonable.

83D ST. (Madison Av.)—Physician's suite, furnished, private consultation room; suitable specialist or dentist, service nurse. Tel. Schuyler 1966.

90TH (corner Park Av.)—Attractively furnished modern 8 large rooms, 3 baths; just redecorated; telephone mornings, Lenox 6902.

93D ST., Madison Av. (Hotel Ashton)—Newly decorated furnished, 1, 2 outside rooms; private baths, surface cars, subways; from $15-$25 weekly; hotel service; restaurant.

93D ST., Madison Av. (Hotel Ashton)—Newly decorated rooms; use of bath; $1.50 daily, $10 weekly; room, private bath, $12.50 weekly; buses, surface cars, subway; full hotel service; restaurant.

GRAMERCY PARK (76 Irving Place)—Eight beautifully furnished rooms; 7 outside exposure; references required; unusual opportunity; $5,000; can be seen any time. Phone Stuyvesant 6073. John 6064.

GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT—Bachelor apartment, 3 rooms, private bath, maid service; $1,200 year. 142 East 19th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 306 (33d)—Two rooms and bath; open fireplace; sunny; all improvements; $1,500; maid service in building.

MADISON AV., 534 (near 54th St.)—Two rooms and bath, attractively furnished; yearly lease; references required.

PARK AV. (at 80th St.)—Eighth floor, 7 rooms, 3 baths, all outside, four exposures, completely furnished; unusually attractive; from Oct. 15th to May 1st. Mrs. E. East 42d St. Vanderbilt 3388 or University Club.

PARK AV., 85 (near 30th St.)—One and two room furnished apartments, for gentlemen or for dentist's office. Call or telephone Murray Hill 0167.

PARK AV., 940 (Corner 81st)—Elegantly furnished three sunny rooms, sunny baths; $3,200 yearly; four rooms, bath, $4,200.

WASHINGTON MEWS, 5—One-year lease, furnished or unfurnished; $220. Inquire Douglas Eellman or call Vanderbilt 7296.

A FEW choice apartments for rent; American plans; beautiful park and neighborhood. Hotel Irving, 14 Gramercy Park. Telephone Gramercy 8264.

LARGE front room, furnished, kitchen, bath, in private family; 125 month; gas for cooking; light included. Telephone Harlem 3167.

ENTIRE FLOOR, two rooms, bath; private house. Murray Hill. Murray Hill 9431.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 137 WEST—Four rooms, housekeeping; attractive. Phone Wellington 7174.

15TH, 123 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; day bed, floor lamp, Oriental rugs, steam, gas, electricity, phone.

16TH ST., 26 WEST—Apartment, completely, attractively furnished; two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, private hall; $120; lease. Call or phone Watkins 5461. Phinny.

27TH ST., 39 WEST—1, 2 OR 3; HOTEL SERVICE. WATKINS 0476. MANAGER.

32D, 9 WEST—Well-furnished 2-room bachelor apartment; kitchenette, maid service.

45TH, 341 W.—New elevator apartments; cleanliness unequaled; 2, 3 rooms, bath; showers; also kitchen; kitchenettes; unquestionable references; $65-$125 monthly. Longacre 3560.

45TH, 119 WEST (Hialto Apts.)—High-class apartment, 2 rooms, bath, $100 monthly up; hotel service; references required.

45TH ST., 119 WEST—Beautifully furnished two rooms and bath, $25 up weekly

46TH ST., 523 WEST—Beautiful two-room apartment, bath and service closet; every modern convenience; very select house; lease; $100. Premises or JOHN A. SCHOEN, 115 Bible House, Stuyvesant 7695.

46TH ST., 51 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; clean, comfortable; unusually light; suitable for studio.

47TH, 226 WEST—Cozy 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, newly remodeled dwelling, $82.

47TH, 50 WEST—Entire floor, 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette; October. Bryant 9177.

47TH, 47 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; automatic elevator; telephone; $140 up. Lisette.

50TH—Apartment 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; telephone, elevator, restaurant. Call 9 to 5.

51ST, 25 WEST—Unusual two rooms, bath; telephone, elevator, restaurant, maid service.

52D ST., 333 WEST (CORNER B'WAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT-HOUSE; NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID SERVICE; 1, 2 ROOMS, BATH; MODERATE RENTAL; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

52D, 35 WEST—Truly exquisitely furnished; two unusually large rooms, open fireplaces, bath, breakfast, kitchenette; just an ordinary apartment; yearly lease; reasonable rental. Wynn.

52D, 19 WEST—Small apartments, tiled bath room, shower, steam, switchboard; maid service.

54TH ST. AT BROADWAY—HOTEL CUMBERLAND OFFERS ON YEARLY LEASE 10 SUITES OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, $1,650 PER YEAR; 8 SUITES OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, $1,800 PER YEAR; 21 SUITES OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, $2,000 PER YEAR; 11 SUITES OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, $2,400 PER YEAR; 2 SUITES OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS AND BATH, $2,700 PER YEAR; 8 SUITES OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, $3,000 PER YEAR; 3 SUITES OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS AND BATH, $3,000 PER YEAR.

54TH, 34 WEST—Exceptional apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen, charmingly furnished; select neighborhood.

55TH, 16 WEST (NEAR 5TH AV.)—UP-TO-DATE ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 2 AND 4 ROOMS, WITH BATH, KITCHENETTE AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. APPLY ON PREMISES.

55TH ST. (CORNER 7TH AV.)—THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE; NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID-VALET SERVICES; ONE ROOM AND BATH, $90; TWO ROOMS, BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 18 WEST—Two and three rooms, bath, all improvements; reasonable; furnished or unfurnished.

56TH, 105 WEST—Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Apt. 2B. Circle 2395.

56TH, 315 WEST—Six-room, front elevator apartment; desirable neighborhood. 4D.

56TH, 320 WEST—Six rooms, front, renovated completely, clean, homelike; piano; year lease; $100. Riverside 4174, Apt. 32.

56TH, 310 WEST—Spacious 6 rooms, bath, cheerful; $150; near Riverside Dr., tennis, uptown theatres, shops, subways. Apt. 62.

56TH, 145 WEST—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished; piano, kitchenette, bath, electricity, telephone.

56TH (Near Broadway, 4 Pomander Walk)—Five rooms, English stucco; gardens; $200. 56TH (near Park)—Gentile family will rent beautiful floor, private house, living room, bedroom, twin beds, bath; suitable quiet couple; yearly lease. Riverside 5418.

56TH ST., 346 WEST—3-room apartment with kitchenette and bath, everything furnished for light housekeeping; $1,200 yearly. If you want to do is to go your own cooking. Apt. 3G. Schuyler Arms.

56TH, 315 WEST—Will lease exquisitely furnished, private apartment; private entrance; select neighborhood; modern elevator house. Brooker.

57TH, 325 WEST—2 very attractive rooms, bath, kitchen. 7427 Riverside. Cook.

57TH, 208 WEST—Attractively furnished light rooms; shown by appointment; private; complete kitchen; fireproof houses; immediate possession.

110TH, 220 WEST.

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.

2 and 3-room apartments, completely furnished, kitchenette, elevator building; subway, "L," bus; reasonable.

110TH, 637 WEST—3 and 3 rooms fireproof apartment, sunny, handsomely furnished, bath, kitchenette; 3 closets; $1,200, $2,000.

111TH, 318 WEST—Handsome 5-room apartment (top); reasonable; references. Mr. Donald.

111TH, 533 WEST—Three-room, kitchenette, southern exposure; lease or sell. Kennedy.

113TH, 508 WEST—Attractive, completely furnished four rooms, elevator apartment. Columbia section.

113TH, 240 WEST (Broadway)—Apartments to lease, 2-3 rooms, bath; maid service.

115TH, 548 WEST—Business woman share apartment 3 rooms, bath, with woman.

115TH, 604 WEST—Three large, light rooms, kitchenette; beautifully furnished; immediate possession. Cathedral 8762.

115TH, 7 WEST—Newly decorated, 2 or 3 large, light, sunny rooms; piano; elevator.

115TH, 310 WEST (HOTEL CECIL)—ATTRACTIVE ONE, TWO ROOM SUITES, WITH, WITHOUT BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATE; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

121ST, 2 WEST—Apartment furnished or unfurnished, private house; convenience. Harlem 8738.

125TH, 211 WEST.

THE REGAL, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE; NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID-VALET SERVICES; ONE ROOM AND BATH, $90; TWO ROOMS, BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES.

125TH ST., 18 WEST—Two and three

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS

Apartment seekers, as a rule, give preference to advertisements quoting rentals.

Continued from Preceding Page.

Unfurnished—West Side.

165TH, 909 WEST—7 and 8 rooms, high-class elevator apartment. Wadsworth 6463.

168TH, 901 WEST (CORNER BROADWAY)—ELEVATOR; 6 AND 8 ROOMS; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

169TH ST., 500 WEST (Corner Broadway)—A high-class elevator building; several splendid 8-room apartments; rent $100; immediate possession. Inquire on premises.

169TH, 609 WEST—Four rooms, $65 and $70; five rooms, $85; all improvements.

190TH ST., WEST (75 Northern Av.)—Five rooms, all improvements; $85.

182D, 531 WEST—On Washington Heights, 5- and 6-room apartments; all improvements; telephone; reasonable rent. Inquire Superintendent on premises.

187TH, 523 WEST (near Audubon Av.)—6-7 front rooms; elevator; large, light, extra privacy; rent $85-$110. Superintendent premises.

188TH ST., 559-565 West—New buildings, exceptionally large and well planned apartments, 3-4-5 rooms and bath, rents $60 to $90. Superintendent on premises or P. J. McMahon Co., 1,482 St. Nicholas Av., corner 189th St. Wadsworth 8010.

191ST ST., 601 WEST—8 rooms and 2 baths, corner elevator apartment.

225TH ST., WEST
CORNER MARBLE HILL AV.
At Broadway subway and New York Central stations; one of the healthiest, most picturesque and countrified sections in city—3, 4 and 6 rooms now available; elevator apartment houses. Superintendent on premises, or phone Gramercy 8303.

BROADWAY, 1747H (15 Wadsworth Av.)—Six corner rooms, ground floor, elegantly decorated; quiet, refined surroundings; reference; $100.

BROADWAY, 2,274—Two rooms and bath, $35 per month and up; references required. Supt., on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 465—Seven-eight rooms, entirely redecorated; elevator; rent reasonable. ERNEST TRIEBLHORN, 308 West 97th. Telephone

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 432 — 3-4 room apartment, real kitchen; $65 to $85; agent on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 493-5-4 rooms, real kitchen; $70-$110; lease only; rent no higher than desirable locality.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370 (corner 97th)—3-5 room apartments to lease. Apply Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 448 (105th)—7 large rooms; decorated; elevator; very reasonable.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 230—2-3-4 rooms. Apply Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471—8 rooms, bath, steam, hot water, electricity.

CONVENT AV., 270—Attractive five-room apartment, light and airy, high-class elevator building. Audubon 3350, Apt. 1E.

CONVENT AV., 450—Apartment for rent, two rooms or four.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 427-435—Occupying the entire block from 179th to 180th Sts.; high-class elevator houses; several choice spacious apartments for rent; 4 to 9 rooms; rent $80 to $180; immediate occupancy.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 454 (181st)—4, 7, also 9 rooms, three baths; sublet, $180. Wadsworth 9220. Barclay 2760.

GROVE ST., 10½ (6 Grove Court), Manhattan—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, electric lights, hot water, large lights; exclusive country yard. Phone Spring 4446 mornings before 9:30.

HAVEN AV., 112 (facing Hudson River)—4, 5 room apartments. Superintendent.

MANHATTAN AV., 272 (corner 111th)
"Golden Gate Apartments";
high-class, elevator; 5-6-7 corner outside rooms, facing park; convenient to elevated and subway; bus passes door; newly decorated; agent on premises.

MANHATTAN AV., 312 (corner 113th St.)—Modern elevator apartments, facing Morningside Park; 5 rooms, $100; 7 rooms, $125.

MORTON, 47 (Greenwich Village)—Desirable 6-room elevator apartment; steam, parquet; reasonable.

PINEHURST AV., 90—2-4-5-7 large modern rooms, high-class elevator apartments; decorations to suit; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 270 (corner 99th St.)—Eight rooms and three baths, in one of the finest fireproof elevator apartments on the Drive. See Superintendent on premises or Peck & Zittel, 366 Broadway and 79th St. Phone Schuyler 9709.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 634 (Corner 146th St.)—Elevator apartment, 3 and 4 beautiful rooms, south and western exposure; rent $1,200 to $2,000. Apply on premises or telephone Columbus 0539.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454—Beautiful 5-room apartment; south and west view of Hudson; all outside rooms; $500; 12th floor. Morningside 9080.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 885 (north of 156th)—High-class elevator apartment; three, four, five, six rooms. Apply office on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 706 (148th)—Four-six; fireproof building. Audubon 6804. Barclay 3700.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524 (facing Grant's Tomb)—6, 8 room elevator apartment. Supt.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 574—3, 4, 5 rooms; $75 to $125; all improvements.

SUTTON PLACE (405 East 58th St.)—2 large rooms, bath, kitchen; all modern improvements; California style; $100. Apply any day but Sunday at premises, or phone Chelsea 6404.

WASHINGTON SQUARE (117 Waverly Place)—Six room, bath, electric light; steam; all improvements; newly decorated; $100; very desirable.

WEST END AV., 884 (103d St.)—Apartment, sublet 3 years; ninth floor, southern exposure, all outside rooms; elegant position; new house; $3,800.

WEST END AV., 850 (NEAR 102D).
Elevator apartment, 8 rooms; parquet floors; bath; $1,900; two baths, $2,200.

WEST END AV., 929 (Opposite Straus Park, at 106th St.)—Eight elegant rooms, thoroughly redecorated; $2,400.

WEST END AV., 618 (corner 85th St.)—4 rooms and bath; $2,500.

LOW RENTAL—THE ESPLANADE, 305 WEST END AV.

HAVING NEED OF LARGER QUARTERS, I WILL SUBLEASE, AT A VERY LOW PRICE TO DESIRABLE TENANT, MY APARTMENT AT THE ESPLANADE, 305 WEST END AV.

HAS TWO BEAUTIFUL, AIRY ROOMS WITH BATH; WONDERFUL VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER FROM LIVING ROOM. PHONE NOW. DAVE F. ENGEL, PENNSYLVANIA 9258.

ONE and two rooms, bath, kitchenette; reasonable. See agent, 3 West 50th.

ATTRACTIVE 6-ROOM APARTMENTS. Modern elevator building; unsurpassed service; large outside rooms; only $100 up; ideal location; Columbia College section. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, 110 Morningside Drive, corner 116st St.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS and studios; 3 spacious rooms, 3 windows, most unusual; 449-451 West 23d, London Terrace; superior residential locality; exceptionally low rental; also furnished; refgerator, linen. Dr. Cloud, owner, on the premises. Chelsea 3941.

SET. RIVERSIDE DRIVE & RIVERDALE. For rent, in beautiful stone mansion, seven rooms, 2 baths, large hall, garage, beautiful garden; reasonable every possible convenience; country charm with city comfort; you cannot afford not to see it.

SUBLET.
645 WEST END AV.
THE HALLSWORTH.
5 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $2,100.
Immediate possession. Tel. Riverside 7163.

FOR RENT—Desirable apartment; 5 rooms and bath, on West End Av; rent moderate. Inquire the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trust Department.

HIGH CLASS apartment for rent, suitable for doctor or dentist, also smaller apartment; $85 up. Berger, 328 West 95th St.

YOUNG MAN, executive, selling ability; six years' experience; wishes to connect; desires position. Box 217, 393 Halsey St., B'klyn.

THREE-ROOM apartment in select residential hotel; will sublet for year at great sacrifice. Call Mr. Gold, Columbus 8182.

COUPLE, Finnish, wish position, wife cook, man butler and general work; references. 102 West 75th St. Columbus 3284. Supt.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

1,706 DAVIDSON AV.
New four-room apartments to lease.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.
One block south of 176TH ST., Lex. Av. subway, 9th-9th Av. "L" station.
Rents from $67 to $72.
Agent on premises.

UNIVERSITY AVE., 2,345—Seven large rooms to lease, 3 large closets, extra lavatory, all improvements; references. Telephone Owner, Fordham 2382.

187TH ST., 674 EAST (corner St. Anns Av.)—Dentist or medical doctor; corner apartment; 3 years; dentist's office.

189D, 16 WEST (corner University Av.)—5-6 rooms, new law apartments; moderate rents; all latest improvements.

168D, 885-845 EAST (Intervale)—4-5-6-7 rooms, elevator, intervale 3232, Barclay 3700.

MORRIS AV., 2,011 (near Burnside)—Four rooms, facing street, elevator apartment, superintendent.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

11TH AV., 5,034 (cor. 51st)—6 rooms and garage, 2 stories, corner detached house; suitable for dentist or physician; glass sunporch; tiled kitchen and bath room, 3 separate bedrooms; servants' entrance.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

10-20 WESTMINSTER ROAD, corner Caton Av., at Prospect Park—17 minutes from financial district; high-class residential neighborhood, two modern apartment buildings just completed, suites of 5 and 6 large outside rooms with 7 and 8 closets; "California bungalow apartments," sound-proofed; perfect appointments; decorations to suit tenants; Church Av. express station B. R. T. subway.

CLINTON AV., 476—Royal Castle, corner Gates Av., 3-4-5-7 rooms and bath; elevator and telephone service; near subways and elevated; an exceptionally good neighborhood. Representative on premises or Sulkler & Horton Co., 414 Myrtle Av. (5 offices.)

FIVE rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet, electric lights, &c.; only $75; brand new. John F. Churio, 132 Highlaws Av., Sea Beach subway to Kings Highway Station. Av. R end.

HEIGHTS (11 Monroe Place)—5 minutes Wall St.; one and two all light rooms and bath; maid service; vacuum cleaning; fireplaces; rent $55 to $70.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS APARTMENTS—8 to 7 room apartments, $80 up. G. Girard, 218 Montague St., 9554 Main.

PARK SLOPE (8th St., near Prospect Park West)—Seven all light rooms, two baths; all improvements. Main 8672.

Unfurnished—Queens.

FIVE and six rooms and bath in two-family brick house in Astoria, 4 blocks from Grand Av. subway station; steam heat, hot water supplied; rent $70, $80; immediate occupancy. H. Prowbridge Harris, 152 Fulton Av., Long Island City. Phone Astoria 0406.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

SOUTH, YONKERS—Five rooms and bath, open porch, private garage, electric lights and steam heat, hot water; beautiful surroundings. Phone Yonkers 48127.

Unfurnished—Long Island.

JACKSON HEIGHTS—5 large rooms, sun parlor; $135. Platt, Richmond Hill 1712.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

FOR RENT—From Oct. 1, 5-room apartment; perfect condition; East Orange; best locality; rent very reasonable. Telephone Orange 6112.

3-4-5-6-7 ROOM elevator apartments; all improvements. Apply on premises, 19-35 Kensington Av., between Bergen Av. and Boulevard, Jersey City.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—Furnished apartment; two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, dining, living room combined; neighborhood Columbia College; Nov. 1 to May 1. Box 24, Worthington, Mass.

APARTMENT for couple; three or four rooms, real kitchen; two beds; will take for six or eight months; price not over $100; best references. C 888 Times Downtown.

NICELY furnished apartment, bath, three beds, from 72d St. to 96th St., west side, wanted by three gentlemen; state particulars. 883 Times.

BACHELOR apartment furnished, 2 rooms and bath, between 34th and 59th Sts., Lexington and 7th Avs. Write full particulars, M 366 Times.

Select Clientele Waiting.
QUICK ACTION SECURED.
Apartment Renting Co., 101 West 72d.

THREE or four rooms, including kitchen, Nov. 1; couple; about $110. J 427 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

27TH ST., 43 EAST—HIGH CLASS ROOMS; modern improvements; $8; ninth floor.

30TH ST. (Lexington Av., Hotel Rutledge)—For gentlemen exclusively; newly decorated room, private bath; from $16 weekly; also room, use of bath, $11 weekly; restaurant conveniences; big reduction for two persons.

30TH, 132 EAST—Front parlor, with alcove, running water, bath, telephone; $12.

31ST (175 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, all conveniences; Lexingtonia. "Underwood."

37TH, 125 EAST, Fourth Floor Sunny, Well-furnished, simply furnished; bachelors, teachers, business people; shown only 11:30 to 2 o'clock; lease. Vanderbilt Studios.

38TH, 29 EAST—DESIRABLE double room; breakfast; owner's residence.

37TH, 127 EAST—Nicely furnished room, sd. joining bath; references. Seidel, 1st floor.

39TH ST. AND 5TH AV. (HOTEL NETHERLAND)—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, $15 PER WEEK; ROOMS WITH BATH, $25 A WEEK AND UP.

33D, 319 EAST—Furnished rooms, steam heat; 2 adjoining rooms, Comalloe's bell.

36TH, between Lexington Park—Front parlor bedroom; private. Lenox 9680.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR MEN.
The rates in the newest of the Allerton group, a 17-story fireproof building, just completed, containing apartment, club conveniences, are from $9.50 to $18.50 per week for permanent residents only. 143 East 39th St., 45 East 55th St.

HOTEL NAOMI, 125th St. and Park Av.—Only hotel in Harlem exclusively for women; completely refurnished, redecorated; everything new. Room, $9 week up. Rooms with private bath, $12 week up.

MADISON AV., 1,069 (near 81st)—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST (Vanderbilt Studios)—Resident rooms, fireplaces, steam heat; electric light, private baths; excellent maid, hall; telephone service; $35 to $125; furnished, unfurnished; business and professional people. Also 125 East 57th St. Lease necessary; references

11TH, 21 WEST—Well heated rooms for gentlemen; refined private house.

16TH, 51 WEST—Charming double, single rooms; Colonial furnishings; steam heat, electricity, immaculately clean; restaurant, moderate prices.

24TH ST., 453 WEST—Nicely furnished rooms, electric light, heat, with or without private bath; telephone; for people of refinement only.

57TH ST., MADISON AV. (Hotel Madison)—Beautiful outside rooms; with bath, $15 up; use of bath, $10.50 up; full hotel service. Madison Square 1784.

34TH, 339 WEST—Attractive parlor, private bath; other rooms, every modern convenience; scrupulously clean; respectable house. Also 125 East 57th St. Lease necessary; references

42D, 312 WEST—Large front room, private family; all improvements; for gentlemen only; $12.

46TH, 311 WEST—Newly renovated, private bath, twin beds, fireplace, modern improvements.

4TH ST 106 WEST (RALEIGH HALL).
RESIDENCE FOR MEN.
Attractively furnished rooms with and without private bath or shower, club advantages and accommodations with hotel service.
RATES FROM $10 WEEKLY.

49TH, 26 WEST—Large light double room; gentlemen; $12.00 weekly. Inquire Janitor.

50TH ST., 14 WEST—Large room, private bath; also small room; gentlemen; permanent; references.

50TH, 226 WEST—Two beautifully furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive elevator apartment; 6th floor. Apt. 6A.

54TH, 58 WEST
Desirable room for gentleman; next to bath, running water, electricity; references.

57TH ST., 118 WEST—VERY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED AIRY ROOMS WITH LARGE MODERN OUTSIDE BATHS AND LARGE CLOSET SPACE ON YEARLY LEASE AT $100 TO $125 PER MONTH FOR ONE OR TWO PERSONS; ONE OF THE FINEST HOTELS IN CITY, GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL.

64TH, 144 WEST—Large double room, kitchenette, private bath; complete housekeeping; telephone.

66TH ST. (northeast corner Broadway)—Hotel Sidney; new, fireproof, newly furnished; excellent accommodations for transients; single rooms, $10 per week; double room for two, $18 up.

69TH, 76 WEST—EXTRA LARGE SUNNY DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, FOUR WINDOWS; SUITABLE GENTLEMEN; STEAM HEATED. CARTER.

69TH, 14 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, $10; DOUBLE FRONT PARLOR; PIANO, $20.

69TH, 68 WEST.
MEDIUM-SIZED ROOMS, $10.

70TH, 39 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES, $18.

70TH, 16 WEST—Beautiful rooms, with dressing room; running water; exclusive house.

70TH, 314 WEST—Newly renovated room, private bath, electricity, phone, kitchenette.

70TH, 23 WEST—Well-aired sized rooms; private bath; also small room; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 209 WEST—Attractive one, two rooms, electricity, steam; high-class house, for gentlemen; reasonable rates.

71ST, 21 WEST—Large front room, adjoining bath; refined; reasonable.

71ST, 37 WEST—Attractive second floor front, two rooms, bath; other rooms.

71ST, 61 WEST—ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED ROOM, $10.

72D, 208 WEST—Large and small rooms, private bath; housekeeping privileges, electricity; references.

72D, 22 WEST—Exceptionally beautiful floor, two baths, electricity; refinement; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 131 WEST—Rooms from $7; subway express; continuous hot water; telephones.

72D, 119 WEST — ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED ROOM; $10.

73D ST., 106 WEST—Newly decorated residence, single rooms, bath, also single, medium; electricity, telephone; $8, $12, $15.

73D, 259 WEST—Newly furnished rooms, beautiful house, near Drive; business people.

74D, 242 WEST—Very desirable large room; private bath; southern exposure; reference.

74TH, 159 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $14 UPWARDS; MEDIUM, $12.

74TH, 45 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, $10.

74TH, 145 WEST—Beautiful rooms, running water; all conveniences.

74TH, 147 WEST—ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOM, $7.

76TH, 133 WEST—Large private house, just opened, selection of rooms; homelike surroundings; also entire parlor floor for physician; references.

76TH, 2 WEST — EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; REDUCED PRICES.

76TH, 327 WEST—Unusual 1, 2 rooms, with, without bath; running water.

76TH, 105 WEST—Large room, adjoining bath, continuous hot water, parquet floors.

76TH—Large front room, private house; gentleman preferred. Columbus 4711.

76TH, 52 WEST—Comfortable small room; electricity; select residence; gentleman only; $7.50.

76TH, 305 WEST—Splendidly furnished rooms; running water; excellent service; $10 up.

76TH, 44 WEST—Front parlor; other rooms; twin beds; private bath; steam.

76TH ST., 40 WEST—Handsomely furnished, large front room; high class. Apt. 2N.

76TH, 30 WEST—Exclusive suite, will divide; must see to appreciate; references.

77TH, 111 WEST—Attractive large and small room, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 125 WEST—Attractive bright rooms, adjoining bath; refined home; references.

78TH, 134 WEST—Large, clean rooms, running water, adjoining bath; refined house.

79TH, 122 WEST—Beautiful sunny rooms with, without bath; electricity, telephone, others.

79TH, 218 WEST—Large double room, suitable two gentlemen; electricity, phone; subway.

79TH, 234 WEST—Medium and single room, steam heat, electricity; gentlemen; subway.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV.—ROOMS, RUNNING WATER, USE OF BATH, $2 PER DAY OR $12 PER WEEK; LARGE DOUBLE ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH TO SUBLET BY WEEK, ONE OR TWO PERSONS, $21 PER WEEK.
HOTEL ENDICOTT.

81ST, Columbus Av. (Colonial Hotel)—Newly decorated, furnished rooms, use of bath, $1.50 daily, $10 weekly; elevated, surface cars, subway; full hotel service; restaurant.

81ST, 134 WEST—Large homelike room, refined surroundings; unusually comfortable; clean; references.

84TH, 47 WEST—Single and medium rooms, twin beds; abundant hot water, electricity; phone; $7.00 to $16.00; references.

84TH, 32 WEST—Large handsome rooms, private baths, kitchenettes, dressing rooms, electricity.

85TH, 104 WEST—Front and back parlor, together or separate; 1 or more business people; housekeeping, telephone, electricity; convenient 86th St. subway, "L." Curran.

85TH ST., 136 WEST—Attractive, large front room, dressing room; private residence; reference.

86TH, 309 WEST—Attractive large and small rooms; ideal location; breakfast optional.

85TH, 30 WEST—Homelike double front room, with dressing room; private house.

86TH, 140 WEST—Large room; unusually well furnished; private bath; gentlemen; reference.

86TH, 21 WEST—Attractive rooms, bath, kitchenette privileges; electricity; $30 weekly.

86TH, 341 WEST—Desirable room, adjoining bath; housekeeping privileges.

87TH, 107 WEST—Two bright rooms, facing street; convenient subway and "L"; private Christian family; suitable gentlemen or business women; references. Raleigh.

87TH, 139 WEST — Large room, running water, gas, electricity, phone; light housekeeping.

87TH, 58 WEST—Large room, adjoining bath; kitchenette; $12; also single room.

87TH, 342 WEST—Desirable rooms, bath, dressing rooms; $10 up; private house.

87TH, 347 WEST (Drive)—Large sumptuous room, private bath, twin beds; exclusive.

88TH ST., WEST—Attractive furnished room; $7; gentlemen; permanent. Telephone Riverside 1526.

89TH, 309 WEST—Beautiful large room, dressing room, adjoining bath; meals served.

90TH, 314 WEST (Riverside)—Two single rooms, $7 each.

90TH, 32 WEST—Beautiful 3 rooms, bath, parlor suite; doctor, dentist; 2 lovely dining, kitchen, basement rooms.

91ST, 304 WEST (Near Drive)—Comfortably furnished room, private home; ideal location two gentlemen or couple; $18; references.

91ST, 123 WEST—Connecting rooms, front, private entrance; newly decorated; suitable 2 or 3 business people; evenings. Orr.

91ST ST., 15 WEST—Large front room, also smaller room; all conveniences; kitchen privileges. Riverside 6551. Apt. 2.

91ST, 50 WEST—Beautiful, large room, private bath; also small; electricity; conveniences.

91ST, 130 WEST—Two rooms, front, adjoining bath, telephone, electricity.

92D, 47 WEST—Attractive parlor floor, private bath, electricity, phone; separate or together; suitable for doctor.

92D, 64 WEST—Clean, newly furnished; running water, twin beds; refined; reasonable.

92D, 61 WEST—Beautiful, clean room, private bath, twin beds, electricity, $15.

94TH, 59 WEST—Large, comfortably furnished room; all conveniences; owner's residence; references.

95TH, 330 WEST (near Riverside)—Single room; gentleman; references; $6.

96TH (Near Park)—Private house, beautiful room, private bath; gentleman. Riverside 5418.

96TH ST., 309 WEST—Desirable, well furnished, light, airy room in private family; refined surroundings; exceptional opportunity for business man or woman; permanent room; references required; seen by appointment; $65 a month. Telephone Riverside 2254 until 10 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

99TH, 253 WEST—Room with bath; modern; references required.

102D, 316 WEST—Large beautiful room with all improvements in charming house.

103D, 943 WEST—Attractive, large room, with bath; single; fine private house.

106TH, 150 WEST—Large, handsomely furnished parlor, twin beds; private entrance; gentlemen, business couple; other rooms; references. Faith.

106TH, 61 WEST—Single room, kitchen, privileges, conveniences; refined. Apt. 2.

106TH, 206 WEST—Desirable front double or single room, elevator. Apt. 42.

107TH, 259 WEST—Large room and kitchenette; private house; $12; references. Phone.

112TH ST. (west of Broadway)—Room suitable for two in private apartment, $15. Phone afternoons, Cathedral 9029.

118TH, 501 WEST (opposite Cathedral)—Connecting rooms or single; running water. Lord.

115TH, 406 WEST—Rooms, single, double, all conveniences; reasonable; near subway. Coddington.

117TH, 210 WEST (HOTEL CECIL).
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

118TH, 410 WEST (Apt. 4D)—Light, clean room; running water, elevator; reasonable.

121ST, 9 WEST—Large double room, kitchenette, all conveniences. Harlem 3782.

122D, 416 WEST (Apply 5D)—On Heights; overlooking Morningside Park, near Columbia; single room, private toilet, $7; elevator; attractive front room for couple, $16.

122D, 256—WEST (Morningside Park)—Large southerly rooms in charming house, permanent, $12; private dwelling; telephone, hot water, electricity.

122D, 521 WEST—Attractive, daintily furnished suite, two rooms, congenial home for two business people; worth investigating. Tucker.

123TH (300 Lenox Av.)—Large front rooms, suitable two or three gentlemen; connecting rooms; all improvements; Apt. 14.

123D, 300 WEST (Apt. 45; corner Broadway)—Large, newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; no other roomers; $35.

131TH, 522 WEST (Apt. 11)—Near Drive; high-class apartment; gentlemen; very large rooms, newly furnished.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

143D, 500 WEST—Nicely furnished room; elevator apartment (52); sacrifice for desirable person; gentleman preferred; references. Audubon 1180.

143D, 561 WEST (Apt. 44)—Two rooms, 1 kitchenette; gentlemen, business couple.

144TH, 82 WEST—Large room, twin beds, private bath; also skylight room, $5; conveniences; service.

146TH, 540 WEST—Attractive suite, every convenience; also single; reasonable. Apt. 2.

157TH, 500 WEST—Desirable room for refined person, with private family. Clarke.

160TH and Broadway—Single room, private bath; private family; references. Phone Wadsworth 6431.

169TH, WEST—Room for nurse or business woman; block from Broadway subway station; use of Kitchen. Wadsworth 0625.

173D, 850 WEST—Beautiful, large outside room, modern, private house. Wadsworth 4209.

177TH AND BROADWAY—Bedroom, adjoining bath; also large sitting room with piano; business couple or gentleman; private family; references. Phone Wadsworth 8901.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 294—Beautiful front suite, elevator apartment; all conveniences. Marell.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424 (102d)—Desirable double rooms, facing park; elevator apartments; board optional. Mrs. Dussaulcy.

EDGECOMBE AV., 392—Very desirable, near 155th "L" station; lady preferred. Rosenthal.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 87—One and two-room apartments, furnished, unfurnished; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 99—Wonderful room; exceptionally large, overlooking Hudson; running water; $22.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147 (2C)—Large double front; shower; kitchen privileges. Morningside 2216.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71 (79th)—Desirable single room adjoining bath; steam heat; $20.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 235—DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; $18.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 325—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, $12.

WEST END AV.—Large, sunny room, twin beds, bath; cozy, comfortable; couple or gentlemen. Columbus 2638.

WEST END, 534 (86th)—Beautiful large room, suitable two-three; also single.

WEST END, 411—Large, sunny front room; reasonable; 2 ladies. Jeffery.

DON'T HUNT, WE HELP.
THE FINEST, CHOICEST, INSPECTED furnished rooms and apartments waiting for you; strangers in New York particularly welcome; service free. Metropolitan Exchange, 1,993 Broadway, corner 66th. Telephone Columbus 8781.

GIRL desiring company evenings share home with congenial girl; $4; excellent value; other bargains.
FURNISHED ROOM EXCHANGE,
5 Columbus Circle. Open to 9 P. M.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS—SERVICE FREE. Only personally inspected rooms offered.
HOME RENTAL EXCHANGE,
116 WEST 39TH ST. FITZROY 1562.

BOARDERS WANTED

Rooms, if Suitable For Apartment Hotels.

East Side.

30TH ST. (at Lexington Av.)—Hotel Rutledge, for women only; one room and meals, $18 weekly; elevator, telephone, &c.; full hotel service; newly decorated.

92D, 26 EAST—Elegant furnished rooms with board; dietary law observed. Bergsiher.

MADISON AV., 213 (Near 26th)—Attractive room; excellent table; references.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST—Attractively furnished single and double rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 251 WEST—Large, small rooms, private baths; French cooking; electricity, telephone.

57TH ST., 44 WEST—Beautiful rooms, private baths; steam heat; table unexcelled.

72D, 218 WEST—Desirable front room; excellent table; references.

73D ST., 108 WEST—Newly opened house; desirable suites, also large rooms with private baths; handsomely decorated and furnished; refined surroundings; French-American cuisine.

73D (279 West End Av.)—The William Hart, overlooking the river and Schwab mansion; exclusive family hotel; luxurious rooms; private baths; excellent table.

73D, 65 WEST—Large, small rooms; delicious home cooking.

76TH, 26 WEST—Miss Edwards; desirable rooms; table guests; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST—Wide parked street; large parlors, tea room and lounge; steam heat, electric light, private telephones.

West Side.

80TH, 143 WEST—Desirable rooms, private baths, steam, table board, superior; references.

84TH, 50 WEST—Large, small; excellent home meals with refined Jewish family.

86TH, 114 WEST—Large room, running water, excellent table; Christian home; references.

102D, 414 WEST (Columbia Section)—Handsomely furnished rooms, sunny parlor. Apt. 2.

143D, 561 WEST (B'way)—Nice large, light airy rooms, facing Broadway; $7 and $8; references; home cooking. Foyl. Audubon 7970.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549—Elegant room, bath, telephone; delicious meals; two, $30. Ferry.

1F discriminating bachelor desires pleasant home, private family. Call Schuyler 9498.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE, S. I.—Charming old-fashioned home, facing bay; 20 minutes Wall St.; delightful community; 20 large, cool outside rooms, lovely furnished; excellent home table; select clientele; parlors, porches, lawns, comforts; 14 years one management; weekly, with meals, $20 up single; $35 up double; booklet. Evelyn Lodge, 71 Central Av.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG BUSINESS LADY, Christian, wishes board and room in refined, private family. Write Miss L. Rose, 547 Madison Av., Room 1506. Phone Vanderbilt 2668.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ARTIST—Lettering, pen, ink, figure, advertising, layouts; three days week. Beekman, 4768.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant to executive, familiar with control accounts, trial balances and financial statements; correspondent and office manager. V 704 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; double entry books; accurate; references. J 431 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; highest credentials; salary $23-$25. G 21 Times.

CHAMBERWORK, private family; sleep home; best reference; must side. J 507 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, Christian, young lady, experienced, reliable, desires position where advancement is assured. Chelsea 2639.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, 5 years' experience; salary $22; reference. D 17 Times.

COOK-LAUNDRESS, colored woman, with daughter, 16, desires a position; city or country; references. Phone L. G., Columbus 4016.

COOK, experienced; New England woman; good cook wishes position in small family; reference. X 2020 Times Annex.

COOK, splendid, general housework; highest reference; sleep home; east side preferred. J 508 Times.

DRESSMAKER, fashionable, desires to go out by day; style, high-class work; also remodeling. Sautner, 402 East 69th.

DRESSMAKER, expert remodeler, adults, children, home, out; references, Johansen, 13 West 65th.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly competent; ladies and children. B 1212 Times Bronx.

GIRL, colored, wants place as mother's helper. Branch, 243 West 63d.

GOVERNESS, French, refined, competent, wishes position country; excellent references; call, write Sunday, Monday, Mademoiselle, 159 East 104th St.

GOVERNESS, competent, wishes position take children out morning, afternoon. Phone Audubon 8904, Apt. 32, Ledoux.

GOVERNESS, refined, educated young woman, desires position; teaching experience; references. Z 2490 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, experienced, perfect English, French, German, physical care; references. 213 East 62d.

GOVERNESS, visiting, French, married woman; one, two children; references. M 353 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, American, good cook, capable taking full charge small adult family; personal references; by letter only. 39 East 30th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, Nova Scotia woman, refined, methodist, reliable; splendid references. X 2027 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, many years' experience in first-class hotels, would like to make a change. E 306 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined young woman in family of 2. 1 West 127th St. Harlem 2607. Miss Kasrin.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, cook, chambermaid, waitress, nurse; whole, part time, day. Audubon 1126.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, half time or day's work. Call or write, A. Jones, 219 West 140th St.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, general, whole, half time or day's work; references. Audubon 3623.

HOUSEWORK—Colored girl wishes position. Canegata, 152 West 141st. Audubon 7020.

HOUSEWORKER, general, good cook; child; city; reference. Box 41, 1,328 3d Av.

LADY, refined, well educated, university graduate, teacher languages, desires position as companion or social secretary to lady; foreign travel preferred; highest references furnished. (Address Miss B. E. Baldwin, 231 Greendale Av., Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LAUNDRESS, first class, colored; home, day. Longacre 4580, Barney, 525 W. 48th.

MANICURIST desires steady position, refined, cultured. Box 141, 376 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE, infant's, trained, 10 years' experience and references; including entire charge of motherless infant, and household. Nurse, 2,047 86th Av.; Woodhaven L. I.

NURSE GIRL, Norwegian-American, for one or two children, 8 hours a day. M 358 Times.

NURSE wishes position to invalid lady; references and experience. Academy 1317.

SECRETARY, experienced stenographer and typewriter; Vassar College graduate, knowledge of Spanish and German, desires position as confidential secretary or office manager. Address Secretary, City Hall Box 971.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

SECRETARY, assistant to executive; efficient, tactful; handle details intelligently; highest credentials; $35. G 968 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, college girl, 3 years' business experience, desires position in small private office; reliable. Armstrong, 170 W. 78th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT, thoroughly experienced, technical lines; $25-$30. J 488 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, Christian, expert, technical; ten years' experience; $30. B 541 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, EXECUTIVE ABILITY. L 569 TIMES.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, executive ability; first-class references. G. D. 462 Times.

STENOGRAPHER — Beginner, graduate of Stenographic Department and Model Office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone Harlem 0618.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, experienced all details office work; competent and reliable. Christian, desires position downtown New York or Jersey City; $30. J 479 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, neat, beginner, desires position with concern; chance for advancement. Dorothy Kauffman, 100 West 77th St. Schuyler 1405.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 10 years' experience; Christian; capable, willing, thorough knowledge office routine; $30-$35. B 435 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, experienced, capable, reliable; publishing house preferred; $20. D 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, accurate and reliable, 3 years' experience. "Steno," 58 West 90th.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience; brokerage, shipping; Christian; $25. B 822 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, refined Christian girl, high school graduate, 2½ years' experience. 57 West 106th. Apt. 6 West.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, reliable, rapid; references; $20. G 985 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires permanent position; A1 references; moderate salary. L 13 Times.

STENOGRAPHER — Several years' experience; accurate; references; salary $23. O 835 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge bookkeeping; office preferred with responsibility; $30. X 464 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, twelve years' experience, alert; handle correspondence; French language. J 494 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, office assistant; references; $18

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate line. Per Agate (Minimum space two lines) Line.

Situations Wanted	10c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	15c
Boarders and Board Wanted	15c
Help Wanted	25c
Real Estate, &c.	25c
Lost and Found	25c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	25c
Country Board	25c
Mortgage Loans	25c
For Sale	75c
Automobile Exchange	25c
Agents Wanted	25c
Employment Agencies	25c
For Women	
Business Opportunities (Agents Cent)	25c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers	15c
Book Exchange (Sunday)	15c

SUNDAY EDITION

Classified Advertisements for insertion in the Sunday Times must be received in The Times Building (as follows: Schools, Steamships, Hotels, Resorts—Noon Thursday. Real Estate and Apartments—Midnight Thursday. Announcements for the Editorial Section—5 P. M. Friday. Business Opportunities—12 M. Saturday. All other classified announcements not later than 1 P. M. Saturday.

DAILY EDITION

If received after 6 P. M. on the date preceding publication, classified announcements received for the daily edition of The New York Times are subject to omission. The final closing time is 6 P. M.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

SECRETARY, all around executive; education, refinement; high class dental office; write full information. B 528 Times.

SHOPPER, experienced on women's dresses; must have some experience in manufacturing end; refined and well appearing. Box 652, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, Christian concern; young woman capable handling minor advertising matters and correspondence; very good opportunity for advancement; $26 to start. Apply HOLOPHANE GLASS CO., 342 Madison Ave.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to assist advertising manager; please give full particulars, salary, age, past employment. S 337 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist in downtown commercial office; state experience, references, salary expected. G 802 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, take charge small Brooklyn office, Williamsburg section; give qualifications; salary $22; rapid. W 32 Times Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, competent to take medical dictation; state age, experience in detail. S 434 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge of general office details; good chance for the right girl. J 498 Times.

SUPERVISOR OR CARETAKER for deaf children in an institution. Apply Matron, 904 Lexington Av.,

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced; must be patient, courteous; low, pleasing voice essential; state age, experience and salary desired. Z 2497 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD operator; experienced on plug board, filing and office detail work. Call Tuesday morning. T., L. & Co., 76 Leonard St.

TYPIST, BILL CLERK; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY AND REFERENCES. M 361 TIMES.

TYPIST, English-Spanish, taking dictation; American. Room 803, 347 Broadway.

TYPIST and office assistant; salary $15; hours 8-5 P. M. S 230 Times.

WAITRESS and chambermaid, able to furnish first class personal references, small private family; permanent position if willing and active; must be generally useful; no cooking required. Call on Monday evening, Oct. 2, at 6 o'clock, at 13 Sutton Place, East 57th St.

WAITRESS—Competent American; colored girl upstairs work, waiting; private family; references; sleep in. 371 West 123d.

WOMEN.

We have an opening for a few high-class women, who have good personality and attractive appearance, to represent us in New York, and who would like to better their position selling our new Universal Office Polish; the work is dignified and pleasant—to call on the large offices and industrials; your effort and application will lead to early promotion; salary or commission payable, if proven ability; those with right qualifications can very readily earn $60 to $75 a week. Write the Universal Laboratories, Room 221, 149 Broadway, for appointment, or telephone Cortlandt 3963.

WOMEN.

We have an opening for a few high-class women between the ages of 25 and 45, to represent us in New York, and who would like to better their position, selling our securities; the work is dignified and pleasant; your effort and application will lead to early and frequent promotions; commission basis. Call to see Mrs. Allison after 10 A. M., Room 515, 145 West 41st St.

WOMAN, middle age, one who has position during the day, with short hours preferred, who would like a home in exchange, would be required to do light housework and at times look after child, age 13; apartment good neighborhood downtown; business and social references required. M 393 Times.

WOMEN, competent, white, as general housekeepers part or full time; references. 183 West 95th St.

YOUNG, ATTRACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GIRLS TO ASSIST SALESLADIES IN EXCLUSIVE DRESSMAKING SHOP. FRANCES & CO., 10 WEST 56TH ST.

YOUNG GIRL as visiting tutor and companion for girl of 14. Call Tuesday, 9 to 11, 1 East 53d St.

YOUNG LADY secretary-stenographer, one familiar with dictaphone preferred, by large mercantile establishment located conveniently to West 23d St. ferries of Lackawanna, Erie and Jersey Central; hours 8:30 to 4:30; salary to right party $33. J 407 Times.

YOUNG LADY to typewrite envelopes and enclose circulars; also typewriting from copy, and light office work when necessary; state age and salary. 182 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

YOUNG LADY, refined, 36-inch bust, 5 feet 3 inches tall to assist in selling and modeling suits and dresses; brunette or auburn preferred. Schotz Co., 45 West 56th.

YOUNG LADY, bright, to make herself useful in the showroom of a lace importing house; splendid opportunity. Box 652, 2501 World Tower Building.

YOUNG WOMAN for work in electrical laboratory; 2 years high school essential; previous experience not necessary; salary $15. Apply by letter, Mr. Little, Electrical Testing Laboratory, 80th St. and East End Av., New York.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR TELEPHONE OPERATORS. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. APPLY

1,188 BROADWAY, COR. 27TH ST., N. Y. CITY.
210 EAST 150TH ST., BRONX.
58 WEST HOUSTON ST., N. Y. CITY.
81 WILLOUGHBY ST., N. Y. CITY.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Employment Agencies.

SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 27 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 7078.
Miss Jean M. Stampfer, Women's Dept.
STENO, good typist, $25; steno., $20. TYPIST, $20; beginners, $15.
DICTAPHONE, junior, $20; expert, $25.
BURROUGHS Bkp. Mach. Operator, $20.
Other immediate openings; uptown, downtown
HIGHEST OFFICE PERSONNEL.

BROWN EXCHANGE, 500 BROADWAY.
Stenographers, $30-$20; typists, $25-$15; switchboard-typist, $20; clerks, file, payroll, money counters; also college, high school girls, experienced and beginners; highest class firms; good salaries, good environment.

THE BEST EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
2 Rector St. Rector 1121
Comptometer operators, $25; clerk, $18. Dictaphone operators, $100-$110 month.
File clerk, $90 month; steno-bookkeeper, $25; steno, $18-$20; steno. H. S. education, $18-$20; typist, $12-$16.

BUSINESS GIRLS
will find splendid positions open with the
EMPLOYMENT COMPANY,
49 Church St., Room 379, 24 Floor,
Cortlandt 2286. No registration fee.

MERCANTILE AGENCY, 200 BROADWAY.
Stenographers, uptown-downtown, $25, $18.
Clerks, typists, $25, $18, $15, $12.
File clerk, beginner, $18; clerks, good handwriting, $18, $15. Elliott Fisher.

LINE AGENCY, 118 Broadway—Stenographer, mathematical bent, experienced, beginner; typists; clerks, general, graduates; many positions for worth-while applicants.

BROOKLYN PLACEMENT BUREAU,
COURT SQUARE, BROOKLYN,
specializing in Brooklyn positions for Brooklynites.

STANDARD VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 32 Broadway—Bkpr.-trade telephone operator, $30; clerks, $12; comptometer operators, $18; typists, $16-$18.

ACE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 108 Fulton St.: stenographers, $25-$30; bookkeepers, $25-$30; clerks, $18; registration free.

OWENS AGENCY, 305 Fulton St. Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, switchboard operators.

TINKA ANDRESEN, Scandinavian Agency, 1,204 Broadway, near 32d. Schuyler 7092.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Employment Agencies.

HAMILTON
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
50 CHURCH STREET
HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING
MAIN FLOOR

STENO, downtown; excellent opportunity $30
TYPIST, large carriage machine; experienced in making out statistical reports, uptown $25
STENO, wholesale furniture house uptown, good position, 4 others $25
STATEMENT CLERKS (3), Burroughs machine, uptown; banking experience preferred $100
STENO, downtown; well established concern; opportunity for advancement; 4 others $30
BURROUGHS BKKEEPING MACH. OPR., midtown $22
TYPIST, large carriage machine; general office assistant $20
EDIPHONE OPR., midtown, excellent opportunity for advancement $20
STENO (9), very good openings; worth while concerns (3) mfg. (3) sales (3) general ..... $15-$20
Asst. B'KEEPER, voucher distribution department, know typing $20
TYPISTS (11), will consider girls with from 6 months to 1 year's experience ..... $15-$18
B'KEEPER (5), 3 Brooklyn, 2 uptown ..... $15-$18
CLERKS (10), general office experience (3) cashiering experience, high school education preferred ..... $15-$18
NO REGISTRATION CHARGE
50 CHURCH STREET

Instruction.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
Class for experienced
STENOGRAPHERS & OFFICE ASSISTANTS
Now forming.
Open lecture on Secretarial Opportunities by Edward J. McNamara
On Thursday, Oct. 5, at 6 P. M.
Write or phone for booklet
and free card of admission.
Brooklyn Institute of Commerce,
28 Flatbush Av.,
Nevins 2938. Brooklyn.

MARINELLO WILL TEACH YOU beauty culture, manicure and permanent waving and guarantee qualified graduate a good-paying position; fascinating profession; more positions now open than we can fill; day and night courses; easy terms. Call or write Marinello, 366 5th Av., 4th floor, N. Y. City.

McDOWELL SCHOOL.

Established 1876. Chartered under Regents. Dressmaking, millinery, pattern-cutting, designing thoroughly taught. DAY AND EVENING. Individual instruction. 58 West 40th. Phone Longacre 7232.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
527 5th Av., at 44th St.
The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful; prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Write for Catalogue.

DID you ever stop to consider that the skilled beauty artists has at her finger tips a knowledge which will be an unfailing source of income? Write for particulars. Basse Academy of Hair and Beauty Culture, 20 East 46th St. Tel. Vanderbilt 0622.

BE A PRIVATE SECRETARY—Special courses for one month; three months' duration; illustrative lessons and catalogue on request. Moon's Secretarial Schools, 56 East 42d St., N. Y.

EARN $50 weekly through Prof. Rohrer's famous Hairdressing, Manicure, Beauty School; 30 West 42d St., or Brooklyn, 15 4th Av.; Newark Branch, 847 Broad St.

AN INDEPENDENT income is assured Wilfred graduates of hair and beauty culture; day, evening courses. Call, write Wilfred Academy, 753 5th Av., cor. Bricket St.

FRENCH, Spanish, Italian; experienced ladies' teachers; $1.50 lesson. 1,364 Lexington Av., 95th.

DESIGNING, special course, and millinery; day, evening. N. Y. School, 332 East 149th.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT, senior; experienced; must be capable of assuming complete charge of audits, write own reports; permanent; give complete details experience, state age, salary required. M 351 Times.

ADVERTISING
BUSINESS GETTER.
A medium sized agency, very sound financially, able to give service to clients of the highest calibre has an extraordinary proposition to offer to the man who handles and controls an annual business from $12,000 and up; drawing account; all replies confidentially treated. S 861 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, for dealers' and salesmen's service N. Y. branch of internationally known firm; must be good correspondents and experienced in distributing dealer helps by mail; knowledge of printing and mailing room work desirable; permanent connection for right party. Apply Monday morning, 6th floor, 62 West 14th St., N. Y.

ADVERTISING MAN, HIGH-CLASS, WITH GOOD PERSONALITY, TO SECURE ADS FOR HIGH-CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. GREAT FUTURE FOR MAN OF REAL MERIT; GIVE FULL DETAILS IN FIRST LETTER. S 863 TIMES.

ADVERTISING AGENTS for the State Police Magazine, 3,120 Broadway; exceptional opportunity; good territory available; commission basis. Apply Business Manager.

ANALYST (Territory—Excellent opportunity for young man of exactly the right type to initiate trade analytical work in the sales department of one of the leading automobile companies; qualifications: college graduate preferred, who specialized in engineering or economics; from 24 to 27; initiative imagination and ability to get things done essential; Christian firm; salary from $2,400 to $3,000. Write immediately, Z 2472 Times Annex.

ASSEMBLERS wanted on light metal work. Apply Tuesday, Wolff, 4 Great Jones St., 3d St. and Broadway.

ASSISTANT furniture buyer, with detail experience. 2032 Times Annex.

AUDITOR—night clerk; must be capable, come well recommended and have New York City Hotel experience. Apply Auditor, Hotel Stratford, 11 East 32d.

BANK EXECUTIVE.
$10,000 YEAR MAN.
Established commercial banking house requires services of able executive; extensive acquaintance with New York banks and bankers required; state past connections, in strict confidence. Address B. F. 602 Times.

BILLIARD MAN for large billiard academy; good position for right man; must be of good address and have executive ability; apply after 10 A. M. Joseph Thum, 1241 Broadway.

BODY BUILDER and layout man for custom open and closed automobile bodies; state age, experience and wages expected. Carriage Factories Limited, Orillia, Canada.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED BURROUGHS MACHINE, TO HANDLE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE IN LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION; STATE AGE, SALARY, RELIGION AND QUALIFICATIONS. F 613 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPERS, assistant, several; experienced wholesale meats; chance for advancement; state age and salary expected. T 532 Times.

BOYS

A large financial institution desires to employ a few boys 17 years or over, who are willing to start at the bottom and earn their own advancement. All advance positions in the company are filled by promotion and there is opportunity for a good future for any boy who is selected for one of these positions, who will show himself to be capable and industrious. No experience is necessary. Apply in person between 9 and 4:30 o'clock, Room 1, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

BOYS OF 16,
just from school, to learn merchandising; large firm can use a number of bright boys in stock.
ADDRESS DRY GOODS,
Box 105, Madison Square.

BOYS.
To learn business wholesale ribbons, trimmings, notions, &c.; bright boys for stock; just from school; rising.
FANCY GOODS.
BOX 196, MADISON SQUARE.

BOY WANTED

in advertising agency; excellent opportunities for advancement for bright and ambitious young man. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., S. A. Speake, 3d floor, 131 Cedar Street.

BOYS, 16, learn retail cutlery business from ground up; give references; no experience necessary; $10 to start; Christian concern. Box 26, Adof, 206 Broadway.

BOY of good manners and appearance wanted in real estate office. Full particulars, Mr. Wakefield, Room 408, 26 Broadway, New York.

BOY, strong, to help in shipping department of silk concern; good chance for advancement. Apply 8:30 Tuesday morning Wolman Silk Corp., 108 Madison Av.

BOY wanted in large downtown company; advancement; prospects good; write age, salary. V 705 Times Downtown.

BOYS to learn carpet and wall paper business; good opportunity; bring drawings. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

BOY—Must be bright; errands and office work; state salary. J 475 Times.

BOY for errands and to learn advertising business; $10 to start; bring references. Room 1300, 120 Madison Av.

BOY, age 16, mercantile experience, errands and finish work; advancement. Call before 9:30 A. M., Room 201, 1,140 Broadway.

BOY, 18, importing house, make himself useful; $12; chance for advancement. Apply Tuesday morning, Nielsen, 45 West 34th.

MALE HELP WANTED.

MEN.

CELLULOID,

PYRALIN,

RUBBER.

Men wanted who have worked on the above materials, as

ASHERS AND POLISHERS,

COMB RUBBERS,

JEWEL AND PIN BOX MAKERS,

ROUTERS,

FACTORY LABORERS.

Steady work and good starting rates; service bonus; free life insurance; doctor's services. Apply

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS, & CO.,
Arlington, N. J.

MEN to operate moving picture machines in theatres; experience unnecessary; we teach you; come evenings if you are working. American Theatre Building, 544 8th Av., near 42d St. Phone Bryant 1519.

MEN needed Monday for Jewish holiday, pay 25c per hour; no uniform. Apply at Flat Iron Building, 5th Av. and 23d St., N. Y., Western Union Telegraph Co.

MESSENGERS needed Monday for Jewish holiday, pay 25c per hour; no uniform. Apply at Flat Iron Building, 5th Av. and 23d St., Western Union Telegraph Co.

OFFICE BOY, bright, willing, active, for general office work in a city old-established concern; excellent opportunity for the right boy. Address in own handwriting, stating age, salary and references, H. R., 658 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER—Take complete charge large office retail furniture business; give full details of previous experiences. J 511 Times.

PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS and drill hands wanted. Apply Tuesday, Wolff, 4 Great Jones St., 3d St. and Broadway.

REAL ESTATE mortgage man, with some experience, can associate himself with young progressive uptown concern; state real estate experience; salary, commission, or both. F 781, 1101 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK with a practical experience in domestic shipments, routing, classifying and freight claims, also a knowledge of export shipments, Custom House requirements, and consular declarations; state experience, age and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, F 603 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in jewelry line; hustler only need apply; state experience and salary expected. S 594 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and file clerk, Christian concern, about 20-25 years of age; must be experienced and accurate; hours 9-5; half day Saturday; good salary. Call or write W. R. Hughes Co., Inc., 507 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; young man with good knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position. L. T. Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with several years' experience in advertising office. Apply Room 710, 114 East 28th.

YOUNG MAN, between 18 and 21, in office of importing and manufacturing concern; one having experience in notions and small wares preferred; good handwriting essential; apply in writing only; wages $18 per week. Dunbrow & Hearne, 12 Wooster St., New York.

YOUNG MEN, over 30 preferred, to pick out finished goods from stock; 32½c hour; advance to 35½c in two weeks if satisfactory; 48 hours week. Lalance & Grosjean, Atlantic and Woodhaven Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, wanted as junior clerk by large downtown retail stationer; excellent opportunity; high school training and references required; state wages. W 789 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, to work in fancy goods house; must know typewriting and be generally useful; state experience, schooling and salary desired. F. R., 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN, steamfitter's office, capable of making tracings; state age, salary, experience and references in first letter. R 488 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 19, as clerk in bank; previous experience not essential; state age and salary expected. W 845 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN—High school graduate; office large corporation. Recommend. Address O. A. K., 211 Roebling St., Brooklyn.

RETAIL STORE WANTS

A leading women's specialty store in Western Pennsylvania will be pleased to consider applications from those with considerable experience in merchandising and buying women wear; a man of real ability with substantial following will find this an advantageous opportunity. Address X 2023 Times Annex.

MALE HELP WANTED.

TECHNICAL MEN,

who are interested in training for engineering positions, to write stenographers for the manufacture and installation of electrical equipment; college or technical school training preferred but practical electrical experience may qualify; positions offer a good future to ambitious men.

In these positions you would be located at our HAWTHORNE WORKS in a suburb of Chicago.

For further information, call and see

MR. W. C. BOWEN,
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
181 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Electrical Testers—

TECHNICAL STUDENTS.

who are interested in training for AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE CIRCUIT TESTING. College, high school or technical training preferred, but practical electrical experience may qualify.

Our work requires men who are capable of development and who seek permanence. Call

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
INSTALLATION BRANCH,
181 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

DRESS MANUFACTURER

wanted; must be competent to handle entire plant of 50 machines; must be capable to draft patterns and take full charge of entire plant; to such a man we have a tremendous opportunity to offer; strictly confidential. Box 690, 2501 World Tower Building.

WANTED, purchasing agent to handle purchasing of printing stationery supplies; state experience, salary expected. F 619 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

AUTOMOBILE salesmen to sell Chevrolet cars on commission basis; leads furnished; a good income assured to real salesmen. Chevrolet Agency, 1854 and St. Nicholas Av.

BOND SALESMAN.
An investment banking house, dealing in high-grade municipal and industrial bonds, has an attractive proposition, with salary, to offer an experienced salesman having clientele. W 797 Times Downtown.

GROCERY SALESMEN,
experienced city and out of town, wholesale and retail trade; profitable side line; commission. S 403 Times.

REAL ESTATE salesman, energetic, leasing department; commission basis; experience unessential. Room 1406, 115 Broadway.

RESIDENT salesmen for Middle West, Coast and South, to carry a full line of rhinestone shoe buckles; must have following; commission. S 891 Times.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

An old-established house desires the services of a few young men of good address and neat appearance, who wish to better their position; this is an opportunity seldom offered to a beginner that will stand by you and co-operate with you in your work; commission basis. Call to see Mr. T. J. Sefton after 10 A. M., Room 515, 145 West 41st St.

SHOE MEN (2), high class, accustomed to serving the best clientele. Apply Henning Shoe Shop, 575 Madison Av. Inquire Mr. Byrne.

SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER

for old-established Middle Western mill manufacturing woolen yarns, knitted garments, etc.; must be thoroughly experienced in line and capable of organizing sales campaign; state qualifications and salary desired; give telephone number.

A. D., 910 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER.

Sales experience in automotive and general industry coupled with practical knowledge production small parts; state age, education, experience, salary desired. C 868 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN of character, personality and tact, to interview prospective members for nationally known organization of high standing; attractive inducement basis; good, congenial, permanent position is open to those meeting with above qualifications; references required. Mr. Martini, Hotel Astor, 7th St. and Broadway.

SALESMAN, for interior woodwork concern, to call on architects and contractors, to sell interior woodwork specialty in the building line; must be able to make drawings; splendid opportunity for right party; state references, experience and salary expected. S 556 Times.

SALESMEN.
REAL ESTATE STOCK INSURANCE MEN.
Get in on this; we are opening selling campaign on a new priced lot, adjoining Flatbush where we will erect bungalow completely furnished for $300; highest commission paid. 1416 B'way, suite 506.

SALESMEN, sell coal the coming Winter; coal shortage offers big opportunity for live wires to introduce smokeless hard coal; liberal commission. Apply mornings, Consolidated Coal Importers, 17 Battery Place.

SALESMAN
with following among fleet owners to sell universally known line of STEEL specialties; splendid opening for the right man; drawing account against commission. Write full particulars to Mr. Miller, The R. M. Hollingshead Co., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN acquainted with hardware and auto supply trade; only live wires need apply; salary or commission. Mirrolike Polish Co., Queens Blvd. and Hunter St., Long Island City; eight minutes by subway from Grand Central station. Telephone Hunterspoint 1451.

SALESMEN—N. Y. STATE CORPORATION DESIRES SALESMEN. DEPARTMENT COMPILED INFORMATION HAS OPENINGS FOR MEN WITH SALES RECORDS; EARNINGS RANGE FROM $50 TO $400 WEEKLY; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. EXPENSES. 40 WEST 39TH ST., 2D FLOOR.

SALESMAN, shoe threads, large and reliable mill, specializing shoe threads, desires a salesman, acquainted with shoe manufacturers, one who has sold other accessories to shoe manufacturers will qualify; good opportunity to right party; commission and drawing. S 697 Times.

SALESMAN—Automobile Company desires services of a man to complete selling organization; man with determination to succeed will find good opportunity for advancement; commission and bonus. 404 Larrier Building, near Summit Station, Jersey City.

SALESMEN to sell Durp, the intensified spark plug, to garages and accessory dealers; nationally advertised, also advertised in local newspapers; commission and bonus. Write at once, Dure Co., 96 North 15th St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN capable of handling wholesale business and placing distributers for manufacturers of radio product; drawing account and commission. Apply Room 606, Wiss Building, 271 Broad St., Newark. Phone Branch 3023.

SALESMAN WANTED—Exceptional opportunity offered experienced asphalt roofing salesman on salary and commission; must live on Long Island and use own auto. Queens Brick Supply Co., Queens, L. I. C.

SALESMEN and collector to sell and collect life insurance; salary and commission; minimum income $60 week. Apply Tuesday, Oct. 3, 304 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, 5 P. M. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.

SALESMEN wanted to carry side line for advertised branches manufacturers; all territories; corset or underwear man preferred; commission basis. Write Blushbird Brassiere Co., 543 Broadway.

SALESMAN, to sash and doors and interior trim, to builders; must be able to read plans; good proposition to right man; state qualifications, commission and salary. W 1169 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN to sell cigars, experienced, salary and commission. Brooklyn territory. Apply Oscar Friedman, 166 Grand, E. Tues. day.

SALESMEN, wholesale grocery; must have following among restaurant trade; only experienced need apply; commission. 179 N. Fifth St., Brooklyn Branch.

SALESMEN wanted high class, to sell complete guaranteed radio sets; liberal commission to right party. See Mr. Kennedy, 6-10 Bridge, American Radio Co., 413 East 23d.

SALESMAN wanted to sell wiring and fixtures, on time payment plan; wonderful opportunity to make from $75 to $100 commission weekly. 6,751 5th Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN—Experienced, bathing shoes; must have large following; good wages to right party; state experience. Box 690, Times, right man; commission basis. S 809 Times.

SALESMEN, brassieres; established line; New England and Pennsylvania; commission basis. Box 695, Real Service, 15 East 26th.

SALESMEN, good appearance; age over 30; office and shipping room supplies; salary. Write Box 652, 2501 World Tower Building.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.

MR. SALESMAN,

METROPOLITAN TERRITORY.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly step to the phone and call me early this morning? It earning ten to fifteen thousand a year is commencing from security sales by 10 o'clock and to you, the sooner we get together the better. I'll let the white light of TRUTH beat in on a proposition that is as fascinating as it is PROFITABLE. Experienced or not, different or bold, able or lacking, well-fixed or poor—you'll listen and like it. It means power, dignity and money. Some day later on—prosperous and happy—you'll say: "The way I got my start (telephone) to a man early one October morning, &c." Yes, you will. I'm sure of it. And the time to do a right thing is NOW. Just get Cortlandt 1544 and ask for the Secretary.

SALESMEN

to sell houses and lots on attractive easy payments; also weekly expense account and commission; permanent position and opportunities for advancement; if you are ambitious, this opening is worth investigating. Interviews daily between 1 and 5 P. M.

WM. E. HARMON & CO.,
3d Floor, Corn Exchange Bank Building, corner Myrtle Av. and Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN,

We have openings for several salesmen to sell direct to users a scientific mechanical device guaranteed to SAVE COAL; sold subject to trial and satisfactory results. Positions offer the opportunity to right men to build up permanent future. Ready commissions with drawing account against orders advanced. We MANUFACTURE, sell and install.
JACKSON-WALLACE ENGINEERING AND SERVICE CORP.
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN, AUTOMOBILE.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WITH INITIATIVE; STRAIGHT COMMISSION BASIS; DRAWING ACCOUNT WHEN QUALIFIED. CHEYROLET, 361 EAST FORDHAM ROAD, BRONX.

SALESMEN.

One sale a day pays $18.75 on commission; our men make two and three a day; we furnish leads; customer is interested, you only close the deal; come in and let us show you the fastest real estate selling proposition you ever sold; position is permanent to those who average one sale a day. Call 9 to 12 Monday, Suite 1106, 110 West 40th St.

SALESMEN—Several with experience calling on bakers; various territories to be covered; positions pay drawing account of $125 per month against liberal commissions; all traveling expenses paid; only men with successful selling records need apply, and preference will be given those who have sold merchandise to bakers; apply by letter, giving details of experience and general qualifications. S 448 Times.

SALESMAN—HIGH GRADE SALESMAN FOR ESTABLISHED FOOD PRODUCT; EXPERIENCED CALLING ON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY TRADE IN BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND TERRITORY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; GIVE FULL DETAILS. SALARY EXPECTED; REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. V 681 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE,
between ages of 30 and 40 years; must have from five to ten years' experience selling wholesale grocery and fruit trade, to sell a high-grade grocery specialty; only those who can furnish unquestionable references as to sales ability and personal character will be considered; salary and expense basis. S 862 Times.

SALESMEN,

Large printing and lithographing corporation, reorganizing their sales force, want able salesmen to apply by letter, stating experience, average earnings for the last five years and last employment; real opportunity for real salesmen; commission and salary. W 857 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,
cover Greater New York, retail trade, carry your line of visible shields, blueprints, sanitary aprons, rubber sheetings, waterproof house aprons and bias binding; only experienced notion man will be considered; commission and expenses. Beyerle Mfg. Co., 150 6th Av., northwest corner.

SALESMEN to sell magnesite stucco on commission basis. Call Room 405, 508 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN, with retail furniture, selling experience, salary basis. X 2030 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, fur, experienced retail store. Modern Fur Co., 524 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, for dry goods trade, side line; commission. S 524 Times.

SECURITY FIELD MANAGERS.
Commercial banking house requires two field managers to close contracts for loans and sales of its bonds, now paying 8 per cent.; junior salesmen arrange appointments for you to close deals; liberal salary and commission. Apply today after 10 A. M. to manager.
ROOM 300,
2 RECTOR ST.

ARE YOU THE MAN?
If you have the ability to sell and appreciate the value of affiliating with a successful real estate company of 25 years' standing, here is your opportunity; you can earn more money now, on a commission basis selling suburban real estate than you ever made before. Call between 10 and 12 any morning.
M. MORGENTHAU JR. CO.
139 West 42d St., New York City.

YOUNG MEN (2) to take orders on subscriptions; can earn $5 per day and up; salary to start. See Mr. Mason, Room 905, Eagle Building, Brooklyn.

MEN to take subscription orders; a proposition where you are paid daily, bonus weekly; salary to start. See Manager, after 9 A. M., Room 905, Eagle Building, Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

HAMILTON
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
50 Church Street
Hudson Terminal Building
Main Floor.

CASHIER (age 25-30), 3 years' experience with export house, yr. $2,400
ASS'T. BUYER, optical goods section, department store; salary open.
DELIVERY MAN, one who understands routing delivery service $30
STENO, legal experience $30
FLOOR MEN, department store exp. $30
STENO, very good opening $25
COMPTOMETER OPR. $26.50
STENO, locate out of town $25
STENO, travel; part time $25
FILE CLK. JR. (2-3 years' exper.) $20
GEN'L CLERK, high school graduate $22
STOCK RECORD CLK., mfg. concern $20
TYPISTS (3) experienced $20
COST CLERK, experienced $24
TYPIST, newspaper, nights, education $20
SHOW SALESMAN, inside, bonus $20
STENOS (4), 1 Bronx, 1 L. I. C. $18
STENO, insurance Co. (hours 9-4) $18
TYPISTS (3) advancement $18
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPR., B'klyn $18
ASS'T B'KPR., B'klyn $18
BILLING CL'K, good penman $18
CLERK-TYPIST, $18, education $18
CLERK, FOST. & SHIPPING CL'K $18
STOREROOM CL'K., B'klyn, meals a.. $15
We have many positions open for clean cut Junior Clerks and Office Boys, offering advancement ..... $10-$14
BANK MESSENGERS and adding machine oprs. with bank experience, mo. ..... $60-$70
Many other openings.

CONTINENTAL EMPLOYM'T EXCHANGE,
11 BROADWAY.

BOSTON Ledger Clerk, bank $25
TRANSFER Clerk, banking exp. 25
ADDING Machine Opers., banking exp. 25
MONEY Counters, over bank 25
RACK Clerks, bank exp., night work 25
BANK Ledger Clerks 20
BURROUGHS Bookkeeper, beginner 18
SWITCHBOARD Op., bank, 2-3 years 18
BOARD Boys (2), chalk board 15
RUNNERS, stock brokerage exp. 15
BANK Messengers, 18 years $13-15
OFFICE Boy, beginners 12
FOLLOWING POSITIONS OPEN TODAY
BANK, Boston ledger clerk 25
STOCK transfer clerk, experienced 20
DICTAPHONE, A1 $25. STENO 20
BURROUGHS check listers, bkpr. 18
HIGH-GRADE PERSONNEL
Security Employment Exchange, 61 B'way.

HIGH-GRADE MEN
will always find positions available with the
BRENTON COMPANY,
Room 409, 50 Church St.,
Cortlandt 2838. No registration charge.

BLOTTER and Clearing House Clerk ..... $30-$35
STOCK RECORD clerk ..... $25-$30
BOARD RUNNERS and RUNNERS ..... $14-$20
REGISTRATION FREE
WALL ST. AGENCY, 120 BROAD ST.

STANDARD VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 32 Broadway, board runner, Stock Exchange house experience, $18; young man indoor sales work, $20.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Dishonest persons sometimes respond to advertisements. Care should be exercised, and full investigation made before entering into negotiations. Rate 65 cents an agate line. Telephone Bryant 1000.

AUBURN
USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
Special Clearance Sale.
No reasonable offer refused.

AUBURN Touring	$350
AUBURN Touring	$1,000
PIERCE ARROW Sedan	$700
FEERLESS Touring	$275
CHANDLER 1921 Touring	$450
LINCOLN 1921 Touring	$2,100

1,833 Broadway, Columbus 8604-8605.

AUST. DAIMLER	1922	Special sport, 4-pass.
CUNNINGHAM	1921	Suburb. sedan, 7-pass.
LOCOMOBILE	1920	Tax. and Nel. 4-pass.
LAFAYETTE	1922	Sport touring, 5-pass.
LAFAYETTE	1923	Sport sedan, 5-pass.
CADILLAC	1921	Real limo., 7-pass.
BENAULT	1921	Sed. sedan, 7-pass.
PANHARD	1921	Town brougham.
LANCIA	1922	Special Lancia town.
LANCIA	'20	Fleetwood cabriolet.

DOUGLAS C. BURRELLES,
1,986 B'way (61st-62d). Columbus 8838-8839.

BENZ	Limousine.
BUGATTI	Roadster.
CADILLAC	Coupe.
LOCOMOBILE	6-pass. Sport.
LOCOMOBILE	7-pass. Touring.
LEXINGTON	Sedan.
MERCEDES	4-pass. Sport.
PACKARD	Limousine.
ROLLS-ROYCE	4-pass. Sport.

ROLLS-ROYCE OF AMERICA, INC.,
250 West 54th St. Circle 5925.

BUICK 1921 4-passenger coupe, large, $1,300.
CADILLAC 1921, suburban sedan, $2,350.
CADILLAC 1920, 7-passenger coupe, $2,600.
CHANDLER 1920, 7-passenger, sedan, $1,000.
STUTZ 1921, roadster, like new, $1,375.
PIERCE-ARROW 1920, 48 h.p. town car and other models at attractive prices.
AUTOMOBILE TRADING CO.,
1,674 Broadway. Telephone Circle 10809.
3 months guaranteed; terms arranged.

BUICK 1922 touring, like new; sacrifice. Scott, 136 West 52d. Circle 3223.

BUICK 1922 coupe, new in April. Cook & Macconnell, 680 8th Av.

CADILLAC

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Rate fifteen cents per ward.

Bank and business references required under this classification. Swindlers are warned against replying to advertisements in The New York Times. Improper use of the mails is referred to the Post Office Department.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

ACTIVE partnership desired in textile mill; can handle selling end; will make investment. Box 825, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

CAPITAL WANTED.

OPPORTUNITY to obtain half interest in established Christian manufacturing concern; $7,500 necessary. 4th floor, 128 Wavcrley Place.

SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST in established plant; valuable patents; profitable; extensive field; $10,000-$20,000. G 850 Times Downtown.

$5,000 WANTED for expansion, business established; money to be in lender's hands; best of references. N 954 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Well established and successful sales organization wants exclusive Eastern representation for some reputable manufacturer to sell machinery, equipment, high-class specialty or kindred line of merchandise; we will sell for a manufacturer who requires intensive sales work and a steady outlet for his product; own warehouse; bank and trade references exchanged.

Direct Equipment and Engineering Corp., Hudson Terminal Buildings, New York.

UNIVERSITY MAN of character and intelligence, thorough business experience, sails shortly for Europe and seeks to transact private business abroad for responsible private people; he pledges faithful service and unflinching loyalty. S 433 Times.

MACHINE SHOP.

Work wanted by modern, well equipped machine shop, to manufacture small or large quantities of machines from the smallest up to three-ton. HERCULES MACHINE AND TOOL CO., 45 Mills St., Astoria, L. I.

EUROPE.

Young, capable business executive of high repute and integrity sailing early November, seeks to represent reliable firm abroad or to execute separate commission. S 433 Times.

SHEET metal repair shop, located near Perth Amboy, to refit 300 steel shelves requiring slight repairs; must have storage room to hold two carloads; write quickly. W 809 Times Downtown.

LARGE importing concern is willing to place on consignment stock of imported novelties with reliable store in prominent location; references required. T 831 Times.

FOR substantial business opportunities and connections of every character consult Supply & Demand, 1,323 Broadway, New York.

LET me show you how to sell the farmer's wife by mail. Rogers, 110 West 34th.

FOR SALE.

GARAGE AND AUTO REPAIR SHOP. Garage filled to capacity, with completely equipped repair shop, having orders on hand for steady business; also a going cab company for sale; place situated on West 80th St.; good will, lease and complete equipment can be bought at sacrifice price by quick buyer; rent for entire plant $330 per month; owner must leave town. S 427 Times.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

On account of other business, I will sell entire or half interest in my established office and commercial agency; large office; cheap rent; lease; good location. Z 2425 Times Annex.

WILL sell old established ladies' dress shop; annual business $40,000 and over; stock up-to-date; long lease; low rent; Washington Heights section. S 268 Times.

HIGH-CLASS dress store for sale on upper Broadway, near 100th St.; lease; reasonable rent. S 389 Times.

INFANTS' WEAR specialty shop; best section of Brooklyn; doing big business; best reason for selling. Z 2467 Times Annex.

GARAGE, Bronx; capacity 200, now 150, rent $250; 56c gross. Phillips Co., 47 West 42d.

BUTCHER SHOP, modern equipment, doing good business; excellent location. 5,915 16th Av.

FOR SALE—First class drug store; best location in Newark, N. J.; or partner. Apply Econopmon, 21 New Chambers St., N. Y. C.

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WONDERFUL corner for doctor or dentist in Jamaica, home and office. F. W. Scutt & Co., 809 Fulton St., Jamaica. Phone 0070.

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EMERGENCY FINANCING—Our clientele includes many successful and respected merchants; jewelry collateral only; large or small amounts; strictly legal rates. J. E. Lanson & Co. (Est. 1878), 473 6th Av., at 29th St. Telephone Watkins 4132.

MONEY! MONEY MAKES MONEY! Money loaned in any amount on diamonds, jewelry, silverware; safe deposit vaults; special rate for short-time loans. EQUITABLE PLEDGE SOCIETY, INC., 3 EAST 14TH ST.

MONEY for smaller business men; second mortgages; automobiles. Peerless Trading Co., 220 Broadway.

LOANS in any amount on good collateral; liberal terms. V 691 Times Downtown.

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STOCK SELLING.

Stock selling campaigns planned and executed by an expert; every detail handled quickly, economically and effectively; established reputation. William R. Thurston, 32 West 42d. Telephone Longacre 10265.

GLIDER EASILY SOARS TOWED BY SEAPLANE

Lands Gently From Height of 200 Feet When Wire Is Disconnected.

A sailplane designed by Glenn H. Curtiss was successfully towed through the air over Manhasset Bay yesterday by a Curtiss biplane of the "seagull" type. Starting from Port Washington, the glider, weighing about 140 pounds, was drawn across the bay, gliding down to the water after disconnection from the airplane.

David H. McCulloch piloted the glider, which was attached to the airplane by a wire about 800 feet long. The plane taxied across the smooth water for a short distance and the glider quickly mounted into the air. The biplane followed suit, reaching a height of about 250 feet, while the towed glider rose to about 200 feet. When the glider was close to the opposite shore the wire was disconnected and McCulloch brought his tiny craft down. Officials of the navy and army watched the experiments, which were conducted to provide some sort of glider target for aerial gun practice.

Great Eucharist Procession in Rio.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 1.—The Eucharist Congress, which has been in session during the last week, closed this afternoon with the greatest procession in the history of Rio Janeiro. The line of march ended at the docks where final ceremonies were held before an open air altar. Church dignitaries in gorgeous robes, Catholic societies and thousands of people carrying banners and insignia made the procession most spectacular.

NAMES AN ATHLETE AS IDEAL FOR YALE

Dean Brown Takes Malcolm Aldrich and Taft as Models for Freshman Class.

PUTS CHARACTER FIRST

Intellectual Distinction for the Few, but a Good Name Can Be Won by Every One, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 1.—Dean Charles R. Brown of the Yale Divinity School told the members of the freshman class today at the first college sermon of the year that the building up of a good name was the most important work before them at Yale. He cited the names of William Howard Taft and Malcolm Aldrich as those of Yale men which had become known through the right force of character.

Until today the annual matriculation sermon had been given by presidents of the university. President Arthur T. Hadley established the custom and last Fall the plan was followed by President James Rowland Angell of the university.

Although no reason for Dr. Angell's not delivering the address this year was announced, it is known that the alumni have urged him to curtail some of the speaking engagements which last year led, it is felt, to his being compelled to go to a hospital for several weeks at the close of the school year in June. Dr. Angell has returned to the university fully restored to health.

Dean Brown, who spoke on the text "What is thy name," said in part:

"Forty-eight years ago a freshman walked in here who gave his name as William Howard Taft. The name was not known then all around the world. It was merely a name given to him by a good family in Cincinnati, but not one in a hundred of his fellow-students had ever heard of it before. He began right off to clothe that name with meaning. He was clean and straightforward in his mode of life. He was genial and likable—he made friends right and left. He was thorough and accurate in his scholarship, a Phi Beta Kappa man when the time came. He was faithful in meeting the larger obligations of college life, showing even then a keen interest in the privileges and responsibilities which go with public service. He was graduated with honors forty-four years ago. How much it means today when this question is addressed to him, 'Tell me, I pray thee, thy name,' that he can answer back, 'William Howard Taft.' Millions of people in all the lands of earth hold that name, the name of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in high esteem. And he made it so.

"Let me come down to more recent times! Some men may feel that anything which happened forty-eight years ago is ancient history, almost as remote as the Battle of Marathon. I am sure there was a time when I would have thought so.

"Four years ago another freshman walked in. He had not come from an expensive, exclusive preparatory school —he came from a high school in a commonplace manufacturing town in Massachusetts. He was a quiet, modest sort of fellow with none of the advantages which go with wealth and social position. He gave his name as Malcolm Aldrich, and he made that name a name to conjure with. His qualities of body, brain, and heart caused it to stand out. He became captain of the football team and captain of the baseball team because, without putting on any airs about it, he seemed to be able to play the game better than anybody else. He was a good student, and when he graduated he took honors. He was a high-minded Christian gentleman, and when the seniors came to elect the six class deacons of the College Church a year ago, Aldrich was chosen. It did our souls good just to see him walking up and down the aisles of Battell Chapel with the bread and wine of the Sacrament. He can go anywhere today among these Eastern colleges and when anyone asks him 'What is thy name,' his answer carries meaning.

"The building up of a sound, reliable physique which will stand the wear and tear of all those exacting years of maturity in business or in a profession is not the work of a day or a week—it is the work of years of clean, vigorous, joyous living. The building up of a mind with the necessary fibre and grasp and resilience about it to make it adequate to all the demands which are to be made upon it is a task to occupy all of one's waking hours for the first thirty years of his life. And the building up of that good name, which by the associations that cluster around it in the minds of all who know you has become a synonym for honor, chivalry and genuineness, is a job for a lifetime. That is what you are here to do if you are faced right. If you have not come here to do that, then go home. Yale is the mother of men.

"The best man in Athens bore the name of Socrates. He was poor in purse —he went about the streets in a threadbare coat. He was so homely that men sometimes called him Silenus, who was the embodiment of ugliness in the Greek mind. He was unpopular most of the time because he was not afraid to tell men their faults and to tell the city where he lived how it had fallen down. But he was wise and good—and every man, woman and child in Athens knew it. He hungered and thirsted after righteousness; he found his meat and drink in being good and doing good. And when they put him to death on a false charge, as Jesus was put to death —it was not the only point of resemblance between the two—his name went down in history as the noblest man in Greece.

"You cannot all win intellectual distinction and stand in the first rank of scholarship. In the very nature of the case it is impossible for more than one man to stand at the head of his class. Those who graduate cum laude and magna cum laude and summa cum laude are always few in number. They are greatly outnumbered by the men who belong with that luckless chap who said 'I graduated mirabile dictu.'

"But every man here can develop character of the highest type. He can, by turning his back on unworthy associations, by setting his face against all lawless action, by nailing the flag of honesty and truth to his masthead, to fly there in all weathers, make his own worthy contribution to that larger life in which he shares. When he does that he will write across his own forehead a name that will be an honor to him and an honor to those who gave him life and an honor to the college with which he casts his lot."

SAY RADIO WILL CARRY PICTURES EVERYWHERE

British Company's Experts Predict Transmission From Over World Into Newspaper Offices.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—At no distant date photographs will be sent by wireless from all parts of the world direct into the newspaper offices, according to the General Radio Company.

In the research laboratory at the company's works at Twyford Abbey photographs already have been received by radio and though the invention has not yet gone beyond the experimental stage, remarkable results are stated to have been obtained.

Those who have seen the radiograph pictures say they are quite good and generally recognizable. Though the main criticism is that the clarity of the pictures leaves room for improvement, this, it is said will be remedied in time.

The pictures which have been received by the General Radio Company were wireleased direct on to a specially made sensitive celluloid film which afterwards was developed.

SPECULATORS SEIZED WHEN RUBLE BREAKS

Soviet Paper Unit Falls From 4,000,000 to 10,500,000 to the Dollar on 'Black Bourse.'

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Sept. 30.—The authorities have raided the curb money market, "Black Bourse" as it is called, where dealings have been transacted more or less openly in the last six months in foreign exchange and czarist gold. Yesterday and Thursday there were over eighty arrests with seizure of considerable sums of gold and foreign currency.

At the same time there have been arrests of persons accused of "speculating" in apartments. Premiums of $1,000 have commonly been asked for five room apartments and government officials are implicated on charges of bribery.

The reason for the arrest of the "Black Bourse" dealers was the recent startling fall in value of Soviet paper. At the end of August the rate was 4,000,000 to the dollar, today it is 10,500,000. With naive readiness to suspect darkly hostile forces working against them, one of the most curious characteristics of the Soviet authorities, it was taken for granted here that the fall in the paper ruble was due to the nefarious action of speculators. In point of fact it was caused by the return from the provinces of large amounts of paper currency sent there during the late Summer to handle the crop movements. Anyway the arrests, instead of "knocking the dollar back to 5,000,000," as one official of the Government Bank confidently predicted, only made it recede from 10,000,000 to 10,500,000.

SAYS AMERICA MUST ACT.

To Speak Now May Avert Turkish War, Dr. Harris Asserts.

Declaring that "nothing more startling and disheartening has occurred since the armistice than the sudden change of Turkish fortunes and jailed front," Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th Street, told his congregation that "the terrible Turk has staged a comeback."

"The Sick Man of Europe is showing signs of unexpected strength," he added. "Strength to his arm means vengeance and butchery. The last act played on the blackened, bloody stage of ancient Smyrna shows that the leopard has not changed his spots.

"And what of America, who wailed so loudly and wept so copiously at the periodical murder of Armenian Christians to make a Turkish holiday?" he continued. "In an hour of solemn opportunity the American Government refused to be its Christian brother's keeper. As a result, the devil's synagogue in Smyrna is filled with gloating devotees, while from the Christian Church our slain brother's blood calls from the crimson ground. The ghastly celebration of the Turks when the message was received that America had refused to accept the care of the Armenian territory brings a blush of shame to the face of every true American. America, in her present role, is content to furnish some oil and food for the wounded and robbed while her former allies in a holy crusade are compelled to bargain with the red-handed outlaws. She coldly and cautiously holds aloof from what she is pleased to call political and racial quarrels, while men and women and little children are being daily crucified on religious and political crosses.

"There are times when silence is golden; there are times when it is craven. America, unless she is to lose her soul, must speak. To speak now with a voice that is louder than guns may avert war in the tomorrow. There are more effective arguments than guns and bayonets, and America has them in her hands. To refuse us is to form an entangling and damning alliance with belated savages, not yet come to the stature of civilized manhood."

TO UNVEIL FIELD MEMORIAL.

Chicago Will Honor "the Poet of Children" Next Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—After many delays and disappointments the memorial to Eugene Field, the funds for which were chiefly made up by dime and nickel collections, is to be unveiled at Lincoln Park next Monday.

The memorial, which represents a female figure flanked by two children, is the work of Edward McCartan and is mounted on a plinth executed by Messrs. Delano and Aldrich. On it are inscribed the words, "The Poet of Children." It has been placed on a site near the lion house in Lincoln Park.

During the unveiling ceremony a number of Eugene Field's poems, including "Little Boy Blue," will be sung by Mrs. Louise Harrison Slade.

ERIE AGREEMENT FLOUTED.

Dunmore Shopmen Are Told to Disregard It and Stay Out.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 1.—John J. Kelly, General Chairman of the Erie shopmen at Dunmore, who have been on strike since March 15 last, issued orders today to all Dunmore Federation men to disregard the settlement made by union officials and Erie Railroad executives at Youngstown, Ohio, last week and refuse to return to work.

Thirty-nine resolutions, demanding that a special convention be called to consider the agreement made at Youngstown, have been forwarded to international railroad shopmen's executives and general chairmen along the Erie system. The Dunmore Chairman questions the validity of the agreement on the ground that it was not placed before the men for consideration. The Erie shopmen at Dunmore were discriminated against in this agreement, they charge.

PREACHER HERRIN SUSPECT.

Said to Have Aided in Directing Mob—May Be Indicted.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ill., Oct. 1.—When the special Grand Jury, which investigated the Herrin massacre, reconvenes Oct. 23 after a month's recess, it may return an indictment against a Williamson County preacher.

Toward the closing days of the investigation an anonymous letter told about a certain preacher and coal miner who was present at the scene of the massacre and was said to have been giving directions to the mob. On the last day of the investigation some evidence was introduced concerning this man, and it is understood that more is being gathered.

GERMANS CAN'T BUY COTTON

Mills Face a Shutdown Due to Collapse of the Mark.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—German cotton mills are facing a shutdown through inability to buy raw materials, said a report to the Commerce Department today from Edward T. Pickard, chief of the textile division, who is in Europe making a survey of the textile situation.

Heavy depreciation of the buying power of the German mark abroad, he declared, has made it almost impossible for German cotton mills to expand their working capital sufficiently to cover their raw material obligations, and hence are finding it difficult to buy.

Fewer Freight Cars Want Repairs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The number of freight cars awaiting repairs on Sept. 15 was 304,548, compared with 324,663 a year ago, according to a report today by the American Railway Association, which declared that the shopmen's strike, in progress most of the Summer, had affected railroad facilities "very slightly."

"BELL AND WING"

By Frederick Fanning Ayer

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"A savage virility"..... *Literary Guide, England*
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Something to think about

—while your mind is still keen and alert

WE would like to clear up a rather common misunderstanding in regard to a Trust Company's work as it would affect the writing of your Will and the administration of your estate after you are gone.

Drawing Wills is professional work—a Lawyer's.

The administration of estates is business work—a Trust Company's.

The State protects the public by prohibiting the practice of law by corporations or individuals who are not lawyers.

The State recognizes that the administration of estates is business work by granting charters to Trust Companies.

Since the administration of an estate is largely a business matter, should you not appoint, as your Executor, a business organization?

Of course, if you have a friend who is at once an authority on investments, a tax expert, a capable appraiser, a real estate man, an experienced bookkeeper —and who would never die—you might do as well to appoint him.

But no such man exists.

We therefore suggest that you follow the example of a fast growing number of New York men and women, and ask your lawyer to write this clause in your Will:—

"I appoint the Columbia Trust Company of New York as my Executor."

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That is why Pluto sales are daily growing greater. It is a harmless *water* laxative.

There are often occasions when it is more convenient to drink Pluto at the fountain. The best plan, however, is to keep a bottle always in the home. Get one at your druggist's today; ask your druggist why Pluto has become the largest-selling laxative.

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